

SOCIO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE RELATIONSHIP OF INFERTILE MARRIED COUPLES AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Family is a great policy not only of one country, but also of all-humanity. Family, motherhood, paternity and childhood are under state protection in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, motherhood and fatherhood deserve respect and respect. And childlessness is not a new phenomenon in itself. Childlessness is now considered a "painful torment", which many are suffering. Many cases of not having children if we look medically out are tripled. These can be caused by many diseases, deficiencies in organs, etc., as well as medical complications. In addition to these, there are also some simply social medical cases of childlessness, in which a healthy person can also be treated with the help of various "folk diagnoses" to the patient or by the name "without a child".

KEYWORDS: *Reproductive Health, Childfree, Childless, Family, Family Institutes, Infertility, EKO, Stereotype.*

INTRODUCTION

Special attention is paid to the implementation of state programs aimed at improving the health system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, protection of mothers and children, the birth and upbringing of healthy children.

The health of young people, the seriousness of the problems associated with the current socio-demographic situation, in recent years, scientists and practitioners, journalists and politicians have been actively involved in many speeches, publications, discussions. Youth health issues have become a topic of discussion and solutions at the highest political level. [1]

Attention to youth health in many respects the situation in the demographic sphere is associated with the health of this group.

The maintenance of reproductive health of young people is one of the main tasks of modern society. Particular attention will be paid to the young family, which is an important socio-demographic group of the population. The formation of a healthy lifestyle should be manifested in the accumulation of optimal skills, abilities and life stereotypes that exclude drugs in the youth environment. [2]

Reproductive health is the ability to raise and give birth to a healthy child. Its storage is considered a function of both women and earthlings. Every pregnancy should be expected, and the parents of the unborn child should be healthy.

Everyone has the right to reproductive health, which allows healthy children, close relationships and a happy family. UNFPA's reproductive health work is aimed at ensuring that every pregnancy is expected, that every birth is safe, that every age is free of HIV, that every girl and woman is treated with respect. This fund will help governments to improve reproductive health services and individual selection of family planning services and develop population policies to support sustainable development efforts. One of the directions of the activities of the UNFPA is to take measures on reproductive health. [3]

In the modern world, the attitude to the family institution has changed significantly in comparison with the recent past. Young people are in a hurry to get married today. But even if the couple decided to start a family, it is often left after the birth of children. You can often hear the arguments of young people with the following content: "first you need to stand on your feet, build a career, live for yourself." But the paradox is that after a while there will be a conscious desire to have children, the couple will often face the problem of infertility.

Infertility is a disease of the reproductive system of a man or woman, characterized by inability to get pregnant after repeated unprotected sexual intercourse for 12 months or more.

Infertility affects millions of people around the world at reproductive age and affects their families and communities. According to calculations, the problem of infertility affects 48 million people from 186 million couples around the world.

Infertility hinders the construction of many families. Medical agencies describe infertility as the inability of a couple to have children after twelve months of unprotected sex. "Birth defects" mean cohabitation, as well as spouses; it includes the inability to give birth to a child for any reason, except for the sterilization operation, and the inability to bear the child for a period of time or to become pregnant for three or more years after the attempt to become pregnant. This difference in terminology is complicated by the analysis and discussion of childlessness in the medical literature, but for our purposes, we can apply both terms wisely to the usual practice of what we call infertility. [4]

Infertility can occur due to various factors in the reproductive system of a man and a woman. However, sometimes it is impossible to understand the causes of infertility. Solving the problem of infertility also helps to soften gender inequality. Although both women and men can be infertile, in heterosexual couples, whether a woman is infertile or not, but most often the responsibility for infertility is imposed on a woman person. Infertility has a significant negative social impact on the lives of infertile couples and especially women, which in most cases leads to violence, divorce, social stigma, emotional stress, depression, anxiety and low self-esteem.

Under certain circumstances, the fear of infertility can stop women and men from using contraceptive devices because they seek to prove their ability to give birth at an early age due to the high social importance of being born under social pressure. In such situations, educational and educational activities are important for the ability to have children and the prevalence of infertility, as well as the factors that determine them. [5]

Public policy can mitigate many inequalities in the use of safe and effective services to treat infertility. In order to effectively combat infertility, healthcare policy makers need to recognize that infertility is often the only disease that can be prevented, thereby reducing the burden on expensive and yet not well developed treatments.

We can also see a few stereotypes about infertility. These are:

- Infertility this is a problem only encountered in women – in fact, this is a condition that can be encountered in representatives of both sexes.
- A healthy lifestyle means that there will be no problems with having children – people who eat properly and constantly engage in sports can also be infertile.
- In order to have a child, it is necessary to engage in sexual intercourse every day – this is the wrong look.
- Childlessness is an order that comes from the brain, that is, it is connected with human psychology.
- Long abstinence improves the quality of sperm and gives a 100% result when having a child.
- In infancy, only eco helps.
- Infertility – it means that it does not fit together.

However, all of the above are stereotypes that have settled in the minds of people. It is precisely because of these stereotypes that such life poses a challenge for those who live. It is precisely because of these stereotypes that it creates difficulties for those who live such a life. After the wedding ceremony, as if everyone is waiting, they look you in the eye from the very first month, as if asking if there is any news yet. In our society, the number of people who pay attention to the word of the people according to their opinion is the majority. That is why the number of quarrels and divorces in Uzbek families is growing. A question asked by neighbors, friends, relatives, and other acquaintances: “Have you had a child? How many children? Are you pregnant?” can have a negative impact on childless people. It can even lead to a state of physical abuse against his wife. It should also not be ruled out that the couple is cheating on their spouse, as if they are justifying themselves by trying. [6]

The topic of pregnancy planning, when it comes to a dreamed pregnancy, is very exciting and emotional. For women, this time is full of hopes and worries, worries and dreams. They easily and willingly share their experiences: someone tells friends and family about it, someone places photos on social networks. And almost everyone keeps these memories for life.

About failures, the loss of pregnancy, the fight against infertility, which does not always end with success, they say less. This is sometimes shared anonymously on the internet, on women's forums, but friends, colleagues or even relatives often do not know about it. People who are

infertile or for some reason know that they cannot see a child, do not understand the society or acquaintances that surround them, look with pity or fear that they will meet many obstacles in the future, such people are very influential and remain more reliable than others.

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