

Dynamics of Marriages and Divorces by Settlements in the Economic - Geographic Region of Guba - Khachmaz (North-East Area of Azerbaijan Republic)

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Abstract

In this study, the number of marriages and divorces in the urban-rural populations of the Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region and separate administrative districts in 2001-2015 and the number of marriages and divorces in the economic-geographical regions of 2000-2019 were reviewed. Marriage and divorce programs in urban and rural settlements in the economic-geographical region between 1995 and 2019 were compiled and analyzed. In addition, 2019 marriage and divorce rates were handled using the mapping technique. Information on marriage and divorce rates are summarized using tables.

As a result of the review study, it can be said that low socio-economic living conditions cause healthy population living in urban and rural areas to migrate to regions and foreign countries. These migration movements also had a negative impact on the demographic indicators of the population living in settlements. As a result, it has been found that the number of marriages in the region has decreased and the divorce rate has increased. In addition, it has been found that new business areas have been created in order to improve the living conditions of the population in the economic and geographical area within the scope of state programs regarding the socio-economic development of the regions that emigrate. However, while this employment of labor resources and the increase in natural population growth affect demographic growth positively, it is still considered to be insufficient.

Keywords: Divorces, Marriages, Region, Settlements

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Guba-Khachmaz (Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Kuzey-Doğu Bölgesi) İktisadi-Coğrafi Bölgesindeki Yerleşimlerden Evlilik ve Boşanma Dinamikleri

Özet

Bu çalışma da 2001-2015 yıllarında Guba-Khachmaz ekonomik-coğrafi bölgesi ve ayrı idari ilçelerinin kentsel-kırsal nüfuslarındaki evlilik ve boşanma sayıları ile 2000-2019 ekonomik-coğrafi bölgelerdeki evlilik ve boşanma sayıları gözden geçirilmiştir. 1995-2019 döneminde ekonomik-coğrafi bölgede kentsel ve kırsal yerleşim alanlarındaki evlilik ve boşanma programları derlenmiş ve incelenmiştir. Ayrıca 2019 yılı evlilik ve boşanma oranları haritalama tekniği kullanılarak ele alınmıştır. Evlilik ve boşanma oranları ile ilgili bilgiler özet olarak tablolar kullanılarak gösterilmiştir.

Yapılan gözden geçirme çalışması sonucunda, düşük sosyo-ekonomik yaşam koşullarının kentsel ve kırsal alanlarda yaşayan sağlıklı nüfusun bölgelere ve yabancı ülkelere göç etmesine neden olduğu söylenebilir. Bu göç hareketleri aynı zamanda yerleşim yerlerinde yaşayan nüfusun demografik göstergeleri üzerinde de olumsuz bir etki oluşturmuştur. Nitekim bölgedeki evlilik sayısının azalmış olduğu ve boşanma oranının arttığı bulgulanmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra göç veren bölgelerin sosyo-ekonomik kalkınmasıyla ilgili olarak devlet programları kapsamında, ekonomik ve coğrafi alanda nüfusun yaşam koşullarını iyileştirmek için yeni iş alanlarının oluşturulduğu bulgulanmıştır. Bununla beraber işgücü kaynaklarının bu şekilde istihdamı ve doğal nüfus artışındaki artış demografik büyümeyi olumlu etkilerken yine de yeterli olmadığı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Boşanma, Evlilik, Bölge, Yerleşim

1. INTRODUCTION

Natural population growth, its age and gender characteristics play a key role in the formation of demographic indicators. Along with natural growth, marriage and divorce are also one of the main factors influencing the demographic development of the population. Due to the socio-economic difficulties created by the "transition period" in the early 1990s, able-bodied people of marriageable age left their homes and migrated to nearby regions or foreign countries. This has had a negative impact on the decline in natural population growth, the active participation of the population in the region in the migration process, the dynamics of marriages and divorces.

The Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region, which covers the northeast of the country, includes the administrative districts of Gusar, Khachmaz, Guba, Shabran and Siyazan. The population is located in 6 cities, 21 settlements and 474 rural settlements in the economic and geographical region.

According to the statistics as of 01.01.2020, the territory of the economic and geographical region is 6,96 thousand km² with a population of 554,7 thousand people, including the urban population

of 183,4 thousand people and the rural population of 371,3 thousand people. The population density was 80 people per 1 sq. km. This region accounts for 8,0% of the population, 5,5% of the population, 3,4% of the urban population and 7,8% of the rural population.

