Marriage processes in the geodemographic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Annotation. The sharp decline in the position of the family institution, which is of great concern to the world community, is an urgent problem of today. The increase in family divisions in the society, the increase in the number of dysfunctional families is causing suffering not only to Uzbekistan, but to the entire world society. Of course, this problem is becoming more relevant in Uzbekistan day by day.

Keywords: marriage, family institution, general coefficient of marriage, geodemography, age of marriage, Correlation-Spearman coefficient.

1.INTRODUCTION

Marriage and family relations from the first steps of their history and development have served for the creation of a family based on the pure, sincere and pure symbol of marriage. Humans appeared, and as a result of their living in groups, the family gradually began to emerge. Therefore, in countries like Uzbekistan, where traditions and values are valued, paying serious attention to the issues of the family institution, in particular, the marriage process, regional, scientific-practical analysis of any factors affecting this process, and taking appropriate measures are among the urgent problems of today.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

In the family structure of the population, marriage and family relations from the first steps of their history and development have served for the creation and formation of families based on the symbol of pure sincerity and purity of marriage. People appeared, and as a result of their living in groups, the family began to emerge slowly. The family is based on marriage, or rather the marriage union of a man and a woman. According to the generally accepted definition, "marriage is a form of historically changing social relations between a man and a woman" [6; p. 26].

The size of families in the family composition of the population, the marriage process in the demographic development has been an integral feature of the reproduction process of people throughout the history of mankind. In the study of demographic processes, the marriage process had a special focus in population growth and settlement serves as the foundation for ensuring the well-being of the society. When researching the marriage process in the family structure of the population, it is studied first of all within the framework of population reproduction, age-sex composition and the impact on the population. V. Kopilov, one of the geographers: "age, gender, marriage and family structure are related to population growth and this is the subject of demography. The rest are exogenous, that is, variables that indirectly affect demographic processes" [4.]. In addition, geographers such as A. Anokhin, D. Jitin also expressed the opinion that "marriages and divorces usually enter into the natural movement of the population, although they do not directly change the number of the population [1; 86 p.]. In fact, the natural movement of the population is directly related to population regeneration. The re-establishment of the population, in turn, affects the family structure of the population. In addition to social factors, the study of the impact of geographical factors on the changes in the family structure, size, shape, and type of the population allows for a comprehensive study of this process. Therefore, the question of the influence of geographical factors on the family structure of the population, in particular, the differences between the urban and rural population, written by AP Khomenko "In the process of family reconstruction" [12; 5 p.] reflected in his book. In it, the family structure of urban residents of Ukraine was analyzed very thoroughly through the population census conducted in 1923. It provided information about the marriage processes of the city residents, the age of marriage and the annulment of marriage. He studied the characteristics of the marriage process in the city population. In addition, V. Kopilov in his book "Geography of Naselenia"

mentioned that the type of residence of the population, i.e. city or village, directly affects the size of the family and the types of families, using the example of the countries of the world [4.] . In the organization of families in the countries of the world, it should be noted that their attitude towards the family is responsible.

The marriage process changes over time. F.Engels: "he did not even try to give an exact description of the future marriage, he knew that this institution is variable, that it depends on many social factors" [9.].

Yu.V. Bromley and MSKashuba in their book "Marriage and family in the case of the people of Yugoslavia" explained that the traditional rules of rural population have a great influence on marriage and family relations, including the age of marriage [3; p. 53]. In their research, the unique aspects of the process of marriage and divorce in urban and rural families, the development of the family, what factors affect the development of families in the mountain and plain areas, and the views of the population engaged in agriculture on marriage were thoroughly covered. gave According to the source, the researcher proposed to divide the families into urban, rural and mixed families based on their place of residence. In addition, this book contains the opinions of V. Ehrlich, who has always studied the peoples of Yugoslavia, and he emphasized that the development of families is mainly influenced by national, religious and regional factors. According to him, the scientist identified seven types of families and emphasized the need to study them into coastal families (located five kilometers from the sea), Croatian families, Serbian families, and Macedonian families [3.]. The article uses methods such as statistical, comparative analysis, mathematics, and grouping.

3.RESULTS

Marriage processes, which are one of the foundations of the family institution, are manifested differently in each region of Uzbekistan. The document that regulates marriage and divorce processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Family Code.

