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## Family in Uzbekistan and its demographic state

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes the population census process and various civil statuses in cities and regions of Uzbekistan since the beginning of the XX century, and also develops appropriate proposals and recommendations. It is analyzed that the marriages and divorces number among the population leads to many changes in socio-economic life and demographic processes that affect its number - fertility, death and natural growth, total fertility, marriages and divorces, maternal and child death. In general, the dynamics indicators of civil status in Uzbekistan serve as the most important factor in studying the social inequality consequences in society.

**Keywords:** Civil registration, statistics, dynamics, civil status, demography, Soviet, socialist production, demographic forecast, large family, composition, death, natural growth.

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### Introduction

The family is one of the most important institutions in the country development. The main society strata are united on the basis of a demographic "alliance" called the family. Research on the families' development, the different social groups' number and status in them plays an important role in today's globalization process. Because the demographic indicators of each country, the increase and decrease in population primarily depend on families. In Uzbekistan, the government pays special attention to families. In particular, the mothers and children health, who are the generations successors, and their happy life in the family are the main reforms directions carried out by our government.

From this point of view, this article discusses families in Uzbekistan during the independence and the factors influencing them: births, deaths and natural growth rates, cumulative birth rate, quantitative changes in families through maternal and infant mortality, marriage, and divorce rates were analyzed.

### Literature analysis on the subject

There are a number of foreign and local scholars' literatures on this issue. In Uzbekistan, the theoretical foundations of the literature on the family and its demographic situation are reflected in our country legislation and in the state programs on the family demographic situation. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its provisions, the Family Code and other programs for the social protection of the family in different years provide detailed information.

Reports from the United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF, and other organizations also provide explanations, definitions, and research methods for the family and the demographic processes that affect it. The encyclopedic dictionary "Demographic Encyclopedia" published in Russia describes all the terms covered in the article.

Scientists of our country R.A. Ubaydullaeva, L.P. Maksakova, O.B. Atamirzaev, M.R. Burieva, Z.N. Tojievva spoke about the family and demographic processes affecting it. For example, the monograph "Family in Uzbekistan", published in 2012 under P.A. Ubaydullaeva direction, describes in detail the family in the country and the demographic processes affecting it. Also, the article topic is covered in detail in the pamphlets "Family Demography in Uzbekistan" by M.R. Burieva, "Uzbekistan population" by Z.N. Tojievva.

### **Research methodology**

United Nations Resolution 44/82 on 8 December 1989 declared 1994 the International Year of the Family under the motto "The family is a resource and a responsibility in a changing world". However, the family concept adopted by the organization states that "in the member states of the United Nations, the family concept does not fit into a single definition, so it can not be given a universal, single definition" [1.46].

However, in the scientific literature of most socio-demographic sciences, the family is defined as follows. The family is a social group of people based on natural biological, marriage, kinship, economic, legal, spiritual relationships, connected by marriage and mutual responsibility[2.5][3.743].

“The family is the basic unit of society and must be distinguished by the following strict characteristics:

- mutual union and agreement between men and women (in accordance with Article 16 of the Human rights declaration of the UN General Assembly, adopted in 1948);
- optional and free marriage;
- cohabitation of a couple, living together;
- to enter into a marital relationship on the basis of legal and normative acts established by the government and in force in society;
- joint efforts to have children, their financial support and upbringing (the family is the main pillar in the development of demographic processes);
- striving for the marriage permanence, striving to save the family in spite of all life difficulties” [4].

The census process is planned in advance, discussed by a special commission and prepared on the advice of statisticians.

The 1959, 1970, 1979, and 1989 censuses were organized on the basis of such preparations. In European countries, the census began in the XVI-XVII centuries. In Sweden, church writing has been legalized by the church since 1686.

For the first time among Asian countries, registration began in Sri Lanka in 1868. The Australian Census Act was enacted in 1838-1856. In Russia, from 1835 during the reign of Peter I, it was used to keep a church register. The census was introduced by the state in 1917. In 105

countries around the world, the natural movements of the population: births and deaths are mandatory under the law. [5,55]

In 1917-1918, the state bodies were authorized to formalize the population movements: village, township councils, and city branches of the CRFor those born in 1919-1926, registration was organized by filling out separate statistical cards, registering the marriage and drawing up an act for the death process. From 1926, natural movements were legalized, and cards began to be filled out in duplicate for statistical reports to take legal effect. It is known that Uzbekistan is one of the countries in the world with a high birth rate. However, the birth rate in the country has not always been able to ensure a steady increase in population. Especially in the second half of the XX century, 50-60% of children born in Uzbekistan were illiterate in childhood and adolescence [6,25]

