

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY PREPARATION IN STUDENTS

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Annotation. The analysis of psychological literature leads to the understanding that the content of the concept of "family", depending on a certain historical, cultural, regulatory context, is currently being revised. Recent studies have demonstrated a number of negative trends in the development of the institute of modern family: a significant increase in the number of divorces and single-parent families; orientation of modern youth to childless / few children marriage, etc. The aim of the study was to study the socio-psychological concepts of family and parenthood among students.

Key words: family, psychological aspects, student psychic

Introduction

Young people are increasingly living in a rural environment. At the same time, young people are not have a "non-family" orientation. Ta- you should ignore your own some state of affairs has negative interests and life priorities. Generally psychological readiness for marriage is built on such important values as love, devotion, respect for a partner, self-esteem, as well as support and assistance to each other in personal development. The problem of psychological readiness of young people for marriage was dealt with by E.S. Granenkova [1], S.V. Zholudeva [2], E.P. Ilyin [3], I.S. Ilchenko [4], E.S. Kalmykova [5], T.A. Kirdyashkina [6], V.S. Torokhtiy [7], L.B. Schneider [8] and others E.I. Zritneva defines a person's readiness to marry as a psychosocial formation, which is a set of family values, knowledge about family relationships, as well as readiness to communicate with each other in the family. When getting married, young people must be ready to interact with others, understand the importance of family for society, and evaluate themselves as a participant in family and marital relations.

Youth is characterized by the development of personal qualities and cognitive processes, awareness of one's individuality, originality and differences from others. Personality characteristics and students' views on the world are determined by age-related psychological changes, which are the main factors in the formation of the internal content of the individual [10]. These factors include the profile of the social status of the personal development of students, the nature of their leading activities and personal developments acquired during student age. Depending on the development and strengthening of personal qualities, selectivity is formed in relation to the perception of social influences. Consequently, personal and psychosocial characteristics of an individual make it possible to determine the student years as the most suitable period for the formation of readiness for marriage. By analyzing the main psychological characteristics of students, we get the opportunity to expand our understanding of the content of their readiness to marry and the key aspects of its formation.

Based on psychological research, it can be assumed that students' readiness for family life is determined by specific key factors that depend on age, level of social development, educational and professional activity and are actively shaped under the influence of university education. In our opinion, these factors are practically not represented in modern psychological research. We believe that students' choice of a particular university or profession can in one way or another affect their attitude towards family life. Students who have chosen humanitarian majors have a humanitarian mindset and are prone to philosophizing, while technical students, as a rule, are more collected, pragmatic and prone to analytical reasoning; their thoughts are logical and constructive, which allows them to solve specific problems.

The chosen field of study (humanitarian or technical) can also affect the skills and readiness to build interpersonal communication, which are determined by a set of specific characteristics of students. Consequently, a student's personal orientation promotes or hinders the harmonious building of interpersonal relationships, and therefore affects the readiness to get married. The purpose of our study was to theoretically substantiate and empirically identify the main psychological aspects of the readiness of students at humanitarian and technical universities for marriage. The study was conducted on the basis of the Faculty of Psychology and Special Education of the Samara State Social Pedagogical University (hereinafter referred to as SGSPU) and the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Academy of Construction and Architecture of the Samara State Technical University" (hereinafter referred to as ASA SamSTU). The sample consisted of 80 people (bachelors and masters).

We assumed that among students at a humanitarian university there are more of those who are sufficiently prepared for marriage, who more often use identification in empathy, who know how to find optimal ways out of a conflict situation, and for whom the values of the family sphere are a priority. Among technical university students, there are more of those who show satisfactory preparedness for marriage, more often use the rational channel of empathy, choose ineffective tactics of behavior in a conflict situation, and for whom the values of the professional sphere are a priority.

Students at technical and humanities universities find different relationships between indicators that allow us to diagnose the psychological aspects of students' readiness for marriage. Thus, the results obtained indicate that students of the humanities university are sufficiently prepared for marriage, more often use identification in empathy, and are able to find optimal ways out of a conflict situation; family values are a priority for them. Students of a technical university show satisfactory preparedness for marriage, more often use the rational channel of empathy, and choose ineffective tactics of behavior in a conflict situation; The values of the professional sphere are a priority for them.

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