As in other regions of the country, marriage and divorce form the main demographic base of the population in the Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region. As a result of the general socio-economic processes taking place in the country, changes have taken place in the development of marriages and divorces. One of the factors that have a positive impact on the natural growth of the population in the region, especially in rural areas, as in our country, is the increase in the number of marriages. The increase in divorces has a negative impact on the breakdown of families and the threat to the successful future of children, their formation as patriots and personalities.

The work incentives created by welfare reform to effects on marriage and divorce. Improved labor force outcomes for women as a result of welfare reform could either increase or decrease the utility of being single relative to being married. An increase in women's earned income could lead to lower marriage rates and higher divorce rates if the independence effect dominates or to higher marriage rates and lower divorce rates if the stabilizing effect dominates (Marianne et al., 2004).

The purpose of the present paper is to study and identify the causes that affect the dynamics of marriage and divorce in the region. The main objectives are to review the relevant literature, to examine the types of research conducted in this area, to study the reasons for the increase in the number of divorces, to determine how unemployment and migration affect the dynamics of marriage and divorce.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Both local and foreign scholars had discussed the issue of marriage and divorce, which are the main demographic indicators of the population in their study. According to Bruce Phillips and William Griffiths, family-marriage relationships are a long-term process that results from respect, loyalty and commitment. Having a healthy family relationship provides the foundation for raising children. According to them, the family model will reduce the number of divorces and increase the number of marriages. At the same time, scientists have noted the socio-economic problems created by the divorce, noting the model of divorce in their research. Unemployment, social problems, family conflicts and drug abuse were the main factors behind the breakdown of families and the increase in the number of divorces (Phillips and Griffiths, 2004).

Marianne P. Bitler, Jonah B. Gelbach, Hilary W. Hoynes, and Madeline Zavodny were reports that social programs introduced in Europe in the late twentieth century discouraged young people from marrying. Thus, the main purpose of the program was to help women with children. Considering that most young people in European countries prefer to live together than in traditional marriages. Thus, according to the authors, this program had led to a decrease in the number of marriages (Marianne et al., 2004).

Imran Rasul noted that the number of divorces has increased in modern times compared to previous years. Increased competition in the labor market, problems in the employment of the able-bodied population as a result of increasing needs in the family as the number of children increases are the factors that lead to an increase in the number of divorces. Divorce by mutual agreement increases the likelihood that both parties will be together again in the future (Rasul, 2005).

Betsey Stevenson noted that some married couples make decisions based on their budgets by thinking in advance about having children and how many children they will have. This is a key

factor that has a positive effect on the formation of the family budget. According to the scientist, if there are fundamental changes in the law on divorce, it will reduce the number of divorces. He also pointed out that unsuccessful marriages and early marriages are among the main factors that negatively affect the increase in the number of divorced couples. According to Stevenson, the correct allocation of the family budget and increased investment in children's education are the main indicators that strengthen family relationships (Stevenson, 2006).

According to Betsey Stevenson and Justin Wolfers, employment and the improvement of the socio-economic status of the able-bodied population are the main factors influencing the growth of marriages. Wars, job losses as a result of economic crises, and deteriorating social conditions are factors contributing to the increase in divorces. At the same time, scientists note that the reduction in the number of marriages is negatively affected by the desire of young people to live together. Thus, in high-income European countries, young people with higher education view family and marriage relations as an outdated tradition and prefer to live together. Scientists point out that such desires of young people are the factors that lead to a decrease in the number of marriages and an increase in the number of children born out of wedlock (Stevenson and Wolfers, 2007).

Barbara L. Wolfe showed that the number of divorces in industrialized countries has increased year by year. He also said that divorce has a negative impact on the social and psychological conditions of women and children. When young people get married, they make a commitment to protect their long-term family relationships. However, in the case of divorce they evade these obligations (Wolfe, 2008).

According to Susmita Roy, job losses and unemployment as a result of the economic crisis lead to the dissolution of marriages. If one of the married couples loses his job, it does not affect the marital relationship. However, if the husband's unemployment period is prolonged, it will lead to the dissolution of the marriage. At the same time, the decline in employment has led to an increase in the number of divorces (Roy, 2011).

Eminov Z.N noted that the employment of the labor-intensive population has a positive effect on the increase in the number of marriages. He further noted that the increase in employment in rural areas, the creation of jobs in accordance with the needs of the population will lead to an increase in the level of natural growth and the number of marriages. As the highest rates of natural population growth are in rural areas, it is important to create new jobs so that people do not leave the countryside. This will both prevent rural discharges and have a positive impact on reducing the number of divorces (Eminov, 2005; 2007; 2016).