The increase in the proportion of children in the population is primarily due to the sharp decline in child death in 1940-1970. According to statistics, in 1940 the child death rate in Uzbekistan was 106.1 per 1,000 live births, while in 1970 it was 31.0. Although marriage is the same for all peoples of the world in basic laws of origin and development, but its development process, its stability may have its own characteristics in each nation. These characteristics depend on the level of historical development, religion and customs of the peoples. [7,14]

It is expedient to divide marriage relations in Uzbekistan into three periods depending on its features:

1. The period before the development of socialist production relations.
2. The period of socialist production relations.
3. The transition period to market relations.

The first period. It is known that until the beginning of the XX century in Uzbekistan feudal relations of production prevailed. During this period, the main productive force of society was men. Women, on the other hand, did not participate in social production and were deprived of the right to bring material income to society and the family. This was one of the main manifestations of their social inequality in society.

The second period. Uzbekistan transition to socialism in 1924-1940 and the socialist production relations development led to a number of changes in its socio-economic life and demographic processes. One such change was the polygamy prohibition and the state's establishment and control of the marriage age.

During 1924-1927, the Turkestan regional administration and medical staff studied the early marriage of girls and its consequences, and found that early marriage negatively affected both mental and physical development of girls, leading to premature aging and high death among women.

Since the 1940s, most girls have been married since the age of 20-24. If in 1940, 45.7% of all married women in the republic were girls aged 16-19, in 1960 this figure decreased by 2.5 times and amounted to 17.2%. While the main factor that led to the increase in the marriage age for girls was the state's ban on early marriages, the second was the increase in girls education level.

The third period. Since 1991, the transition of Uzbekistan to market relations has begun to have a certain impact on the lifestyle of the population, the economic opportunities of families [8,55] This has led to certain changes in the demographic situation of the country. During the independence in Uzbekistan, a number of demographic indicators of the population - births,

deaths, natural increase - have not been the same. In the past, we can see both an increase and a decrease in these indicators. Families and the number of children in them are important factors in these processes.

Number of marriages in Uzbekistan, 1940-2000

Years	Absolute number			At the expense of 1000 people		
	Total	In the city	In the village	Total	In the city	In the village
1940	49337	15160	34177	7,4	9.2	6,8
1950	64667	27912	36755	10.2	14,3	8.4
1960	114773	37006	77767	13.4	12,6	13,8
1970	108976	40340	68636	9.1	9,2	9.0
1980	173628	65352	108276	10.9	9.9	11,6
1990	217102	85575	131527	10.6	10,3	10,8
1991	270270	102396	167884	12.9	12,2	13,4
1992	235884	87369	148515	11,0	10,2	11.5
1993	225500	82500	143000	10.3	9.6	10.7
1994	176287	66964	109323	7.9	7.7	8.0
2000	168900	65100	103800	6.9	7,2	7.7

The table shows that although 61% of the population in Uzbekistan lived in rural areas and 39% in urban areas, the absolute marriages number has been steadily increasing in both urban and rural areas. But this process did not go smoothly at all times[8,33]

For example, between 1940 and 1960, the absolute number of marriages increased 2.3 times, or 132 percent.

The increase in the number of marriages was particularly high in the 1950s and 1960s, during which an average of 5,011 people were married each year or more than 5,000 new families were formed each year.

One of the factors that directly affects the family structure and development is the marriage dissolution. Until the XX century, there were no clear statistics on divorce. More detailed information on divorce in Uzbekistan has been available in statistical sources since 1940. Since 1991, during Uzbekistan transition to the independent development path, the number of family breakdowns has decreased. Reforms in Uzbekistan are also aimed at ensuring a happy, peaceful and prosperous life for the population. Although the family institution has long been well-established in our country, a unique mentality has been formed on the basis of the population family life, the indicators of the marriage and divorce level play a role in the demographic processes formation. However, the socio-economic factors impact on changes in marriage and divorce rates is increasing. During the independence, the marriages number has varied. From 1991 to 2002-2003, the marriages number was declining.( In 2003, more than 160,000 marriages were registered), since then the figure has risen and reached its peak in 2013, that is, more than 300 thousand marriages were registered in our country that year (table). In recent years, the marriages number has been declining. In contrast, divorce rates have increased significantly in recent years. If in 1991, 33.3 thousand divorces were registered by the statistics

and civil registry offices, by 2001 this figure was more than 15 thousand. But since then, the divorces number has increased, and at the end of 2015, the figure was 29.6 thousand.

