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RECENT ANALYSIS OF FAMILY DIVORCE

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ABSTRACT

In today's globalization, as in all spheres of society, the family structure has undergone significant changes. This important social process is typical of countries in different political structures and at different stages of development. Today, not only the family structure, but the attitude of people to family values has changed. Such changes occur not only in industrialized countries but also in developing countries. However, this process is not going smoothly. For example, in China, which is the world's leading population, the number of family divorces is growing faster than in Western Europe, but as in other emerging economies in Asia. Divorces are manifested as a breakdown of family relationships. Causes of family divorces, types of rulings, and specific types of rulings. triple, to avoid problems with the world of sociological interest.

I. INTRODUCTION:-

Today, the world is living at a time when the debate over the status of family is growing. It is at the center of the ideological conflict between the "depressed North" and the progressive South. In the West, even feminist views and homosexuality are easily accepted. What is sad is that in recent times, in the 50-60s of the last century, there was a clear separation of views on family values, and even in many religions there were similarities in family values. But today, that aspect has become more difficult. According to the bishop of Liverpool in the United Kingdom, 34% of children are born out of wedlock, and so many adults suffer from family divorce. If this continues, less than half of British children will be raised in the next two decades. In the United States, more than half of those imprisoned are children of divorced families. Psychologists have found that the strong psychological "shock" caused by parental judgments has a negative

impact on men and women alike, both in middle age and even in old age. However, the dominant ideologies of the West are always reluctant to admit that changes in family relationships, especially family disputes, have a catastrophic effect on society. Sometimes there are no claims that "human rights" are above family rights. Accusations have also been made. One of the peculiarities of the struggle for freedom in family matters is feminist views. In traditional Christian culture, women who divorce their husbands because of family divorce can live separately as financial and legal entities. It is a different matter today. Many people today forget that a woman can warm their family atmosphere and that her parents and children feel protected by the love of a woman. As a result, divorce is being violated as a child rearing rule in single-family families. - that is, the degradation of values is both individual and socially harmful. Three American

academics were fired in 1997 for criticizing homosexuality as the practice of homosexuality leading to the spread of HIV

Method and Materials:-

Family judgments are now widely recognized as one of the social evils that have become part of a global problem. Today, in all developed Countries, the family is experiencing a difficult period as an important social institution of society, which is related to family dispositions. There is an important trend in this area, with the number of people getting married without official marriage every year. Secondly, there is a tendency to increase the number of traditional and legally married families. We can state that:

1. Economic Situation
2. Moral Disorders.
3. Forgotten religious values.

But all this results in one and the same increase in family rewards. According to the data obtained from social networks, the top ten countries with family divorces are as follows. The number of divorces is 2.56 per thousand, which is 3.6 per year. One in ten men in the country is divorced. This figure is 12.4% among women. According to experts of the European Economic Cooperation (EEC), the number of rulings is growing because of the extremely liberal laws in the judicial system. Couples are divorced for trivial reasons.

The ninth place is Sweden, which has always been at the forefront of disputes in the Scandinavian countries. Judgments have increased dramatically in this country compared to previous years. While there were 25,100 family divorces in 2013, the figure is now double that. Most sadly, most divorced people have not even lived for about a year. Swedish legislation regarding divorce has been significantly simplified and the current law was passed in 1974. Today, 47% of marriages end in divorce.

According to Glenn Sandsryom, who studies divorce, the state's social protection of single mothers in Sweden is influenced by the fact that they can financially support a family without both men and women. The eighth place for family disputes is the Czech Republic, where in 1960 the divorce rate was 16% and in 2005 it was increased to 50%. 66% of marriages end in divorce. According to JityaRichtarikova, a professor of demography at the University of Karlova, the reason for the rapid rise of the judgments was that in the post-World War II years, Czech women refused to become mass housewives, preferring equal employment with men. This has prevented married couples from being financially dependent on each other, or, more precisely, to free women from material dependence, which in turn has weakened the family bond. Researcher Richtarikova, studying the characteristics of family separation, also points out that literacy in the country is also important. The divorce rate is higher than those in general secondary education. The seventh place in the statistics of the judgments is Portugal, where experts from the National Institute deal with this issue. They found that

