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**TÍTULO:** Motivación y necesidades en el ámbito de los cónyuges con diferentes experiencias de convivencia.

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**RESUMEN.** Actualmente, el tema de estudiar la esfera motivacional y basada en las necesidades de los cónyuges se vuelve relevante, ya que la Rusia moderna está atravesando un período difícil en su historia. El artículo proporciona un análisis exhaustivo y detallado del concepto de compatibilidad matrimonial. Como resultado de la comparación de los indicadores, se reveló que la compatibilidad matrimonial actúa como una consistencia de los valores familiares y las expectativas de rol. Las afirmaciones en la implementación de las funciones familiares también afectan la salud física y mental de una familia, la personalidad de la persona, su estado de ánimo y su actividad.

**PALABRAS CLAVES:** familia, compatibilidad matrimonial, esfera motivacional y basada en las necesidades, clima psicológico, valores familiares.

**TITLE:** Motivation and needs in the area of the spouses with different experiences of cohabitation.

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**ABSTRACT.** Currently, the subject of studying the motivational sphere and based on the needs of the spouses becomes relevant, since modern Russia is going through a difficult period in its history. The article provides an exhaustive and detailed analysis of the concept of marital compatibility. As a result of comparing the indicators, it was revealed that marital compatibility acts as a consistency of family values and role expectations. Affirmations in the implementation of family functions also affect the physical and mental health of a family, the personality of the person, their mood and activity.

**KEY WORDS:** family, matrimonial compatibility, motivational and needs-based sphere, psychological climate, family values.

## INTRODUCTION.

Needs - a form of communication of the organism with the outside world and the source of its activity. It is the needs, being the inner essential forces of the organism, that induce it to various forms of active life (activity) necessary for the preservation and development of the individual and genus. The needs of living beings are extremely diverse (Mironova et al., 2017; Yumatov et al., 2017; Shcherbakov et al., 2017; Faleeva et al., 2017). There are different approaches to their classification; however, most researchers identify three types of needs: biological, social and ideal. Needs definitions will be presented in the form of Table 1.

**Table 1. Definition of indicators.**

<b>Definition</b>	<b>A source</b>
Necessities as the internal essential forces of an organism induce it to implement qualitatively definite forms of activity which are necessary for the preservation and development of the individual and genus.	B. Meshcheryakov and V. Zinchenko, (2004)
The form of manifestation of the psyche intentional nature. The primary biological form of necessity is need. It is characteristic of man that even his/her needs, which are connected with the tasks of physical existence, are different from those of animals.	I. Kondakov (2000)
The relative desirability of various reinforcements associated with different categories of needs.	P.M. Jacobson (1969), S.Yu. Golovin (1998), E.P. Ilyin (2005)

The term *motivation* means *a driving force*, i.e. in a broad sense, motivation can be considered as a factor (mechanism) determining behavior. According to the definitions presented in the explanatory dictionary of psychology, the motive is:

1. A state of excitement that induces the body to action.
2. Rationalization, confirmation or justification, which a person represents as the reason for his behavior.
3. Sometimes, it is used to denote a common global attitude, as, for example, in the phrase: "His actions reflect altruistic motives" (Reber, 2002; Singh et al., 2018). The motive is what motivates a

person to strive for the completion of something or a goal. This concept does not distinguish between *internal* factors, such as instincts, and *external*, such as motivations. The essence of these processes is clearly expressed by A.N. Leontiev (1975) who shows that motivation is an objectified need, or *purposeful behavior itself*. In any motivation it is necessary to distinguish two components: energy-based and directing. The first reflects the measure of the requirement's tension, the second - the specificity or semantic content of the need. Thus, motivations vary in strength and content. In the first case, they range from weak to strong. In the second case, they are directly related to the need to which they are directed (Maryutina, 2001; Cherdymova, 2013; Zaitseva et al., 2017; Kvon et al., 2017; Semenova et al., 2018). Needs can manifest themselves at an active or verbal level; they may be egocentric or socio-centric.

According to the dictionary of a practical psychologist edited by S.Yu. Golovin (1998) "... the motive is revealed to the subject in the form of specific experiences, characterized either by positive emotions from waiting for the achievement of a given subject, or by negative ones related to the incompleteness of the present situation". The human source of motives' development is the limitless process of the social production of material and spiritual values. Values, interests and ideals inherent in a given society become such potential motives in ontogenesis, which, if internalized by a person, can acquire a driving force and become real motives (Ilyin, 2003).

