

SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY

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MEASURES TO PREVENT EARLY MARRIAGE AND PREMATURE BIRTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

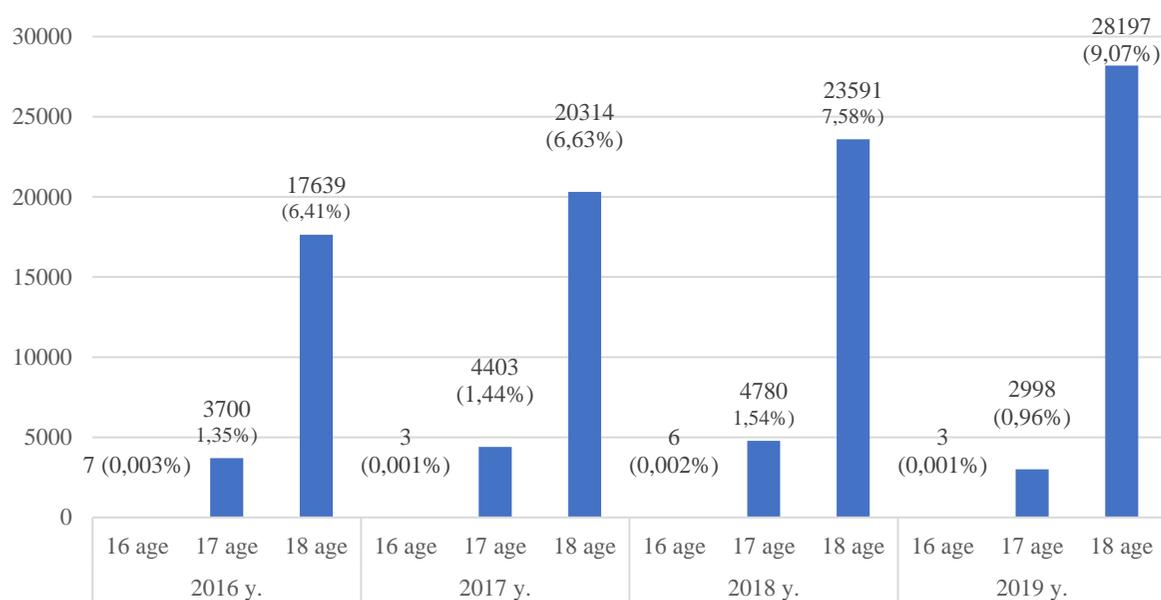
***Abstract.** this article is devoted to the women's health and the problems posed to society and the solutions to them of “early marriage and early childbirth”.*

***Keywords:** Early marriage, early childbirth, death of babies, marriage, divorce and family.*

It is worth noting that today the family is the first and most important educational institution that ensures the continuity of life, the continuity of generations, maintains our sacred traditions, and at the same time directly affects how future generations grow to be human, it is important to ensure its durability and stability.

The more peaceful and harmonious the families with a significant share of society, the more the state can find a peaceful and stable prosperity. For the strength and spiritual perfection of the families, in turn, the comprehensive readiness of young people to build a family, in particular, the preparation of young people for independent life, the possession of detailed information about the couple's relationship, is a necessary factor. After all, cases of early marriage and early childbirth can lead to problems with the reproductive health of the family and family divorce. It is worth noting that taking into account the above, it is of urgent importance to conduct research on early life, problems of early childbirth and other negative demographic trends.

Despite the measures taken to prevent early marriage and early childbirth, family separation, ensuring the well-being of families, as well as to ensure their social protection, the cases of early marriage and early childbirth among young people, as a result of which a number of problems with divorces are preserved. In particular, if we look at the dynamics of marriages between 16-18-year-olds in 2016-2019, the indicator of the recording of marriage among 16-year-olds was 0,003 percent (7 people) in 2016 compared to the indicator of the total conclusion of marriage, in 2019 this indicator was observed to decrease by 0,001 percent. The figure for the conclusion of early marriage increased significantly between 17-year-old women for 2016-2018 years and amounted to 1,54 per cent compared to the total concluded marriage in 2018, in 2019 this figure reached a decrease of up to 0,96 per cent (Figure 1).