Barantseva and Natalia A. noted that twentieth-century family relationships are very different from twenty-first-century marriages. At that time, young people worked together for the long-term marriage and education of their children, respecting family and marriage relations. Today, young people prefer to live together rather than the traditional family model. This leads to a decrease in the number of marriages. In addition, the low socio-economic status of the population and socio-psychological tensions among newlyweds were among the reasons for the increase in the number of divorces. Continuation of this trend has a negative impact on the deterioration of age and gender, demographic indicators and the level of natural growth of the population (Barantseva and Natalia, 2018).

Rafael Gonzalez-Val and Miriam Marchen note that socio-economic indicators have a direct impact on family-marriage relations. Just as unemployment affects divorce, the high level of employment of the able-bodied population has had a positive effect on the number of marriages. Rising unemployment is forcing able-bodied people to leave their homes in search of work. The increase

in migration has affected the demographic development of the population and the decrease in the number of marriages (Gonzalez-Val and Marchen, 2018).

3. METHOD

3.1. Scope

According to the research, a total of 15 research papers were analyzed. The number of marriages and divorces in the Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region was also compared with neighboring regions.

3.2. Procedure

In the study used the Cartographic method, stratified and systematic sampling methods, as well as statistic data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan (<https://www.stat.gov.az/>).

No coding was performed during the study. Because the terms and other scientific sentences written in the article are written in clear and understandable language.

4. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDIES

The following table shows the number of marriages and divorces in the urban and rural population in Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region during 2001-2015 (see table 1).

The number of marriages in the urban population of Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region during 2001-2005 was 1129, and the number of divorces was 194. The number of marriages in rural areas (2272) was 2.0 times higher than in urban areas, and the number of divorces (123) was 1.6 times lower.

Different dynamics of the number of marriages and divorces by settlements can be observed in different administrative districts. The number of marriages (392) and divorces (73) in Khachmaz administrative district was higher than in other administrative districts. The highest number of marriages in rural areas was registered in Guba (787) and Khachmaz (708) administrative districts (see Table 1).

Marriage couples make decisions such as whether or not to have children, how many children to have, whether to buy a house, whether one spouse should invest in more education, and how to divide home versus market work. That situation affect both the value of their marriage in the future and their outside options. These investments have long been recognized by economists as a central part of marriage.

Divorce laws affect the incentive to invest in marriage-specific capital for several reasons. First, if divorce reform raises the divorce rate, then each spouse is less likely to reap the benefits of marriage-specific capital, reducing the incentive to jointly invest. To the extent that the change in divorce laws shifts bargaining power within the household, then decisions about marital investments may change, particularly if couples differ in their preferences for particular marital investments. Furthermore, once a marriage-specific investment has occurred, the returns are pure rents, and hence the incentive to jointly invest may depend upon the ability of the couple to commit to a specific distribution of future rents, which is likely shaped by divorce law. Finally, couples may use investment in marriage-specific capital strategically over-investing today so as to constrain their future selves to prefer to remain married than to divorce. As such, robust

investment in marriage-specific capital may be used to partially offset the incomplete enforcement of marriage contracts by the state (Stevenson, 2006).

Table 1. The number of marriage and divorce in the economic-geographical region of Guba-Khachmaz (thousand people)

| | 2001-2005 | | | | 2006-2010 | | | | 2011-2015 | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Urban Population | | Rural Population | | Urban Population | | Rural Population | | Urban Population | | Rural Population | |
| | Marriage | Divorce |
| Gusar (N) | 136 | 30 | 458 | 54 | 214 | 42 | 611 | 61 | 203 | 81 | 607 | 44 |
| Khachmaz(N) | 392 | 73 | 708 | 41 | 537 | 81 | 903 | 59 | 532 | 99 | 926 | 95 |
| Guba (N) | 229 | 47 | 787 | 15 | 314 | 37 | 1099 | 47 | 320 | 53 | 1134 | 68 |
| Shabran (N) | 191 | 22 | 222 | 11 | 288 | 33 | 304 | 21 | 258 | 45 | 282 | 33 |
| Siyazan (N) | 181 | 22 | 97 | 2 | 265 | 28 | 121 | 2 | 223 | 38 | 132 | 8 |
| Guba-Khachmaz (N) | 1129 | 194 | 2272 | 123 | 1618 | 221 | 3038 | 190 | 1536 | 316 | 3081 | 248 |

*Source: Demographic Indicators of Azerbaijan. Baku 2020.