According to statistics, the total marriage rate in the Republic was 10.7‰ in 2010, 9.3‰ in 2015, 8.8‰ in 2020, and 8.7‰ by 2022. In the period 2010-2022, we can see that the overall coefficient of marriage in Uzbekistan decreased by 2 ‰.

Analyzing by region, the highest rate of marriage in the Republic in 2010 was recorded in Samarkand region, which was 11 per thousand. The most accurate indicator was observed in the city of Tashkent. In 2015, the total marriage rate in Kashkadarya region was 10.9 per thousand. In the same year, the total marriage rate in Tashkent city and Tashkent region was low, at 8 per thousand. Moreover, the development of the marriage process in the region in

2021-2022 had a unique appearance. Only in Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions, the total marriage rate was higher than 10 per thousand. In other regions, it can be observed that the overall coefficient of marriage has decreased compared to 2010. For example, in 2020, the lowest total marriage rate was observed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (6.1 per thousand), Andijan and Bukhara regions, respectively; the number of marriages has decreased. However, in 2010, the number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was equal to 10.6 per thousand (even the general indicator of the republic, as well as the indicators of some regions, was higher). In 2021, the overall coefficient of marriage in the Republic increased slightly. In the section of regions, the total indicator in the population of Surkhandarya was high and made 10.1 per thousand, and the lowest indicator is in Khorezm region. One of the factors influencing the marriage process is the fact that the migration process is active in the Khorezm region, which is reflected in the index of the marriage process.

In the geodemographic development of the country, the processes of marriage and divorce have a special place, and it also has certain territorial differences. This is especially evident in urban and rural areas. In the analysis of marriage processes in the republic, it is appropriate to study in general, urban and rural areas. The reason is that there are different views of the population on the stability of marriage, starting from the characteristics of the development of the marriage process in urban and rural residents . In particular, the number of marriages in urban areas is always relatively low. However, the large migration of the population of the region to the capital cities ensures that the overall marriage rate will rise. As proof of this, ten years ago, the lowest rate of marriage in Tashkent was 8.2 per thousand. At the moment, the total marriage rate in the city of Tashkent is growing, corresponding to other regions of the country, and is 8.9 per thousand.

Uzbekistan is distinguished by the high proportion of young people in the world. When the age structure of marriages in the country is studied, it can be seen that the number and weight of young marriages is high. For example, when the population of Uzbekistan is analyzed by age groups, in 2013, 12.6 percent of the population under 20 years of age, and in 2021, 17.0 percent were married for the first time. In 2013, 51.3 percent of the population aged between 20-24 years old and 42.2 percent in 2021 were married. Among women, 29.8 percent were married in 2013, and 25.3 percent in 2021 (Table 1).

4. DISCUSSION

During the years of independence, changes in the marriage process took different forms. Studies

show that in recent years, the average age of people getting married for the first time in the country is slightly higher than the officially allowed age. It can be seen from the above table that the average age of people getting married for the first time is slightly different according to the gender composition of the population.

It is noteworthy that the number of marriages among men between the ages of 20 and 24 was 21.5 percent in 2013, and may have decreased to 4.6 percent in 2021. The percentage of married men between the ages of 25 and 29 is 22.5 percent in 2013, and 25.6 percent by 2021. From this, it was observed that the age of first marriage for men in the Republic has increased. These processes are directly influenced by the expansion of educational coverage, migration processes, housing problems and economic factors. The number of marriages among the population aged 30-34 increased by 1.6 per thousand in the total population of the Republic from 2013 to 2021, and this indicator increased by 0.7 per thousand for women and 0.9 per thousand for men. According to the sources, it is believed that the full development of the personality in men ends around the age of 25. By this age, a man usually achieves a profession and a stable financial position. Therefore, 25-26 years old is considered the most suitable age for men to get married. In addition, in the age range of 40-44, the population of the Republic in 2021 was 0.8 per thousand. So, the number of remarriages in the population is increasing. This condition was observed in both women and men.