1-picture. Dynamics of marriages between 16-18-year-old women in Uzbekistan in 2016-2019

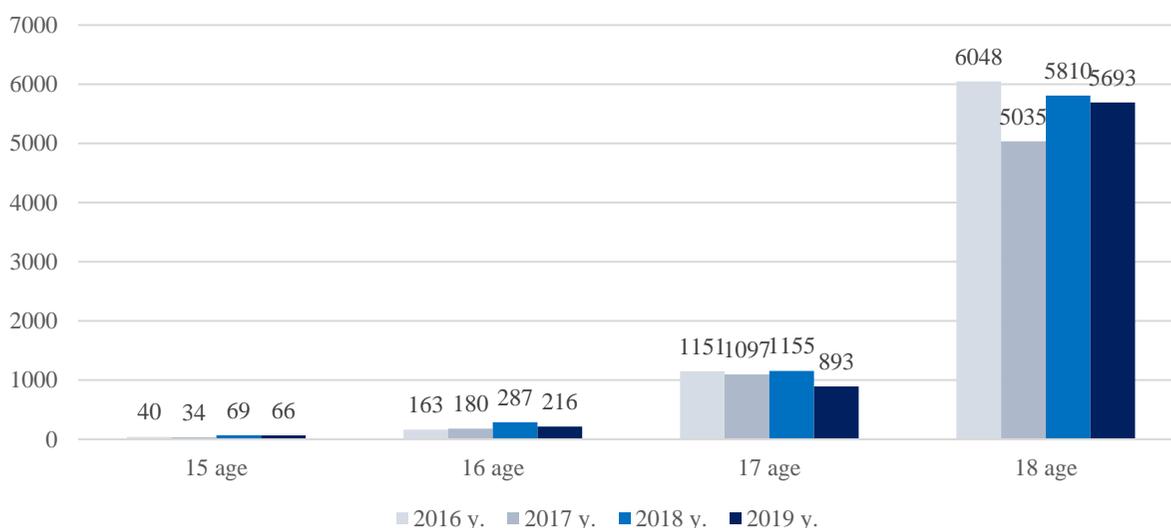
** note: the percentage quoted in relation to total concluded marriages*

The analysis of marriages between 16-18 – year – old women in the regions of our country shows that in the regions of Kashkadarya (Guzar district – 0.05%), Namangan (Chust district-0.04%) and Surkhandarya (Termez district-0.08%), early marriage between 16-year-old women was recorded in 2019. Also, the highest

indicators of early marriage among 17 – year – old women are Samarkand region – 2,64% (Samarkand district – 6,0%, Urgut district – 4,8%, Kattaqurgan city – 4,7%, Kattaqurgan district – 3,0% and Pasdargom district – 2,2%), Namangan region – 1,07% (Namangan city – 3,4%, Kosonsay district -1,75%, Namangan district – 0,7% and Pop District – 0,5%), Tashkent City – 0,91% (Shaykhan region – 1,5%, Almazar district – 1,4%, Uchtepa district – 1,2%, Chilonzor district – 0,9% and Yunusabad district – 0,8%) and Andijan region – 0,89% (Shahrihon District-2,2%, Andijan City-2,0%, Andijan district – It coincided with such regions as: 1,0%, Boz district-1,0% and Asaka district-0,8%).

In recent years, as a result of the increase in the population in our country, there is an increase in the indicators of childbirth. In particular, the total annual rate of childbirth in the Republic increased by 112.2 percent in 2016-2019 years, and in 2019 it amounted to 814.4 thousand people. On this indicator, relatively high growth occurred in the regions of Syrdarya (117.6 percent), Surkhandarya (116.0 percent), Namangan (115.5 percent), Jizzakh (115.5 percent) and Tashkent (114.1 percent). The relatively low annual growth rate was observed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (104.3 percent) and Khorezm region (104.8 percent).

The dynamics of early childbirth cases observed as a result of early life in our country in 2016-2019 years shows that the highest rate of early childbirth was observed among women aged 18 years.