declining birth rates also play an important role in increasing the country-wide rate. In this country, the coefficient of divorce is 68%. This is the second highest rate among EU countries. And sadly, an average of 70 families are divorced here in one day. Ukraine is the sixth in terms of divorce, with 42% of marriages registered in the country. In Ukraine, there are more marriages and divorces than in other European countries. Researchers say alcohol is the main cause of divorce, with the financial and living conditions of families as the main reason for divorce. In Ukraine, the number of single-parent families now stands at 20% of the whole family. Judicial

law in the country is very simple, and the amount of alimony is \$ 50 a month. The United States ranked fifth in the divorce rate. Today, the proportion of today's premiums is 53%. In recent years, divorce rates have risen. The same thing happened in the 40's and 70's of the last century, and with the new millennium, the United States has come to terms with the negative statistics of family divorce. The uniqueness of family divorce in the United States is that most divorced people are married by legal marriage. Another reason for divorce is that 41% of first-time marriages, 60% of second-time marriages, and 73% of third marriages. and the mistreatment and betrayal of the wife's relationship to one another. Russia ranks fourth in family divorce. In Russia, the divorce rate is 51%. If one out of every three marriages in Russia was divorced ten years ago, today this figure shows that one in every two marriages are divorced. In 2012, Russia ranked first in the world in terms of family divorces. The family divorce in Russia is primarily due to the severity of the financial situation and alcoholism. The main reason is the difficulty in providing housing. In many cases, the standard of living room and standard living space per capita relative to the number of family members has been recognized by scientists and experts in family research. Belgium is on the third place in the family rankings. The citizens of this country are among the most economically prosperous of the EU member states. The level of housing affordability in the country is not as sharp as in Russia, but the dynamics of divorce rates are high. This is a record high. Today it is 71%. In Belgium, state-sponsored social protection programs have influenced marital relations in such a way that well-being couples (especially women) are not economically linked, leading to easy divorce on

minor family matters. Some of the scholars of the country today recognize that family relations and divorces look completely different. Although there were no very wealthy social programs, the divorce rate was 9.2%. Family divorce rates are so prevalent in the country today that, in some cases, this is perceived by society and people as a disaster rather than a disaster. The second most common divorce is in Belarus. The prevalence rate is 68% in this country. The country also has a high rate of unwanted pregnancies or abortions. According to a study by scholars engaged in family divorce in the country, one of the main reasons for family divorce is the decline in the role of religious and national values in Belarusian families. Today, more than 40% of the population is atheist.

Although the church in the country does not always try to explain to the public the negative aspects of family rewards in order to maintain family values, many are indifferent to this, especially young people who are passively responding to such church calls. Therefore, the interpretation of family values in national and religious values is important in preventing family disputes. Family divorce is the first in the Maldives. This country is 175th in the world, with a high divorce rate. The dominant religious belief in the country is Islam, where family values play an important role in Islam, and most people consider the family a sacred place. Research has revealed that the main cause of family divorce is the pronouncement of the word "divorce" by family men. Another important reason is that young people are not ready for marriage. Most of the divorced families in this country are young families. The analysis of judgments by the end of 2018 shows that Ireland is the last in the list of awards. According to experts, the divorce rate was 0.7% last year. The reason for this is that



experts say that there are very strict requirements for the legislation on divorce in the country. For example, in the case of family divorce, couples who wish to divorce are required to live separately for at least four years before applying for divorce. On this problematic and controversial issue, a recent referendum was held that resulted in the majority of the population calling for liberalization of family divorce laws. In Asian countries, more specifically, the practice of family divorce in the Arabian East can be seen by looking at the history of family law in those countries. At the same time, we see that family law issues are not only limited to Sharia rules, but are also governed by modern legal norms. In many Muslim countries, family law is regulated by special legislation. This can be divided into three groups according to the area of implementation.¹ Normative legal documents. These laws regulate only a few aspects of family relationships. It deals with some of the issues of family support. In Sudan, there is no single law on family relations, but some aspects are governed by special orders of the Supreme Court, such as the possibility of divorce under a 1985 court ruling. Group 2 is comprised of Yemen and Jordanian lawmakers. In these countries, there is a set of normative and legal documents that regulate all the basic issues of family law and, therefore, divorce. The main difference is that the marriage age limit is reduced (marriage age for a man and a woman is 16, not 17 or 17). The status of a person is governed by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Group 3 includes the laws of Syria, Morocco, Tunisia, Iraq and Algeria. In it, all the basic issues of family law are regulated by a single document, as well as with other institutions. They consider this law to be the first comprehensive legal document on Arab status in the Arab world. The Ottoman