The theory of complementary needs is based on the principle which states that opposites attract. E.I. Artamonova, Ekzhanova, and Zyryanova (2002) writes that in choosing a spouse, each individual is looking for someone from whom he expects maximum satisfaction of needs. Lovers should have the similarity of social traits and psychologically complement each other. According to this theory, for example, a meek woman can be attractive to a powerful man, and a calm and gentle man likes energetic and straight women (Artamonova et al., 2002).

The study of the motives for marriage in dysfunctional families was conducted by domestic family psychotherapists E.G. Eidemiller and V.V. Yustitskis (1989, 2000). They were able to identify the following motives: escape from parents, duty (marriage out of a sense of duty), loneliness, following traditions (parents' initiative), love, prestige, search for material wealth, revenge. Under the externally organized motivation V.A. Sysenko (1981) understands the process of forming a motive by a person, which occurs under a significant influence from the outside (when other people give orders, directions, advice). Internally organized motivation is the process of forming a motive in which a person proceeds from an existing need, without any outside interference in the choice of goals and ways of achieving it.

Women are more susceptible to group pressure (they are more conformal) than men, as detailed in the work of E.P. Ilyin (2003). Thus, the harmony of family and marriage relations in terms of personal parameters is determined by several basic elements:

- The emotional side of the marital relationship, the degree of affection;
- The similarity of their ideas, visions of themselves, partners, and the social world as a whole;
- The similarity of communication patterns, behavioral features preferred by each partner;
- Sexual and, more widely, psychophysiological compatibility of partners;
- General cultural level, degree of mental and social maturity of partners, coincidence of value systems of spouses.

Many authors emphasize that women prioritize relations between people, which is also manifested in the greater importance of communication for women. (Antonov, 1998; Obozova and Shtilbans, 1984; Golod & Kletsin, 1994; Druzhinin, 2000) I.V. Groshev (1999) also revealed that men and women resolve conflicts in the family and home differently. Women show more tolerance and a desire for reconciliation of interests based on compromise. Men in this situation more often resort to harsh expressions and curses, and women are more likely to cry. During a quarrel, as I.V. Groshev (1999)

notes, women more often recall old sins and mistakes made by their husbands in the past. Men, however, more adhere to the problem, because of which a quarrel arose. It is believed that when choosing a partner women are more selective than men.

Women perceive a man first of all as a mature personality; they value smartness, culture, intelligence, kindness, decency. According to the research of A. G. Kharchev (1965), to the question: "What did you value most in your husband before marriage?" the responses of women were as follows: intelligence (64%), seriousness (58%), love for labor (46%), strength and courage, as well as a cheerful disposition (44% each), public honor, respect from others (40%) (Kharchev, 1965; Kharchev & Golod, 1965).

A man, first of all, is attracted to a woman by a natural principle: her appearance, figure, gait, etc. As a result, there are cases when smart, educated men fall in love with stupid and beautiful girls.

According to opinion polls conducted in the country in the 1980s, only 3.1% of women called material security as the motive for marriage, while commonality of views and interests was pointed by about 30%, love - about 50% (Lisovsky, 1968; Lisovsky, 1976). For spouses who have just entered into marriage, D. Kutsar (1982) identified five basic needs for husbands and wives, the fulfillment of which the spouses expect from each other. For men it is: sexual satisfaction, leisure companion, the attractiveness of the wife, housekeeping, and moral support by the wife.

Compatibility of spouses is determined by the peculiarities of their interpersonal interaction, which is realized at several levels of relationships: psychophysiological, psychological, socio-psychological, and socio-cultural. These levels of interaction can also be viewed as directions for the improvement, harmonization of marriage and family relations (Torokhtiy 1999).

## **DEVELOPMENT.**

### **Materials and methods.**

#### ***The Research Methods.***

Based on the study of the theoretical and methodological foundations and approaches in understanding the specifics of the motivational and need-based sphere of the spouses, the following diagnostic methods were chosen: the technique of V.S. Torokhtiy (2006) for defining family values and functional role consistency; the testing method was used to study the formation and development of the motivational-need sphere of married couples with different experience of cohabitation, using the Murray scale (MSO) to determine the indicator of identity/inconsistency of the spouses' needs.

