



## MARRIAGE AGE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF EARLY MARRIAGE

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<b>Received:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> February 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 28 <sup>th</sup> February 2021 <b>Published:</b> 12 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	This article highlights the negative effects of marriage age and early marriage, different historical periods of marriage age, the husband and wife are equally responsible for the family well-being, increasing the young men responsibility, marriage age records in some states, some reasons for early marriage, family strength, couples health, peace of mother and father-in-law, children's psyche and personality formation, family life relationships in the children perception.
<b>Keywords:</b> Marriage, husband, wife, bride, provider, psychotherapist, renovated, rare, tap, to marry, marriage age, early marriage, low-income, helpless, sex life, pregnant, grandchild, dynasty, adaptation, boy, critical discussion, bride and groom, psychological climate, addiction, scales	

The family is described by such descriptions as a stronghold, a sacred place and a place of love. For, the family is a small homeland within the homeland, the blood vessels of the homeland. If it is a strong, loving place than the country will rise so high. Our enlightened ancestor Abdurauf Fitrat said: "The happiness and glory of every nation, of course, depends on this nation internal discipline and harmony. Peace and harmony are based on the families discipline in this nation. Where the family relationship is based on strong discipline, the country and the nation will be as strong and resilient".

The family well-being, the peaceful life in this sacred place serve to strengthen our humane society. The family strength is inextricably linked with its legal basis observance. Consequently, the family and marriage issues play a key role in every person life, in the children upbringing.

The family strength, the couple's relationship formation in the family interests, the health of children in the family, the boy as a husband, head of the family, breadwinner, father, family protector, and the girl as a wife, bride, mother, educator, determining the psychological climate in the family one of the factors that strongly influences his formation as a "psychotherapist" is the marriage age.

The marriage age has been different and set differently in different historical periods, in different religions, in different countries.

Each event and rule, tradition must be interpreted in close connection with the peculiarities of its time, historical period. Otherwise, they are more likely to make mistakes in explaining and analyzing them. For example, in Islam, girls can be married off at the age of 14, as has been the case with Uzbeks in the past. Today, in Afghanistan, one of the neighboring countries, the practice of marrying girls at the age of 14 can be explained by the poor socio-economic development of the country, the living standards of the people. Even today, the marriage age varies from country to country. For example, in Cyprus and Scotland, the marriage age for boys and girls is set at 16, while in the United States, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Brazil, Denmark, Iraq, Canada, Mexico, Egypt, Russia, Turkey, Finland, France, Croatia, In the Czech Republic, Chile, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and some other countries, the marriage age for girls is 18 years.

In South Korea and Japan, the marriage age is 20 for girls and boys, while in Argentina and Malaysia it is 21. In some countries (including Uzbekistan) the marriage age varies for girls and boys. For example, in Afghanistan it has been established to marry girls at 14, boys at 18, in China girls at 20, boys at 22, in Pakistan, Romania and Iran girls at 16, boys at 18, in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Israel, Lebanon and Ukraine girls at 17, boys at 18, in Algeria, Bangladesh and India girls at 18, boys at 21 years old.

The minimum age for marriage (14 years) in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan can be explained by the country's poor socio-economic development and medieval characteristics, while in China the age limit for marriage is 22.

When it is necessary to reduce the marriage age in different situations in life, its formalization also varies from country to country. For example, in Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Brazil, Chile, Malaysia, Canada, USA, Russia, Croatia, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Turkey, parental consent is sufficient to reduce the marriage age. In some other countries, including Uzbekistan, not only is parental consent required for marriage, but also the relevant

authorities permission. In the Danish state, this issue is considered personally by the state head, and the marriage age can be lowered with his permission. The reducing issue the marriage age is settled in Iceland with the permission of one of the state heads, in Austria, Algeria, Argentina, USA, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Canada, Mexico, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia.

Article 15 of the Family Code of Uzbekistan states that "in exceptional cases, at the request of those wishing to enter into marriage, the mayor of the district or city where the marriage is registered may reduce the age of marriage by a maximum of one year."

So, in our country, for objective reasons, the marriage age for a girl and a boy can be reduced by only one year.

Some countries (Brunei, Kuwait) do not set a minimum age for marriage.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the following factors play an important role in determining the age of marriage:

- The socio-economic development level of the country;
- national and spiritual values of the people;
- Features of youth physical, psychological, spiritual, social development;
- Geographical and territorial features of the state;
- Demographic situation in the country;
- The importance of youth education and professional development for the state and society;
- The role of religion in public policy, etc.

At the same time, there are reasons to hurry to get married early. "Why do some rush to get married early?" the question arises. There can be several reasons for this.

1. Some parents act on the basis of the motive of fulfilling their parental duties faster, handing over the girl to their own faster, and making the son a home faster.

2. Low-income, extremely vulnerable families aim to make their economic situation more satisfactory by monitoring their children for independent living as soon as possible, and by reducing the number of children in their care. In the last years of the former Soviet Union, some economically disadvantaged, large rural families have witnessed an adult or on the verge of adulthood exchanging a girl for two bags of flour or rice, getting rid of one child and feeding other children with the product received in return.

3. When officials come from economically well-off, hereditary families children there are families who marry their daughters early on the basis of the principle of "give free if comes from right place" in order to restore their daughter's happiness and social status through her future marriage.