**Changes in the marriage and divorce rates in Uzbekistan during the independence (at the end of the year)**

№	Years	Number of marriages (thousand)	For every thousand people	Number of divorces (thousand)	For every thousand people
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	1991	270,3	12,9	33,3	1,6
2.	1993	225,4	10,3	27,0	1,2
3.	1995	170,8	7,5	21,2	0,9
4.	1997	181,1	7,7	21,5	0,9
5.	1999	175,9	7,2	22,3	0,9
6.	2001	170,1	6,8	15,7	0,6
7.	2003	161,7	6,3	17,6	0,7
8.	2005	184,0	7,0	16,4	0,6
9.	2007	254,2	9,4	18,2	0,7
10.	2009	272,1	9,8	16,9	0,6
11.	2011	287,8	9,8	18,6	0,6
12.	2013	304,9	10,1	24,0	0,8
13.	2015	287,6	9,2	29,6	0,9

The overall divorce rate fell from 2.8% to 2.3% in urban areas and from 0.8% to 0.5% in rural areas. There are two main reasons for this. The first is the migration of many Russians, Ukrainians, Jews and Tatars from Uzbekistan to their homeland, where the family breakdown process is relatively high over the next 5-10 years.

The second factor that has led to the decline in divorce is the increased attention paid to the family by state, religious and public activists. A lot of practical work has been done in Uzbekistan in this regard. These include the creation of the newspaper "Family and Society", dedicated to the family and its problems, establishment of a family center, hosting a special TV show "Family", a series of broadcasts on the radio dedicated to the family and its stability, the lives of women and the adoption of the "For Healthy Generation" program.

The establishment and development of socialist industrial relations in Uzbekistan has led to dramatic changes in its socio-economic and demographic development. The family structure of the population living in the country, the socio-demographic structure of the family has also changed significantly. In the "Soviet" era, "everyone has equal rights" abolished the notion of "rich," "poor," and "servants." Therefore, a new statistical registration program of the family has been developed. According to this program, the first census was conducted in St. Petersburg in 1918, in which the "family" concept was introduced instead of the "household" concept. The application of the family concept is based on the statistical unit of the family, which was later adopted by the United Nations in 1945. According to him, a family is people group who are related by marriage and blood relations, live together and have a common fund[9.397]

It was noted that Uzbekistan, along with other Central Asian countries, belongs to the countries group with a high population growth rate and high birth rate.

Uzbekistan population is growing mainly due to natural growth. Its number increased from 612,000 in 1865-1899 to 7,946.9 thousand in 1980-1994. From 1866 to 1994, Uzbekistan population increased by more than 20.2 million due to natural growth.

Between 1960 and 1994, the annual rate of natural increase in cities increased from 78,000 to 160,000, and in rural areas from 210,000 to 410,000, or doubled. Nevertheless, the natural growth increase between urban and rural areas increased from 132,000 to 250,000. Over the last 134 years, the urban population has grown by 5.2 million due to natural increase, and the rural population by 10.0 million. The absolute number of births in Uzbekistan in 1866-1994 increased from 160-165 thousand to 680-710 thousand or 4.3 times. The population of the republic increased by 7.0 times during the same period.