Turkish law of 1917, Egyptian law, Muhammad Qadri's book and the Hanafi book. Other famous works of fiqh were also used by a draft judge from Damascus, Judge Ali Atantavi. It is consistent with the Syrian and Moroccan legislation in terms of issues governed

by amendments to the Personality Status Act (1963 and 1978). Most Arab states have a compulsory written form of marriage contract and can be concluded outside the competent government agencies. (This is defined in Article 40 of the Syrian law.) Such a function is usually assigned to a court or official in Syria.

The peculiarity of Iraq's family law is that it strictly prohibits marriage outside the court. According to the 1978 Act, a man who is married to an out-of-court marriage can be sentenced to up to six months in prison or a fine of up to 300,000 dinars. If a man remarries with a woman to maintain her previous marriage, that person will be sentenced to three to five years. According to this, persons who are the guardians of the bride (and in some cases the groom) at the time of marriage, are granted greater rights. The parents or other relatives of the bride or groom can act as guardian. However, under the law it is not allowed to marry the bride. Similar legislation is enshrined in Jordan law (Article 9), which gives the guardian the right to inherit the next bride in the Hanafi sect of Islamic law. In many Arab countries, it is permissible to enter into the marriage contract at the discretion of those who enter into a marriage contract. These terms are applicable to married couples (Article 13 in Syrian law, Article 6 in Iraq, article 18 in Jordan law) and in favor of one of the supporters. according to). If the terms of the marriage comply with the legal basis of the marriage, or impose conditions for the purpose of committing a forbidden act (for example, one of



the proponents will not live together or marry, drink alcohol, change the relationship with the parents) (Article 14 of the Syrian Law, Article 19 of the Jordan Law) [' - p. 299] In this case, great attention has been paid to the circumstances of the ruling. For example, if any of the divorce parties file a lawsuit, the party will have to pay a tribunal fee, and if there is a child, there are certain obligations. The responsibilities of the family are the responsibility of the mother, and the financial support comes from the mother. They will continue to breastfeed the children for two years (This is for those who want to improve their breastfeeding.) Feeding the baby in the mother's womb is the father's responsibility. No one will be burdened with excessive responsibility. May neither father nor mother be harmed by their children. There is no sin on the part of parents if they decide to wean the child by mutual consent. If you seek to breastfeed and pay the due amount, you will not be blamed.

Results:-

All cases concerning children must be resolved in the interests of the war, without conflicts of interest. Orientalist law often prefers a child to decide who to stay with when he or she decides: "Russell said to the child: This is your father, and your mother chooses to stay with them. The boy approached his mother and took him by the hand. Then they came out. "" - Ismail al - Bukhari" Al Arab al Mufrid "Arabian Pearls," Uzbekistan, 1990. A study of the foreign experience of family divorce in the case of Muslim countries suggests that most Arab countries have a Shariah marriage and their demands for divorce are more stringent and demanding. When it comes to the foreign experience of family divorce, we consider it appropriate to dwell on this issue in the peoples of southeastern Europe. Because of the fact that many nations and peoples live in this region of

the world, it is noteworthy that their family relationships and family values are diverse and unique. Even in ex-Yugoslav countries, we find that psychologists, ethnographers, linguists, lawyers and sociologists have done much research on family disputes. Their research focuses on the fact that the region is also multinational and religious. Their research focuses on the fact that, although this region has its own ethnic characteristics, it is common to see all ethnicities and regions that religious marriage is mandatory in all regions of the region. In the current legislation, the father-man leadership in the family is legally fixed. Regarding divorce, legal documents were developed and came into force in the 1970s and 1980s. Among the scholars who have carried out comprehensive and comprehensive research on family relations, it is possible to mention V. Chulanovich - Konstantinovich. " - Yu.V. Bromley, MS Kashuba "Brakisemya v Yugoslavii". This scientist has studied family divorces and family structure in agricultural regions like Cordune, Banenike, in the mountainous regions of Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. His research notes that there are studies on family types, family structure, family dispositions, and family values of existing South-Eastern European peoples with multi-ethnic and multi-religious confessions. In particular, Serbian scholar I. Matic studied 114 families, married in 60–70 years of the last century, in 3 villages in the Serbian province of Machva. While 80% of such families are not married before marriage, 57% are officially married within one year, and 12% have been married for one or two years, and 25% for three years. The main reason is the economic and marriage age issues. Family divorce has not been common in these nations before (except in Eastern Serbia, Voevodina, Banat and Bosnia.)