4. Parents with low mental, cultural, and spiritual levels (mentally retarded, mentally retarded, or child with disabilities) marry their children early.

5. "All my friends are getting married. What's wrong with me?", - there are also girls who marry the any person.

6. The daughters of alcoholics and drug addicts in families where there is a very unhealthy environment in their parental relationships, where there are almost daily quarrels, also seek to marry the person they meet.

7. There are also parents who have had a child late and are trying to get their children married early with the intention of seeing their children, marrying them or marrying their son. As a result, we can see the negative impact of marriage before reaching the marriage age on the family strength.

In general, getting married before the age of marriage has a huge negative impact on family stability. An attempt has been made to elucidate this situation in more detail below.

**First**, a young married man has no education, no economic opportunities, no socio-psychological maturity, and no ideas about sex. The above aspects usually do not allow him to be the head of the family, the leader in the family, to provide an independent economic support to the family, starting from marriage time. Although the young man is a contender for leadership in the couple's relationship, he has no reason to do so (unless it is taken into account that he lives at the expense of his parents). The result is that an early married young man does not feel like the husband, the leader, the head of the family in the eastern family, he cannot occupy this position. That's where the biggest loss for a man. A young man who has not been able to take the head position of the family from the first months of family life will not be able to focus on his wife even in the later years of marriage. It is on this basis that chronic family conflicts are observed. This does not serve to strengthen the family, nor the health of the couple, nor the peace of the in-laws, nor the formation of children's psyche and personality, nor the formation of correct perceptions of family life, marital relations in the minds of children.

**Second**, building a young family negatively affects a young person's ability to study, develop as a professional, work on themselves, and stand economically independent on their professional, academic, administrative, creative growth and advancement.

**Third**, in each family, especially in a young family, the skills of resolving disputes that inevitably occur between a couple and mother-in-law without offending both parties, a certain part of prevention skills are not yet formed due to the groom's youth. If the bridegroom supports his mother, the bride is left alone, and if she takes the bride's side, the mother is upset. As a result, the young husband is left between two grasses, that is, between his mother and his wife. The chronic continuation of this condition creates a state of mental distress in the young man, leading to the balance between desire and opportunity disturbance. As a result, it has a negative impact on the

production efficiency in professional activities, and the student's education quality, the satisfaction level with marriage, life and, most importantly, his health.

All of the above undermines the family strength and begins to weaken it, leaving the young man with a lack of respect and affection for his mother and spouse.

Some creative young people may become mentally depressed, addicted to alcohol, drugs, and go into various negative ways because they have not been able to show or realize their existing abilities. Therefore, before a young man decides to get married early, or before his parents marry him early, it is recommended that they weigh the above circumstances in their minds balance and make the right decision for their children, young family benefit.

**Fourth**, early marriage of girls is likely to lead to various viral diseases or mechanical effects during pregnancy, taking drugs that have a strong effect on the fetus, and some people becoming addicted to alcohol because their bodies are not yet sufficiently prepared. This causes the fetus forming in the mother's womb to be born with various defects and become congenitally disabled.

Bleeding from the uterus during childbirth is relatively common in women who marry early and become pregnant. As a result, unfortunately, many brides who have not yet experienced the motherhood happiness have passed away.

Parents who raise a girl with no intentions, nurture and nurture them, and observe them in another world will never forget a child stain for the rest of their lives.

**Fifth**, an early married girl is not yet ready to take on motherhood, bridehood and all the responsibilities associated with them, to be a full-fledged caregiver for her child, until she becomes a mother within a year.

The bride, who is not able to fully fulfill the role of motherhood and upbringing in age, may receive many reprimands from her mother-in-law, which may become the subject of critical discussion among other members of the new family (aunt, sister-in-law, etc.). All this has a negative impact on the relationship between the bride and groom.

A bride who is preoccupied with a young child care has neither the opportunity, nor the desire, nor the time to objectively pay too much attention to her husband. As a result, in many cases such a situation is misinterpreted by the young groom and again the bride is to blame.

Conflicts increase between housework, bridal service, a wife who is tired of caring for a young child, and a husband who spends his free time happily, and it is during this period that the distance between them leads to divorce, the cooling of affection.

As a result, the young mother, who ran and served and took care of the child, eventually became a bride who did not justify the trust in front of her husband, mother-in-law, father-in-law and other family members, and even managed to divorce in 1-2 years of marriage.

Is it better to see and hear such a situation in life, and to face the fate trials of a young girl who has just grown up?

It is better to hand over the girl to her owner only after the parents have gained a little more experience of family life, formed the skills to prevent the above situations, to maintain the family, and are fully prepared for family life.

**Sixth**, the each family strength, the relationship between the couple, the affection between them depends in many ways on the psychological climate in that family.

We all know that every parent only wishes the best for their child. Whatever she does, whatever she decides, she does it only for the sake of her child's happiness and for her child's life improvement. For example, parents who marry their daughters at a young age, that is, at the age of marriage, "the child adapts more easily to the new family, adapts faster, because the young sapling bends, but does not break. They act on the basis of good wishes, such as "Let's marry the girl to her owner earlier and fulfill our parental duties."

Understanding the views and aspirations of the parents involved in these considerations, it is advisable for them to be aware of the above, to reconsider the fate of their child and future grandchildren - the successors of the dynasty, and then make the appropriate wise decision.

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