Table 1. Dynamics of first-time married men and women in Uzbekistan by age groups
(Proportion of first-time marriages to total number)

Years	By general age groups				Men				Women			
	2013 year		2022 year		2013 year		2022 year		2013 year		2022 year	
	the number	in percent	the number	in percent	the number	in percent	the number	in percent	the number	in percent	the number	in percent
Total first time marriages	587065	100.0	567921	100.0	289007	49.2	275647	48.5	298058	50.8	292274	51.5
20 years	74006	12.6	96363	17.0	4549	0.8	3244	0.6	69457	11.8	93119	16.4
20-24	301416	51.3	239553	42.2	126278	21.5	95978	16.9	175138	29.8	143575	25.3
25-29	172208	29.3	179556	31.6	132223	22.5	145449	25.6	39985	6.8	34107	6.0
30-34	26393	4.5	34471	6.1	17562	3.0	22156	3.9	8831	1.5	12315	2.2
35-39	7714	1.3	10791	1.9	4886	0.8	4889	0.9	2828	0.5	5902	1.0
40-44	2883	0.5	4270	0.8	1909	0.3	2231	0.4	974	0.2	2039	0.4
45-49	1202	0.2	1657	0.3	768	0.1	977	0.2	434	0.07	680	0.1
50-54	664	0.1	726	0.1	409	0.07	417	0.07	255	0.04	309	0.05
55-59	324	0.1	290	0.05	219	0.04	151	0.03	105	0.02	139	0.02
60 years and older	255	0.04	244	0.04	204	0.03	155	0.03	51	0.01	89	0.02

The table was calculated based on data from gender.stat.uz

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According to the analysis, in the difference in the average age of the first-time married women in the republic, in Namangan and Fergana regions, women get married relatively young, while in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Syrdarya region and Tashkent city, there are cases of getting married relatively late.
The average age of marriage for women in the republic was 22 years old in 2000, and 23 years old by 2021. The youngest married women in 2000 were the valley regions, Fergana and Namangan regions.

Table 2. The average age of people who get married for the first time

Areas	2000 year		2021 year		Change from 2000 to 2021	
	men	women	men	women	men	women
Republic of Uzbekistan	25.9	22.5	26.3	22.8	0.4	0.3
Republic of Karakalpakstan	26.9	24.0	27.1	24.2	0.2	0.2
Andijan	25.7	22.0	26.1	22.3	0.4	0.3
Bukhara	24.5	22.4	25.2	22.8	0.7	0.4
Jizzakh	26.3	22.9	26.7	23.2	0.4	0.3
Kashkadarya	26.5	22.6	26.7	22.9	0.2	0.3
Navoi	25.7	22.9	26.0	23.2	0.3	0.3
Namangan	25.2	21.6	25.8	21.9	0.6	0.3
Samarkand	25.9	22.3	26.0	22.3	0.1	0.0
Surkhandarya	26.7	23.0	26.9	23.2	0.2	0.2
Syr Darya	26.4	22.9	27.2	23.4	0.8	0.5
Tashkent	26.1	22.7	26.8	23.2	0.7	0.5
Ferghana	25.2	21.5	25.8	22.0	0.6	0.5
Khorezm	25.0	22.8	25.4	23.1	0.4	0.3
Tashkent sh	26.5	22.9	27.1	23.3	0.6	0.4

Source: Calculated based on the data of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan .

The age of marriage is directly influenced by the national customs and religious beliefs of the region. The region with the highest marriage age in comparison to other regions is the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is 24 years old, which is even higher than the national average. The difference in the average age of women getting married for the first time from 2000 to 2021 is the highest in Syrdarya, Tashkent and Fergana regions, where the age of women getting married has increased. Especially in the Tashkent economic region, it is clearly observed that the age of marriage for men has been raised for the first time.

In Samarkand region, which has a high rate of marriage, the age of first marriage for men and women remained unchanged at 21 years. In addition, we know that analyzing the age of marriage for the first time in the process of marriage directly affects the birth process. When analyzing the cumulative birth rate , it was 2.43 per thousand in the Republic in 2020, which shows a decrease compared to 2017. This is directly related to the increase in the age of the first marriage of women, which affects the period of their children and the age at which they have children. As a result, the average age at which mothers give birth to their first child is increasing.

Therefore, today the average age of a mother who gives birth to a child for the first time in Uzbekistan is 23.8 years. The increase of this indicator is also noticeable within the regions. For example, it can be seen that the average age of women having their first child is 25.4 years in Kashkadarya region, and 24.2 years in Navoi and Syrdarya regions. First of all, this situation narrows the window of biological possibilities and creates the ground for the gradual decline of reproductive desire. Raising the age of marriage certainly has both negative and positive aspects.

An increase in the age of marriage leads to a decrease in the reproductive potential of both men and women. This age indicator is 27.4 years old in rural areas for men and 24 years old for women.