The reasons for divorce in this region can be summarized as follows: When a child is not born, a divorce attempt is made by a woman. Muslim families in the mountainous regions of Macedonia and Kosovo have two wives. The first married woman is thought to have the second wife if she does not have children. Children from second marriages are also considered as children for the first wife. But his family status has changed The status of "elder mother" and "sister". The family plays a key role in family disputes, not religious customs. There is a ritual in these statements: The couple who wanted to get a divorce were supposed to break or tear their clothes or belongings in front of their neighbors. The case is also divorced and public testimony is recognized. In some Serbian villages during the divorce process, close relatives of the woman demanded that the divorced man pay some compensation for the woman's further life. The most common causes of divorce were treachery, misunderstanding of relationships, and drinking. In these cases, however, this type of divorce was considered shameful and was discussed by the public. Looking at the history of divorce in this country, we can see the following:

1. 1939 0.5 Deductions per 1000
2. Decision 1.6 out of every 1,000
3. 0.9 judgments per 1000 of 1953
4. 1.1 per 1000 in 1961
5. 1971 1 ruling out of every 1,000
6. In 1974, 1,2 cases out of every 1000

Regions with the highest rates of divorce are in Voevodina, in some parts of Serbia, in Croatia and in Slovenia. ' In 1977, divorces throughout the former Yugoslavia accounted for 67.9% of married people for more than a decade, of which 42.1% were married for up to five years. This is a

serious disadvantage for society. If in 1961 49% of the cases had minor children, then in 1977 it was 53.2%. Another interesting aspect of divorce is the fact that in these nations, the initiators of family divorce were mostly men. This has preserved male domination in the family, according to patriarchal relations established in the area. But on the eve of the new millennium, on the eve of the twenty-first century, the divorce initiative, like in other parts of the world, is moving towards women in the region. This is due to the fact that in terms of economic equality of women equals men in the family. Another finding is that migration of productive forces within the country is also related to differences in urban and rural economic development. Most families of rural men living in search of work or industrialized cities have higher rates of divorce. In general, political, economic, and social changes in the multinational peoples of South-Eastern Europe over the past 50 years have brought about significant changes in all aspects of the family institution. We can conclude that industrialization, urbanization, and the emergence of a new social structure in society (economic and moral emancipation of women) are the main causes of family divorce in south-eastern Europe:

1. Emotional scandals;
2. Couple spirituality - psychologically and sexually is not present.
3. Poor family economic situation;
4. Parents' intervention (formerly traditional) in families it was considered normal)
5. Morale in the family - poor spiritual condition;
6. Adultery;
7. Alcoholism or serious illness;

Hence, the judgments were not considered a "tragedy drama" of the family. Family divorce is always a good thing for a family that is in a state

of constant conflict without a healthy family relationship (or for those who are in a difficult situation), or in the past, especially when it comes to loss of life, especially for children. is the better choice. In South-Eastern European countries, especially Macedonian, Albanian, Serbian and Croatian, divorce rates are interesting in divorces (where alcoholic beverages are referred to as matriloquial marriages). If such a divorce occurs, a drunken man may not claim any property regardless of how long he or she has been married. Especially in rural areas such drinkers are not even called by their names, they are called "domozetovich", "privy", "doododats".