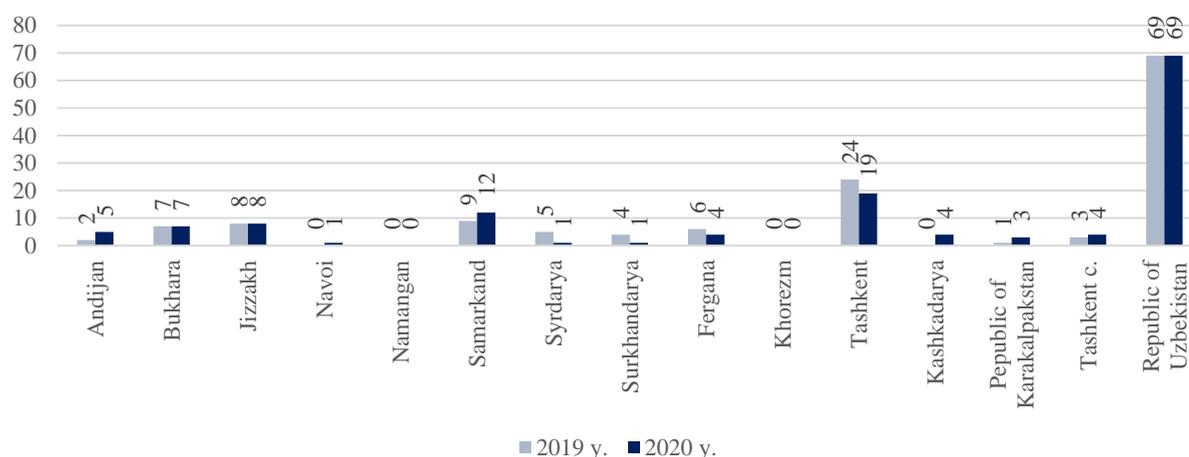


2-picture. Dynamics of early childbirth among women aged 15-17 years in 2016-2019 in Uzbekistan

In particular, this indicator was 0.75 percent on average compared to the total maternity rate in 2016-2019 (Figure 2).

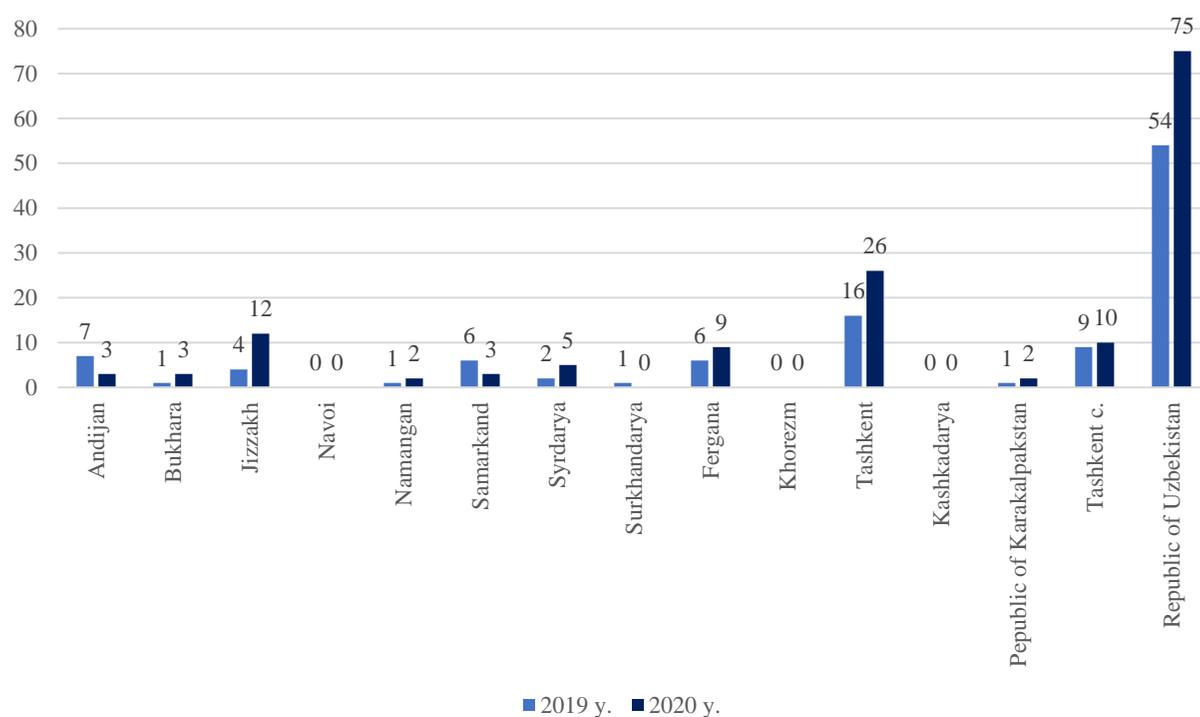
The analysis of early childbirth among 15-16 – year – old women in 2019-2020 in the regions of our republic shows that the highest indicators of early childbirth among 15-16 – year – old women in Tashkent (in 2019 – 0.04%, in 2020 – 0.03%), Samarkand (in 2019-0.01%, in 2020-0.1%) and Jizzakh (in 2019-0.02%, in 2020-0.02%) regions. Among women aged 15-16 years in the districts of these regions, the share of early childbirth in the overall indicator of the region is relatively high in the Tashkent region – Chirchik city (in 2019 – 16.7%, in 2020 – 10.5%), Angren city (in 2019 – 4.2%, in 2020 – 15.8%), Nurafshan city (in 2019 – 0%, in 2020 – 15.8%) and Almalyk city (in 2019 – 8.3%, in 2020 – 10.5%). (Picture 3).