When studying the marriage process, it is necessary to study the level of education of the couples. A person's level of education, his thoughts, and his attitude towards the family are clearly noticeable. Especially in this process, paying attention to the level of education of women is an urgent issue today.

The age set by the state and the level of education of women directly affect the increase in the marriage age of women. For example, we can see the expansion of higher education coverage, the conditions created for young people, and the increase in the educational level of women.

When the state of marriages is analyzed according to the level of education of women, in 2010, 2.2% of women with higher education were married in the Republic, and this indicator increased by 2% to 4% by 2021. The number of women in secondary special

education institutions has also increased. However, the number of women studying in general secondary and lower education institutions has decreased slightly by 2021.

When analyzing the level of education of women, the number of marriages of girls who have not completed higher education in the urban population has increased, i.e. it will be 13 percent by 2021, an increase of 10 percent compared to 2010. Early marriages were observed in urban areas, and the education of girls in urban families was considered unimportant. It should be noted that the decrease in the number of marriages

among our girls who have completed general secondary education in urban areas directly indicates the increase in the age of marriage and the increased interest of girls in education in urban areas.

This, in turn, is closely related to the fact that the duration of general secondary education is 11 years and the completion of colleges and lyceums. Level of education of women by region. That is, the difference between urban and rural areas is also expressed in marriage.

Table 3. Dynamics of marriages by women's education

(2010-2021, in percent)

Indicators	2010 year	2015 year	2020 year	2021 year
Total married people	$\frac{100}{100}$	$\frac{100}{100}$	$\frac{100}{100}$	$\frac{100}{100}$
higher	$\frac{8}{2}$	$\frac{10}{4}$	$\frac{12}{4}$	$\frac{13}{4}$
incomplete higher	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{6}{11}$
medium special	$\frac{23}{29}$	$\frac{51}{63}$	$\frac{74}{74}$	$\frac{70}{55}$
general middle and lower	$\frac{67}{64}$	$\frac{36}{29}$	$\frac{10}{14}$	$\frac{11}{28}$
Married people in urban areas	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
higher	$\frac{11}{6}$	$\frac{14}{6}$	$\frac{15}{5}$	$\frac{16}{6}$
incomplete higher	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{7}{13}$
medium special	$\frac{26}{33}$	$\frac{51}{62}$	$\frac{70}{72}$	$\frac{66}{54}$
general middle and lower	$\frac{59}{58}$	$\frac{32}{27}$	$\frac{10}{13}$	$\frac{11}{26}$
Married people in rural areas	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
higher	$\frac{6}{3}$	$\frac{7}{3}$	$\frac{9}{2}$	$\frac{9}{3}$
incomplete higher	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{5}{9}$
medium special	$\frac{19}{25}$	$\frac{52}{64}$	$\frac{72}{76}$	$\frac{74}{56}$
general middle and lower	$\frac{74}{71}$	$\frac{39}{31}$	$\frac{11}{15}$	$\frac{12}{31}$

Note: in the decimal rate - men, in the denominator - women as a percentage of the total.
Source: The table was calculated based on the data of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan .

In rural areas, the percentage of women studying in incomplete higher and secondary specialized institutions has increased, indicating that women are more interested in the profession in rural areas as well.

According to research, in 2010, the marriage rate of men with higher education increased by 5 percent compared to previous years, and the number of men who have not completed higher education has also changed significantly. Due to unemployment,

many families are getting divorced, and in this, the employment of men has a special place.

When investigating the relationship between the marriage process and the territorial composition, it is appropriate to prove it by means of the Correlation-Spearman coefficient. Including the Correlation-Spearman coefficient

$$R_{x \cdot y} = 1 - \frac{6 \cdot \Sigma\, d^2}{n(n^2-1)} = 1 - \frac{6 \cdot 24}{13(169-1)} = 1 - \frac{144}{2184} = 1 - 0,06 = 0,94$$

The relationship between the number of marriages and the population of the village was studied through the coefficient. As we know, the rural population ensures the increase of the main population in the Republic. Therefore, it is natural that the number of people getting married is high. In addition, the mass of young people in the country is high in rural areas and, accordingly, the birth rate is directly related to the number of marriages. Therefore, as the population of the village increases, the number of marriages also increases. For example, in terms of the number of rural residents, Samarkand region is ahead. Naturally, the number of marriages in the region is relatively high. Syrdarya and Navoi regions are leading in the number of marriages due to the small population.