This situation of weddings is different in different regions. But they all have something in common. Not all men have the same rights as other families, and in some cases they do not even have the right to rule over their wives. In Banat, it is considered possible to bring a drink unless the bride's family has no sons. This type of groom is not an alcoholic and has economic rights and is considered a leading figure in the family. Over the years, this kind of family has grown. The local type of families in 1967 was 50% of all families (in the former Yugoslavia). However, the majority of young people are currently reluctant to marry for this type of marriage. Whereas earlier marriages were often made between people of the same nationality, the figure is no longer relevant. A survey of 1,109 students revealed that 77.8% of them viewed the issue as secondary. 15.3% said it was important. 6.2% said it was necessary to be single in their marriage, and 1.4% said it was difficult to answer.

**Indicators:
(per 1000 people)**

Year	Bosnia - Herzogo	Cherno	Croatia	Macedon	Slovenia	Serbia	Serbiawi thoutaut	Voev
1953	0,7	0,	1,	0,8	0,	1,	1,3	1,0
1961	0,9	6	0	0,6	7	0	1,5	1,7
1971	0,8	0,	1,	0,3	1,	1,	1,2	1,8
1974	0,9	8	2	0,6	0	4	1,4	1,9
1975		0,	1,		1,	1,		
1976		5	2		1	2		
1977		0,	1,		1,	1,		
1978		5	4		2	3		

In the United States, family relationships and family divorce are among the most important social problems examined by the state. Several governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and research institutions, scientists work in this regard. Hillary Clinton, a world-renowned politician and statesman, is known as the initiator and practitioner of a number of works in this regard. In many of her speeches, she emphasizes the role and role of the child, family, society and state in their upbringing. In these speeches, the upbringing of parents and the attitudes of teachers to the social aspects of the complex processes taking place in American society, their impact on the formation of the younger generation, and on family empowerment. "All of us - Clinton - whether we recognize it or not - are responsible for bringing up our children not only in the family, but also in the family that values family and children."

"Seven Parents and Other Lessons Learned by One Child" Tashkent, Uzbekistan Publisher Page 9. As for algarrobilla flourishing, it is based on the wisdom that the whole society will prosper. In her opinion, mothers should be critical of the



reasons that compelled them to divorce, think about the impact this event has on their children, and divorce adults should respect the feelings of abandoned and endangered children and control their feelings. Family stability is the basis of happy childhood. Hillary Clinton insists that her role as a mother should be viewed not only as a moral, but also as a decisive factor in our lives. No family wants to be influenced by society and wants their child to grow up in a society that has a genuine humanity, not in irresponsible, irresponsible society, not in the American society where their daughter, Chelsey, differs according to income, race, religion and religion. He wants his country to believe that it is a land of hopes and opportunities. The reason for this conclusion is that Clinton is concerned about some of the indicators of the society in which she lives. Statistics from the late 1990s show that one in five children is living in poverty, 10 million children are deprived of private and public health services, and 7,000 children commit suicide every year, and one in four children are underage and unmarried. are born Every day, 135,000 children bring guns to school. Children in every social class suffer from abuse, pride, passions and family divorce. She says the field of child-rearing and family relations and divorce are out of the reach of the economic and social challenges facing the US government. The family divorce is a direct concern for all today.

While divorce in the United States has been treated occasionally in recent times, divorce has been recognized as a serious social problem. The state often seeks to help those who apply for family divorce to save their marriage. There are various charitable organizations in this regard. Assistance is being taken to help those in need, and the need to care for the well-being of families. An event "Millions

of people march". They were mostly members of divorced families, filled with noble feelings of atonement and reconciliation. Educational and religious organizations in the United States are also conducting seminars that promote reconciliation of couples to prevent divorce, the president said in his 1995 Appeal that he strongly supports projects to prevent divorce. The American Association of Lawyers advocated for the organization of priestly marriage and marriage courses, and initiated a pilot project on the one-year marriage course. Such courses help to understand the causes of many of the problems that arise during the early years of the marriage. It enables couples who are in a difficult situation to participate in dialogue and negotiation on law and social relations. The Partnership project prepared by this association includes a practical video course for high school students to communicate and communicate long before marriage. It is possible to point out the factors that lead to the fact that schoolchildren are differentiated based on different scenarios. By doing so, they will be able to find out what constitutes disruption in marriage. "In American society today, 40% of children are emotionally affected by family divorce, which increases the likelihood of further difficulties in their later lives. As a result, the lives of children are completely ruined. So far, 23 states have created voluntary child custody programs. 4% of the US population lives in Michigan, USA. Here, the "Collaboration with the Judiciary" system examines all family relationships, including divorce, for a parent or divorced parent to visit their child. and gives appropriate advice. " [Clinton - Page 46] The Boycott Care and Care System is an organization in the United States. Teaches. This organization often involves the children of divorced families. It is a major social problem in 1993, when its