In 2006-2010, the number of marriages in the urban population in the economic-geographical region (1618) was 1.4 times higher than in 2001-2005, and the number of divorces increased relatively to 221. The number of marriages in the rural population increased by 1.3 times compared to the previous year and was 3038, and the number of divorces increased by 1.5 times and was 190.

It is clear from the individual administrative districts that the highest number of marriages and divorces in the city population was registered in Khachmaz administrative district. Respectively, the number of marriages was 537, and the number of divorces was 81. According to the number of marriages in Khachmaz administrative region, it was 1.4 times higher than in 2001-2005. The highest number of marriages in rural areas was in Guba and Khachmaz administrative districts. 1099 and 903 marriages were registered respectively (see table 1).

Rising unemployment rates in one's sector may lead to a change in one's personality, say, by making one more acrimonious. This can potentially lead to a divorce. Secondly, a rise in the unemployment rate can affect marital surplus by changing the amount of expected income one would have access to within marriage relative to singlehood. Staying married enables one to have some control over spouse's income even if one were to lose his/her job. This pecuniary component of match quality depends on the husband's and the wife's job loss probabilities, which in turn depends on the unemployment rate in their respective sectors. When the unemployment rate in the spouse's sector is low, a small increase in one's sector specific unemployment rate may initially reduce the odds of a divorce. However, if the unemployment rate in the spouse's sector is high, the possibility of reaping pecuniary benefit out marriage diminishes and further increases in the unemployment rate in one's sector may increase the marriage dissolution probability (Roy, 2011).

The number of marriages and divorces in Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region during 2011-2015 differed from the previous statistics. Thus, the number of marriages in the urban population in the economic-geographical region decreased compared to 2006-2010 and amounted to 1536 marriages, while the number of divorces increased 1.4 times and amounted to 316 divorces.

In the economic-geographical region, the number of marriages in the rural population increased slightly compared to 2006-2010, 3081 marriages, and the number of divorces increased again and increased by 248 divorces or 1.3 times. The highest number of marriages in urban and rural areas was in Khachmaz (532 marriages) and Guba (1134 marriages) administrative districts. The highest number of divorces in settlements was registered in Khachmaz administrative district, which was 99 and 95 divorces, respectively.

The nature of family life in America has changed dramatically over the past fifty years. Overall, the move to unilateral divorce may lead to selection into marriage such that newly matched couples are less likely to divorce than the existing couples. This selection effect may then offset the pipeline effect of unilateral divorce leading to higher divorce rates among existing married couples. It is this latter effect that has been focused on in the public policy debate on the reform of divorce laws. This result is also in contrast to the view that more liberal divorce laws simply reduce the costs of exiting marriage and so increase divorce payoffs. If so, the prediction from almost any search model would be that because individuals then become less selective in their original marriage decision, marriage rates should rise moving from mutual consent to unilateral divorce (Rasul, 2005).

The rater of unemployed and divorced in the Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region for 1995-2019 is given. It is clear from the analysis of the graph that the increase in the rate of unemployed has a direct impact on the increase in the rate of divorces. In 1995, the rate of unemployed in the economic-geographical region was 55.9 percent. The rate of divorces was 13.9 percent. Although the share of divorces decreased in 2000 (13.2%), the share of the unemployed increased 1.5 times compared to the previous year and amounted to 83.4% (see Figure 1).

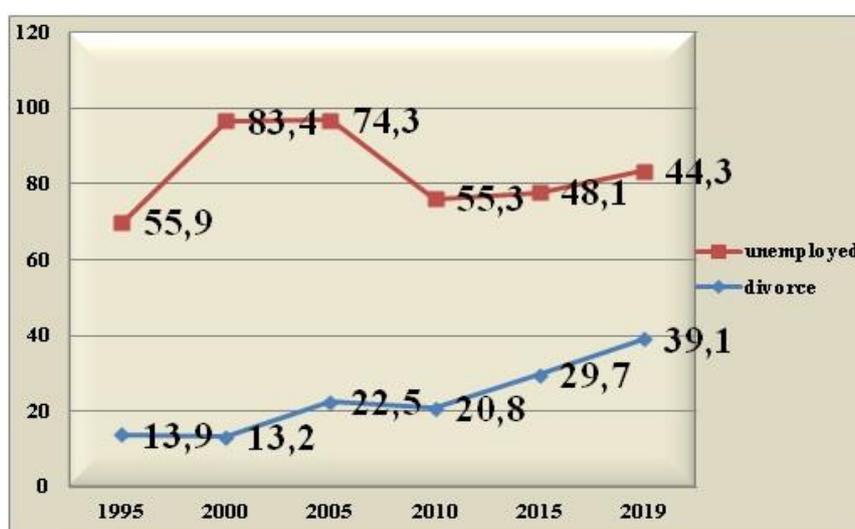


Figure 1. The rate of divorces and unemployed in the economic-geographical region of Guba-Khachmaz for 1995-2019 years.