### **Quantitative changes in natural growth rates in Uzbekistan**

*(absolute number, thousand people)*

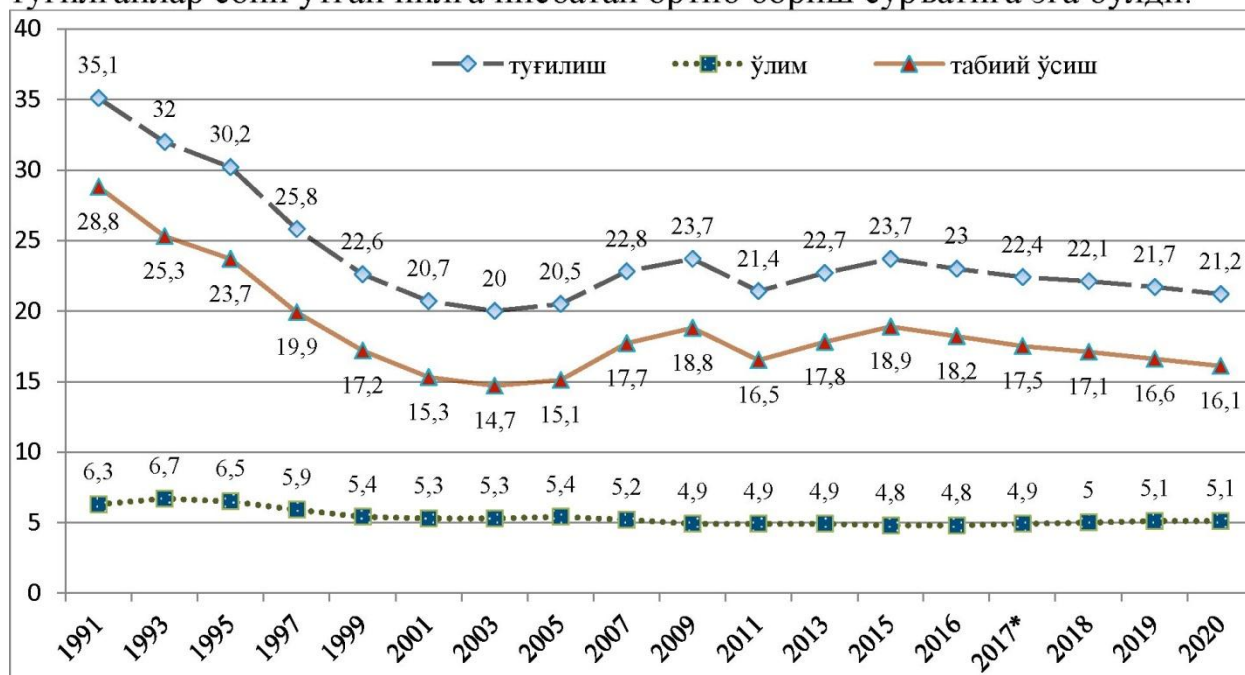
Years	Birth	Death	Child death (up to 1 year)	Natural growth
1991	724100	130400	25500	594000
1992	710500	140100	26700	570400
1993	692300	145300	22300	547000
1994	657700	148400	18800	509300
1995	678700	145400	17500	532600
1996	634800	144800	15700	490000
1997	602700	137300	13900	465400
1998	553700	140500	12300	413200
1999	544000	130500	11054	414300
2000	527600	135600	10091	392000

As many other countries in the world, the former Soviet Union, including Uzbekistan, is based on this concept in family statistics.

The statistical data used in this article are taken from the State Statistics Committee collections of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as from the sites [www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz), [www.gender.stat.uz](http://www.gender.stat.uz). Relevant information was also obtained from the monograph "Family in Uzbekistan", published in 2012 by Ubaydullaeva R.A. The forecast indicators of some demographic processes were calculated by the author using the age shift or cohort-component method of demographic forecast development.

In analyzing the changes in families, it is necessary to pay attention to a number of demographic processes in Uzbekistan. First of all, if we analyze the birth, death and natural growth rates, we can observe a specific trend from the first year of independence to the present. While the total number of births and natural growth rates declined at almost the same pace from 1991 to 2003, they increased significantly between 2004 and 2010.

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Family is an upbringing place. It is in this place that the highest values such as mutual respect, kindness, honesty, purity, diligence and humanity are formed and passed down from generation to generation. The President of the Republic Sh.M.Mirziyoev emphasizes that the first upbringing stage takes place in the family, under the influence of women. Proclamation of 1998 as the "Year of the Family", the establishment of the Republican scientific and practical center "Family" on February 2, 1998 in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers № 54, proclamation of 1999 as the "Year of women", 2000 as the "Year of healthy generation", 2001 as the "Year of mothers and children" and such activities implementation is to respect and honor our ancestors, past experiences and views in the education, attitude to women, diligent study of the education history in the family circle and enjoy the ideas put forward in it. Scholars such as al-Khorazmi, Abu Raykhan Beruni, Akhmad Fargani, al-Farabi, Ibn Sino, az-Zamakhshari, Mirzo Ulugbek, Imam al-Bukhari, who made a significant contribution to the treasury of world science, lived and worked in Uzbekistan. Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that in the early independence years, as a result of the high demographic temp in the late 1980s, the main demographic indicators of the population were high, with the lowest in the mid-independence years (2000-2004) [11.59]. The decline in marriage rates, on the contrary, the increase in divorce rates will have a significant impact on the country's population. It is necessary to develop various programs to increase the families strength in the country, taking into account the fact that divorces cause socio-economic problems.

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