members were 450,000 children and 100,000 of them were not able to return to their families in the future, and thousands of children were left without care. American society has a tendency to adopt children. But there is still much to be done and certain commitments still remain fragile. Thirteen-year-old Diana Moppin, who left her parents alone after her divorce at an event in 1995 to support the National Child Protection Month in the White House, east of the United States, said: "I wish I had a place to call my own home. I wish I had my own room. Let me have a family that I love and love me." '- Clinton. In American society today, there is an increase in divorce rates or an increase in unmarried children. This is primarily due to a decline in the number of families that meet traditional ideals. In the United States, discussions about modern families are often overlooked. Life proves to children that a full family of only parents and their children has, over the years, been able to fully meet their children's needs. Many issues related to family during the Bill Clinton presidency in the United States have been addressed positively at the level of public policy. In his opinion, "The twentieth century was a century of physics, and the 21st century was a century of biology for mankind. Clinton wrote that people still have to look for something in their mind and heart to understand themselves, to share good and good. Let women who want to divorce their family, especially, should seek such research. Family divorce cases and family planning in the United States also have implications. An average of 20 million women in the US are forced to have abortions every year. In an international conference on population growth held in Cairo in 1994, abortion should never be used as a way to plan family planning. There is a Family Problems Center in the United States, whose primary focus is on

preventing family divorce and preparing young people for the family. At the University of Minnesota, researchers tracked about two hundred people from birth to 20 years of age. Scientists have found that there is a link between aggression and affection. Psychologist scientist Alan Souff states that people communicate with other people and have a sense of compassion, based on the love and care they received during their early life. Therefore, the family has always maintained its role as an educational institution. The law, signed by President Clinton first as president, is the Family and Medical Leave Act. It is a law that promotes family values in the United States. There is a School of Social Policy and Social Research in the United States that studies family relationships and family disputes. Professor Duncan Lindsey of the same school studies problems in the lives of children in conflict or divorced families. The most serious consequence of the ruling is that it is becoming a state of affairs. In Russia, the family history goes a long way. As far back as the Middle Ages, the issue of divorce has been at the level of state policy and in the eyes of the authorities. For example, the rulers VskvolodYurevich, Vasily III, Ivan Grozny, and Peter the Great both divorced and issued a number of decrees. When Russia first began to develop as an empire, the conditions of family divorce were severe. In this regard, Dr. B.N. Mironov researched, he said, in some parts of Russia and later throughout the country until 1730, those who applied for divorce had to file a divorce letter to a local priest. After the priest's permission, the witness could have given his wife a divorce letter. In his research, B.Mironov in 1718, a citizen of St. Petersburg, K.I.Kolesnikov's divorce letter reads: Later, divorce was only required by the religious authority. And the reasons for such a divorce are:

1. Adultery.
2. Duplicity.
3. Negative effects of premarital illness on the couple.
4. Loss of spouse for up to 5 years.
5. Being in exile or in prison for committing serious crimes.
6. A woman being sent to church if she has no children.

Discussion:-

It is interesting to note that the party guilty of the family divorce was not able to marry another person. In the Russian census of 1897, 1 out of every 1,000 men and 2 out of every 1,000 women were divorced. Even in 1917 this index did not change. Religious authorities have strongly condemned divorce. Because in Russia, the issue of divorce before the 1917 coup was controlled by a religious consortium. Requirements for partitioning were also strict. Divorce claims may be reviewed by the consortium within 2 months. From the beginning of the twentieth century the attitude of the Russian Orthodox Church to the decrees has begun to soften. In this regard, after the fall of the Russian monarchy in 1913, when the church declared new rules for the admission of divorces, on April 29, 1917, the Provisional Government made another provision for divorce, where both plaintiffs were guilty of divorce. After the revolution, divorce conditions were simplified and this could be done without delay through the CAGS. However, in the 30s, during Stalin IV, divorce claims had changed, and judgments could only be settled by a court order. Neither the district court nor the district courts could consider the appeal. The plaintiffs had to formally publish in the newspaper. In the 1960s, the demand for divorce was loosened again. According to Rosstat, 703 marriages (about 60%) were registered in Russia in 1 million 178 thousand