In the process of preparing for diagnostics using the test on the Murray G. scale, the following hypotheses were put forward on the basis of theoretical material on the research problem:

1. The spouses' basic needs are not identical, and in many respects are contradictory. The bigger the duration of cohabitation, the greater the consistency of family values will be observed, the less is contradictions in the assessment of the satisfaction by each spouse with their marriage.
2. The structure of values changes significantly with the experience of family life.
3. Role adequacy of matrimonial life in the emotional-psychological sphere is more characteristic of men, and in the parent-educational and external attractiveness sphere is more characteristic of women.

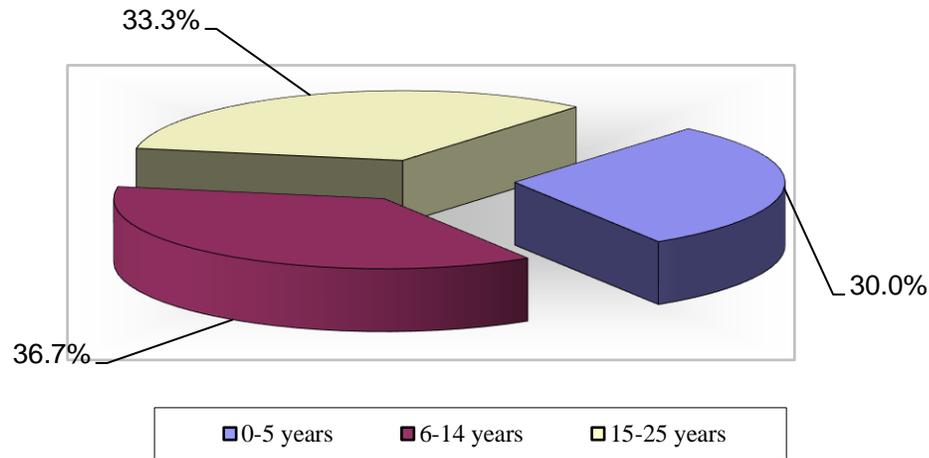
#### ***Experimental Base of the Research.***

We have grouped all married couples on the basis of cohabitation experience. Based on the stages of development of marital relations, the grouping was made as follows:

1. Young marriage (0-5 years)
2. Middle-aged marriage (6-14 years)
3. Matrimony of mature years (15-25 years).

The distribution of pairs according to the experience of cohabitation is presented in Fig. 1.

**Figure 1. Distribution of pairs according to the experience of cohabitation.**



### *Stages of the Research.*

1. The research conceptual apparatus. It includes definitions of the subject, object, goal, objectives, research hypotheses, as well as the research conceptual apparatus. As the goal of our study, we identified a study of the motivational and needs-based sphere of spouses with different lengths of cohabitation.

2. The technique of collecting empirical data, i.e. empirical interpretation of concepts and research toolkit.

3. The technique of data processing i.e. forms of presenting information, methods of data primary analysis, logic of applying mathematical methods. The original statistical aggregate is called the general one; the selected units form a selective aggregate. The number of units of the general aggregate is denoted by  $N$  (1000-1100 people), the volume of the sample aggregate is  $n = 80$  people.

The study was conducted with couples with different experience of family cohabitation.

The ratio of sample volumes to the total aggregate, expressed as a percentage, is expressed as a percentage of the sample:

$$[(n/N) * 100] = 60 / 1100 * 100 = 0,05 * 100 = 5,5 \%$$

So, the sampling is examined by the quantitative basis on the basis of tests.

**Results.**

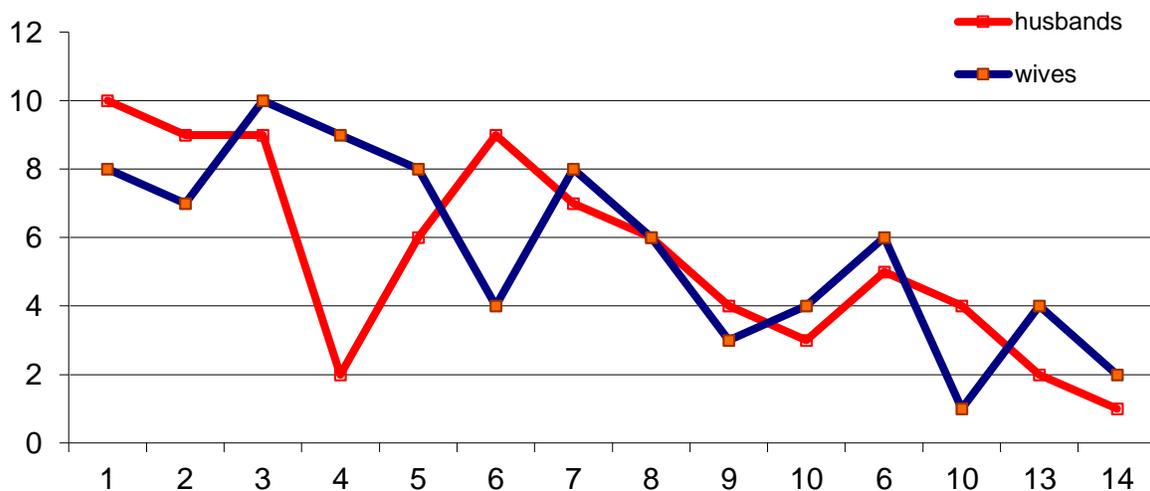
The analysis shows that for the studied group of husbands and wives there is some disagreement in the hierarchy of needs.