The share of unemployed in the economic-geographical region in 2010 (74.3%) decreased by 1.3 times compared to 2005 and was 55.3%. In the same year, the number of new jobs created in the economic-geographical region was 5,965, and the number of permanent jobs was 2,472. The increase in the number of jobs has had a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the population in the region, leading to a decrease in the number of unemployed. The share of divorces increased 1.5 times compared to 2000 (13.2%) and amounted to 20.8%. The breakdown of family and marriage relations, the migration of the able-bodied population to neighboring regions or

Russia in search of work, women's working careers and the desire to work are among the factors influencing the age of marriage and divorce.

The recent rise in divorce rates in industrialized countries has generated a great deal of attention from researchers and policy makers. Many worry about the negative economic consequences of divorce for women and children, and there is some evidence that more liberal divorce laws have negative effects on long-term outcomes for children. On the other hand, recent research suggests that divorce increases physical and psychological well-being for both partners. Thus it seems clear that divorce legislation has potential effects on large segments of the population and on several important dimensions related to both economic and psychological well-being.

Rather the bargaining process occurs at the time of marriage, and since divorce is only available with both spouses consent neither spouse has the ability to change the bargaining position. On the other hand, if households are governed by no commitment, spouses' bargaining positions within the household can vary across periods and during the length of the marriage. The bargaining position within marriage depends on the current situation rather than that which existed at the time of marriage (Wolfe, 2008).

The rate of divorces in the Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region has different dynamics. Thus, although the rate of divorces in the rural population in the economic-geographical region in 1990 was 19.7 percent, the rate of divorces in the urban population was 4.1 times higher. Over the next 10 years, the number of rate in urban areas decreased, but increased in rural areas (see Figure 2).

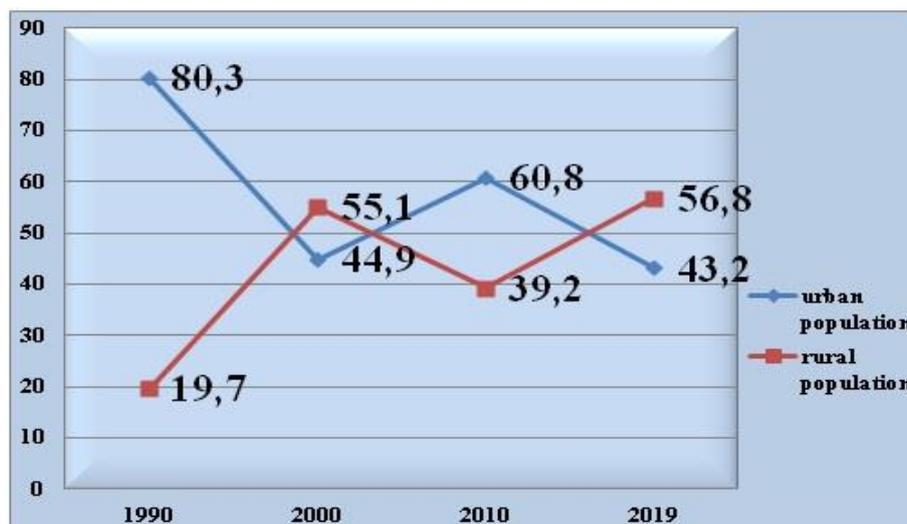


Figure 2. The rate of divorces in the economic-geographical region of Guba-Khachmaz for 1990-2019 years.

Divorce rates may be low, either because marriage rates are low or because marriages are less likely to end in divorce. To explore this issue, we could have used an alternative definition of divorce rates, measured as the annual number of divorces per 1,000 of the married population. This analysis would have been less reliable due to the scarcity of data on the total number of marriages, which is only available when each census is collected, normally every 10 years. Another potential problem with the use of the unemployment rate is that variations in the rate can be due to changes in marriage and divorce situations. Non-married women appear to be more likely to enter the labor market than married women; then, in the case that fewer individuals married or many individuals become divorced, more women may be participating in the labor market.