Analysis of the indicator of early childbirth among 17 – year – old women in 2019-2020 by regions shows that the highest indicators of early childbirth among 17 – year – old women in the regions of Tashkent (in 2019 – 0.03%, in 2020 – 0.04%), Andijan (in 2019 – 0.01%, in 2020 – 0.02%) and Sirdarya (in 2019-0.01%, in 2020-0.03%) and Tashkent (in 2019-0.02%, in 2020-0.02%). In these regions, the share of early childbirth among 17 – year – old women in the overall indicator of the region among districts is relatively high in Tashkent region – Yangiyul district (in 2019 – 12.5%, in 2020 – 15.4%), Bostanlik district (in 2019 – 12.5%, in 2020 – 11.5%), Chirchik city (in 2019 – 25%, in 2020 – 11.5%) and Yukhichirchik district (in 2019-6.3%, in 2020-15.4%). In the Navoi, Khorezm and Kashkadarya



3-picture. Dynamics of early childbirth among women aged 15-16 years in 2019-2020 by regions in Uzbekistan

regions, there were no early cases of childbirth among 17-year-old women in 2019-2020. In 2019, 54 cases were observed among 17-year-old women in our republic in terms of early childbirth, the highest figure among districts and cities corresponds to Sirgali District (4 units), Mirzo Ulugbek District (3 units) and Chirchik City (4 units). (Picture 4).



4-picture. **Dynamics of early childbirth among 17-year-old women in 2019-2020 by regions in Uzbekistan**

Analysis shows that in our country in recent years, cases of early childbirth are observed mainly among women aged 15-18 years. Relatively high indicators of early childbirth at this age are Samarkand (Urgut district, Samarkand City, Pastdargom district, Samarkand and Kattakurgan districts), Kashkadarya (Chirakchi, Kitab, Kasan, Kamashi districts and Karshi city), Fergana (Kokan city, Buvayda, Baghdad, Uchkoprik and Tangara districts), Surkhandarya (Denov, Sariasiya and Altinsay districts) and Andijan (Shahrihan district, Andijan district). city, Asaka and kurgantepa districts) are on the territory of the regions.

Despite the large-scale work carried out in recent years to ensure the strength and continuity of the family in our country, cases of early life, as a result of which, the death of young mothers and children who have lost their lives are still faced.

These cases show the need to raise a healthy and harmonious generation and strengthen the spiritual foundation in families in adulthood, increase medical culture, promote a healthier lifestyle. What are the factors that lead to early life situations and what are their solutions?

Factors that cause premature ejaculation:

First, to uncover some misconceptions without full understanding of religious knowledge. In particular, there is an attempt to prevent the risks that arise as a result of the education of their daughters and their active intervention in social life through early marriage among parents. But Islam dinida does not promote the separation of women from the social environment and the alienation from education.

Secondly, among some parents, there is a false worldview that young girls are transmitted quickly and easily, and when they are more than 18 years old, it becomes more difficult to marry them. Parents with this worldview are trying to marry their daughters when they can, if they are not yet ready and spiritually.

Thirdly, the strong desire of men for the purpose of marriage to marry girls who, regardless of their age, are much younger, especially those who have not reached the age of marriage. This behavior of most men who want to get married serves as a violation of sexual proportions in society.

Fourth, there is a lack of information and education on reproductive health, marriage and girls in schools and colleges. This results in early intimacy between young people, which in turn leads to cases of parental orientation towards early marriage.

In order to solve these problems, we consider it expedient to do the following:

First, to fully strengthen religious knowledge among parents, as well as to increase the role of Islamic values (religious, spiritual, social, everyday, everyday) in the process of religious-spiritual and religious-secular upbringing.

Secondly, the formation of Islamic-educational values in the family, serious attention to the compatibility of preparation of parents for pedagogical management, the systematic organization of educational processes in families, the implementation of advocacy work on parental responsibilities in raising children.

Thirdly, to carry out advocacy work to eradicate the idea of men marrying women who are much younger than their age, regardless of their age. This, in turn, has a direct positive impact on raising the average marriage age of women.

Fourth, to carry out large-scale advocacy work in the media, schools and colleges among young people on reproductive health, the negative consequences of early marriage.

Fifth, a broader and deeper focus on early marriage and early childbirth in public education programs, and conducting comprehensive research and prevention activities among adolescents to identify and address their behaviors, early life and early birth risks.

Sixth, it is necessary to accelerate the work of self-governing bodies to combat the process of sharia marriage among young people under the age of marriage, and to further strengthen the responsibility for the structure of sharia marriage.

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