**Table 2. Discrepancy in the hierarchy of needs for the entire sample.**

For husbands		For wives
1. The need to achieve		1. The need for affiliations
2. The need for independence		2. The need for a demonstration
3. The need for a demonstration		3. The need to take care
4. The need to take care		4. The need to achieve
5. The need for affiliations		5. The need to play

Depending on the duration of cohabitation, *consistency-mismatch* in basic needs looks as it is shown in Figures 2, 3, 4.

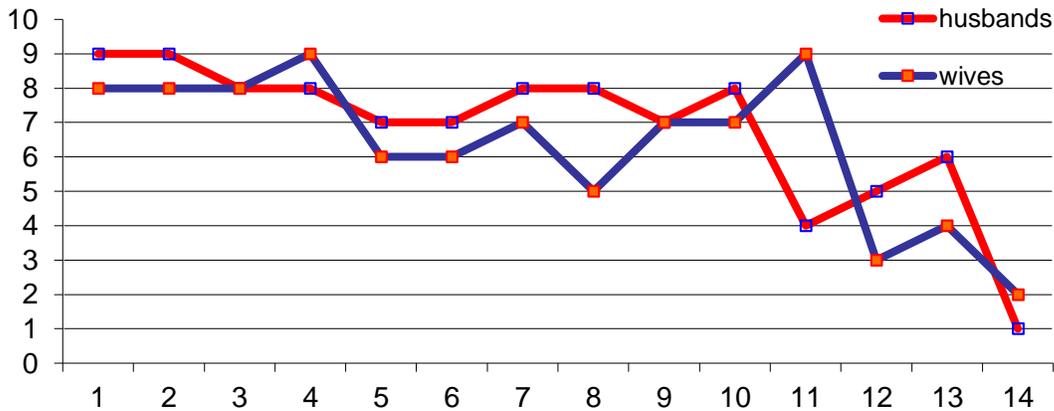
**Figure 2. The hierarchy of the basic needs in the group of young marriage.**



At the beginning of marriage (0-5 years) the following needs dominate:

- For wives - the need for demonstration, the need to care;
- For husbands - the need to achieve, the need for independence.

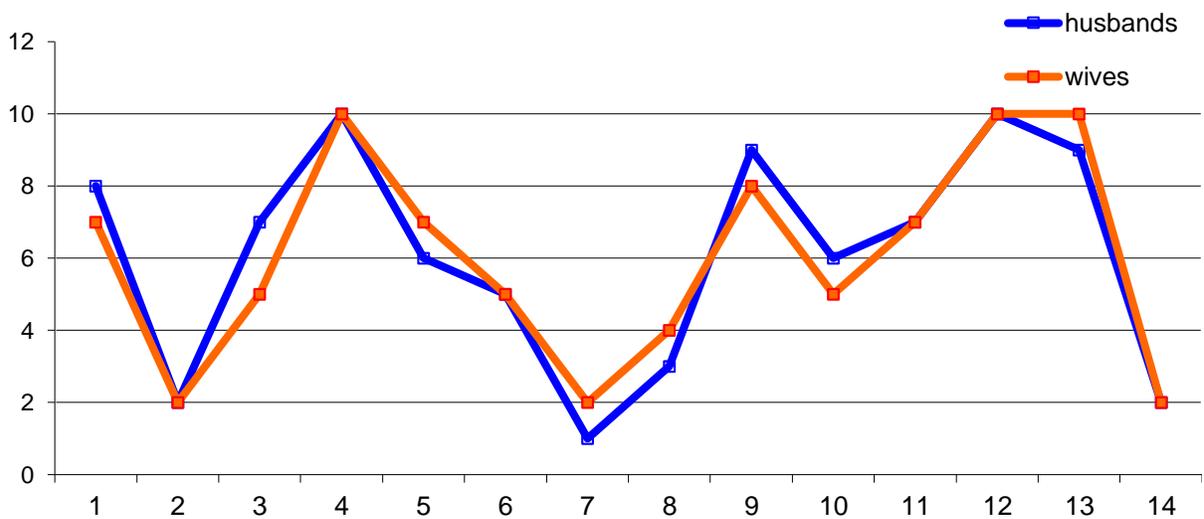
**Figure 3. The hierarchy of the basic needs in the group of middle-aged marriage.**