In addition, Kashkadarya region occupies the 3rd place in terms of the number of rural residents and the 2nd place in terms of the number of marriages. Tashkent region ranks 6th in the number of rural population and, accordingly, it ranks 6th in the number of marriages.

The activity of production, industrialization, and the fact that it is next to the capital city have a direct effect on the rural areas of Tashkent region. Therefore, it is necessary to study the trends and dynamics of demographic processes due to the gradual increase in the degree of urbanization of rural areas and their integration into cities.

We can see in the example of the region that the increase in the number of marriages affects the birth process, and this process directly affects the population. In addition, rural people's unique views on marriage also ensure that the number of direct marriages is higher than that of urban people. Therefore, calculations have confirmed that the higher the population is, the higher the number of marriages.

Table 4. According to the correlation-Spearman coefficient, marriage indicators in the urban and rural population of Uzbekistan (2021)

No	Administrative territorial units	Number of marriages (thousand people	A large number of towns and villages	The place of provinces		difference of seats	the square of the differences of the ranks
				Number of marriages	Number of urban and rural population		
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	15746	$\frac{942000}{981,7}$	$\frac{10}{9}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{1}{-1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
2	Andijan	26740	$\frac{1665900}{1522,2}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{10}{-1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$
3	Bukhara	16923	$\frac{715400}{1231,7}$	$\frac{9}{8}$	$\frac{10}{8}$	$\frac{-1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{0}$
4	Jizzakh	13318	$\frac{660000}{750,5}$	$\frac{12}{11}$	$\frac{11}{11}$	$\frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{0}$
5	Kashkadarya	30582	$\frac{1432800}{1902,6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{7}{2}$	$\frac{-4}{1}$	$\frac{16}{1}$
6	Navoi	9210	$\frac{497000}{516,6}$	$\frac{13}{12}$	$\frac{13}{12}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$
7	Namangan	25038	$\frac{1857500}{1010}$	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{4}{-2}$	$\frac{16}{4}$
8	Samarkand	36270	$\frac{1458700}{2489}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{6}{1}$	$\frac{-5}{0}$	$\frac{25}{0}$
9	Surkhandarya	26497	$\frac{971200}{1709,6}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{8}{3}$	$\frac{-3}{2}$	$\frac{9}{4}$
10	Syr Darya	8065	$\frac{366700}{494,2}$	$\frac{14}{13}$	$\frac{14}{13}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$

11	Tashkent	25692	$\frac{1469900}{1506}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{1}{0}$	$\frac{1}{0}$
12	Ferghana	32804	$\frac{2152100}{1667,9}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{0}{-2}$	$\frac{0}{4}$
13	Khorezm	15543	$\frac{626800}{1266,5}$	$\frac{11}{10}$	$\frac{12}{7}$	$\frac{-1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{9}$
14	Tashkent city	22783	$\frac{2694400}{1266,5}$	$\frac{8}{-}$	$\frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{7}{-}$	$\frac{49}{-}$
	Republic of Uzbekistan	305211	$\frac{17510400}{17048500}$				$\frac{120}{\mathbf{24}}$

Note: in the fractional rate - urban residents, in the denominator - rural residents

Source: The table was calculated by the author based on the data of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan .

When we examine the relationship between urban population and marriage, we can see that the relationship is a perfect linear relationship. Moreover, the marital status has always been lower in urban areas than in rural areas. For example, in terms of city population, Tashkent is in the first place, but in terms of the number of marriages, it took 8th place.

$$R_{x \cdot y} = 1 - \frac{6 \cdot \Sigma\, d^2}{n(n^2-1)} = 1 - \frac{6 \cdot 120}{13(196-1)} = 1 - \frac{720}{2730} = 1 - 0 = 0,46$$

The number of marriages from Syrdarya, Navoi and Jizzakh regions is small. As mentioned above, the population of Mirzachol, Tashkent economic regions have unique family views, high level of urbanization, The diversity of the national composition of the population is evident in its traditions and population.

5.CONCLUSION

Analysis of the development of each demographic process and its specific aspects is very necessary for a region like Uzbekistan, where the processes of repopulation are active. The current globalization process in our country is one of the problems that must be solved by researching family and marriage relations. As each region of the republic has its own geographical location, marriage and divorce processes have their own characteristics.

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