marriages in 2008. - 798 800 marriages compared to 1,091,000 marriages compared to 2003. (73%) close, '[' - Federal statistics for Government - 1 215 100 marriages - 639 300 divorces (53%). does not have empirical studies on judgments. Only those who are more effective in this regard have been doing the research by BA Grrishina and AG Kharcheva. Divorce is a social mechanism for ending marital relationships. It is thought that this allows former couples to remarry.

Table 2:- Results of a May 2014 social survey in Perm, Russia

What do you think are the main reasons for family divorce?	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Lack of love in the family	25.2	15.2	19.0
Poor financial situation in the family	7.7	6.7	7.1
The fact that several families lived in one house	3.4	2.1	2.6
Alcoholism and drug addiction	18.1	16.4	17.1
Lack of mutual respect	12.8	17.5	15.7
One - the inability to forgive the flaw	20.1	21.5	21.0
Betrayal	8	20.6	17.6

Respondents are students of Perm universities. Many also believe that family judgments should be regarded as the end of a failed marriage and an attempt to get married again. According to EO Tarasova, a sociologist at Perm Polytechnic University - an independent researcher on family divorces - that divorce should not be viewed as a negative thing today. It has some positive aspects. Much has changed in the 50 years since the research by BA Grrishina.

The types and reasons for the ruling have also changed. The following statistics show that the age of marriage has changed, before it was 24, and now it has risen to 35. According to A. Tarasova, previous divorces were considered as the life experience of couples and unprepared for marriage, today this aspect is getting to the second level without official marriage. This is characteristic of the fact that for today's youth, marriage is not worth registering in a passport, and many young people are pragmatic today. All-Russian Center for Public Opinion - VSIOM conducted a public opinion survey in 130 settlements in 2007 and found: One in four of the respondents - 24% believe that the reasons for the decision were treason - one in five believe divorce was caused by economic poverty - 21%. % say that couples do not yield to each other, and 16% of respondents believe that the cause of divorce is alcoholism and drug addiction.

(This survey was conducted on July 18, 2013.) Next is early marriage and third party interventions, age differences, and so on. According to Tarasova's research, such causes were common in the 60s of the last century. Only 1% of respondents cited this reason. EO Tarasova conducted a sociological survey of students in Perm in May - June 2014. One in five respondents said that 21% of divorces were due to couples' inability to accept each other's flaws, lack of agreement in the family, 19% lack love in the family - 25.2% of the respondents said that they were girls and 15.2% were girls. The reasons for this are 17.1% of those who consider alcoholism and drug addiction, 17.6% of adulterers, 20.6% of men and 12.8% of men. It has become clear that men cannot forgive adultery against women.

Conclusion:-

Over the last 50 years, there have been significant changes in the worldview of youth, and there have been changes in the judiciary. Today, many Russian youths view family divorce as an attribute of family life, not a tragedy. In a social survey conducted by Tarasova, only 5% of the respondents answered, "Yes, I would have banned the divorce". The rest - no sanctions should be issued - 23.3%, no - 70.9% and 0.8% did not answer at all. Or one in every 4 people said they would support sanctions. Tarasova argues that prohibition of divorce can lead to two negative situations: First, it may increase unmarried living; Secondly, there are "unhappy" couples who are dissatisfied with their family life and are unable to marry again. Zaripova EA, IldarkhanovaCh.I.NuritdinovaAN & Rostovskaya in Nizhny Novgorod, and Pakhomova EI, Sinelnikov and several other scientists. According to world sociologists, during the global economic downturn, family disputes have declined. It was first determined that

the couple's savings in the family business led to savings and thus the welfare of the family. For example, in Spain during the global economic crisis in 2008, family divorces in Spain declined by 12% compared to previous years.

Analyzing the foreign experience of the ruling, we are pleased to note that in our country family relations are considered as one of the priority directions of state policy.

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