The group with the matrimony of middle age (6-14 years old) is dominated by:

- Wives - the need to care, the need to feel;
- Husbands - the need to achieve, the need for independence.

**Figure 4. The hierarchy of the basic needs in the group of matrimony of mature years.**



The group with matrimony of mature years (15-25 years old) is dominated by:

- Wives - the need to care, the need for help;
- Husbands - the need to care, the need for help.

The graphs in Figures 2-4 show that the needs of the spouses are not identical and in many respects are contradictory.

At each stage of the family's life cycle, one or two needs dominate, while at the beginning of marriage, such as the need for achievement and independence (husbands), demonstration and care (wives) will dominate.

Spouses with family life experience of 15-25 years are characterized by such needs as need for help and need for care.

With the increase in the experience of cohabitation of spouses there is a change of priority needs. But if in the first years of cohabitation the mismatch of needs is pronounced, over the years, the contradictions are smoothed out for spouses who have married together for more than 15-25 years (Figure 4), the hierarchy of needs is almost the same.

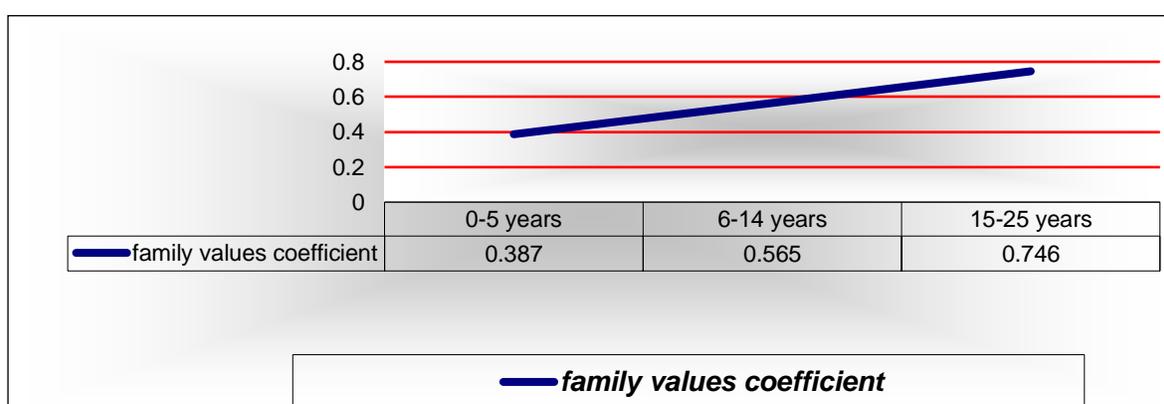
There is a steady dependence of the spouses' family needs on the experience of cohabitation. It can be concluded that:

1. The hierarchy of basic needs is not identical for the spouses, and in many ways is contradictory.
2. The more is the duration of the cohabitation the greater will be observed the consistency of needs hierarchy.

**Table 3. Grouping by the experience of cohabitation in marriage (according to the method of V.S. Torokhtiy Family Values).**

1	0-5 years	9	3,48	0,387
2	6-14 years	11	6,22	0,565
3	15-25 years	10	7,46	0,746

**Figure 5. The dependence of family values coefficient from the experience of living together.**



Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a dependence of family values' coherence on the duration of cohabitation.

The more is the duration of married life, the greater the consistency of family values will be observed. Structure of values undergoes significant changes with the experience of family cohabitation.

### **Discussions.**

The family is an integral cell of society, and it is impossible to reduce its significance. Neither a single nation, nor a single civilized society could do without a family. The visible future of society is also not conceived without a family. For each person, the family is the beginning of everything. The concept of happiness almost by everyone is associated, above all, with the family: happy is he who is happy in his home.

The family is the place where the foundations of the personality are built. In it, just as in any team, its own socio-psychological climate is formed. But in the life of the family, this phenomenon is of greater importance than in the life of another group, since the family is the primary factor in the socialization of the individual. And the future social and individual nature of a person depends primarily on the nature of the climate in a family group.

The quality of marriage depends on the compatibility of the spouses.

Compatibility as a phenomenon of interaction, communication between people can be defined both as a result and as a process. In the first case, compatibility is the effect of a combination and interaction of individuals. A combination is a priori a given set of individuals prior to their direct interaction, communication. The optimal ratio in the pair, the group of personal qualities of the participants is the condition of compatibility as of a process. Coordination of behavior, emotional experiences and mutual understanding, in which the whole personality of interacting people is expressed is a process of compatibility.

1. Matrimonial compatibility acts as a consistency of family values and role expectations - claims in the implementation of family functions.
2. More important is the coordination of family values, whereas with regard to the distribution of family roles there is the possibility of mutual adaptation and correction of attitudes.
3. Integration of the spouses' marital representations as a whole is a very individual process, with its own characteristics in each particular case.

## **CONCLUSIONS.**

The nature of the climate in a family directly affects the mental and physical health of a person's personality, mood, and activity.

All the above mentioned shows the quality of marriage as a systemic indicator of family well-being provides the possibility of building effective programs of psychological assistance to the population.

For the study, the paradigm of identifying leading basic needs was chosen because other components of the motivational sphere (motives, value orientations, interests, ideals) largely depend on the characteristics and success of the socialization process, are more subject to the willed individual control and external control from the society. Basic needs are on the border of the conscious and unconscious and are present in each individual, regardless of environmental factors.

In the practice of diagnostics, in addition to general problems, there are particular problems, the implementation of which is carried out through specific methods of studying the family as whole or certain aspects of its life activity.

Life and the processes taking place in society do not directly affect family life directly, but are refracted through the prism of individual psychological characteristics and the specifics of relationships among family members, i.e. through psychological factors. As sociological and psychological studies show, it is psychological factors that become decisive, among others, affecting satisfaction with family life, the strength of marriage.

Under these conditions, it is especially difficult for young families to survive, where acute problems in the marital relationship are put on serious socio-economic problems. Strengthening marriage and harmonizing marital relations, especially in a young family, is one of the leading directions in practical psychology. In order to effectively implement assistance to spouses, the psychological counselor must have a clear understanding of the features of interpersonal and especially marital relations in the family.

The difficulties and their consequences faced by the family arouse the considerable interest among sociologists and psychologists. Researches in this area clearly are focused in two directions.

The first is the study of the family in the face of difficulties arising from the adverse effects of various social processes: wars, economic crises, natural disasters, etc. These questions are most widely represented in the pre-war and post-war works of American researchers.

The second is the study of *normative stressors*, i.e. difficulties encountered in the life of part of families in normal conditions. These are the difficulties associated with the family life through the main stages of the life cycle, as well as the problems that arise if something disrupts the life of the family: prolonged separation, divorce, death of a family member, etc. These circumstances lead to complex and numerous consequences in the life of the family. On the one hand, this is an increase in the conflict nature of relationships, a decrease in satisfaction with family life, a weakening of family cohesion, on the other - an increase in family efforts aimed at preserving and increasing resistance to difficulties.

Stabilization of family relations is one of the most important tasks of modern social practice and psychological science.

Solving the tasks of stabilizing marriage and family, requests for practical counseling urgently require immediate and serious psychological development, a comprehensive study of all aspects of the formation and functioning of marriage and family, including in-depth study of the motivational and need sphere of spouses at various stages of family life, as well as being favorable relationships at the beginning of a family life are key to building a successful marriage in general.

The optimal way to stabilize the family is associated with the organization of the system of psychological counseling for couples both at the time of their formation and in the process of their normal or conflicting functioning. The problem of the motivational and needs-based sphere of the spouses is currently attracting more and more attention. The family refracts the totality of social relations: socio-economic, moral-legal, ideological, political, and national, etc. Therefore, the study of the motivational and needs-based sphere of spouses allows clarifying the development of the family in all its aspects and more general patterns of social development.

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