Nevertheless, it is not clear whether decreases or increases in women's participation in the labor market correspond with variations in the overall unemployment rate. Additionally, the rise in divorce rates has been found to account for a very small part of the increase in female employment rates (Gonzalez-Val and Marchen, 2018).

The share of divorces in urban areas increased by 1.3 times compared to 2000 (44.9%) and amounted to 60.8%. The low living standards of the population and the lack of jobs in accordance with the needs of the able-bodied population have led to an increase in the migration of the permanent population in the settlements. The active participation of the region's population, especially hard-working young people, in migration processes has contributed to the decline in the number of marriages.

In Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region, the share of divorces in the urban population in 2019 was 43.2%, and the share of divorces in the rural population was 56.8%. The creation of basic jobs in urban areas and the higher level of social infrastructure in urban areas than in rural areas have had a negative impact on the demographics of the rural population by accelerating migration (see figure 2).

Social and economic factors have led to an increase in marriages, and wars have led to an increase in divorces. The increase in the number of divorces after World War II provides a basis for this conclusion. Also, uneducated women have a higher divorce rate than educated women. In the United States, young people with higher education view marriage as an "outdated tradition" and prefer to live together rather than formally. Accordingly, the number of marriages in the United States is low and the number of divorces is high. In high-income and industrialized countries such as the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and France, young people live according to the Nordic model. Thus, they live together informally for 3-5, sometimes 5-8 years, and therefore the number of children born out of wedlock increases every year (Stevenson and Wolfers, 2007).

The rate of marriages in 1990 was 30 percent for the urban population and 69.9 percent for the rural population. In 2000, the rate of marriages in the urban population decreased by 1.8 times compared to 1990 in the Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region. In the economic-geographical region in 2010 there was an increase in the rate of marriages in urban and rural areas. There were 32.9 percent and 67.1 percent marriages, respectively (see figure 3).

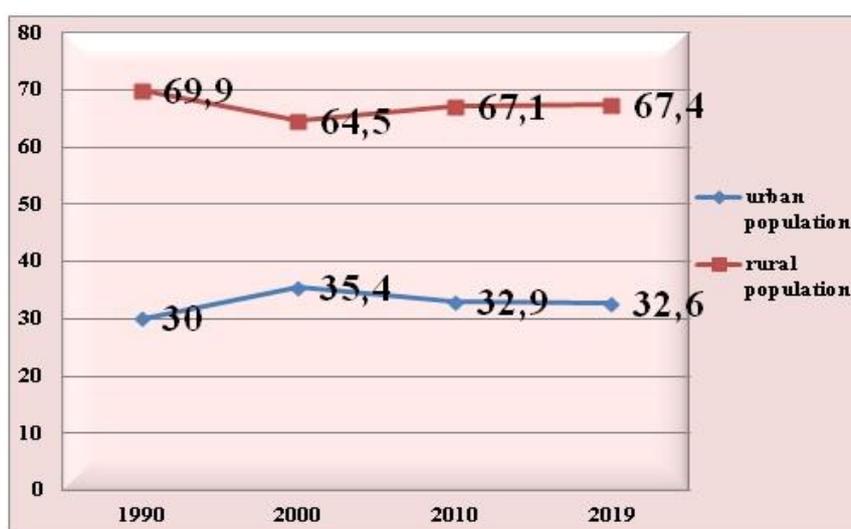


Figure 3: The rate of marriages in the economic-geographical region of Guba-Khachmaz for 1990-2019 years.

Marriages and divorces are one of the demographic indicators of the population and determine natural growth, which is the main source of population growth. The high number of marriages in cities is due to the migration of the population to cities, the large number of young people in cities and the rapid development of new industrial cities in the country (Eminov, 2005).

The table below shows the number of marriages and divorces per thousand people in Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region and neighboring economic-geographical regions for 2000-2019 (see Table 2).

Table 2. The number of marriage and divorce in the economic-geographical regions (per thousand people)

| | 2000 | | | | 2010 | | | | 2019 | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Urban Population | | Rural Population | | Urban Population | | Rural Population | | Urban Population | | Rural Population | |
| | Marriage | Divorce |
| Guba-Khachmaz | 6,4 | 0,8 | 5,5 | 0,4 | 9,9 | 1,7 | 9,7 | 0,5 | 6,4 | 1,9 | 6,5 | 1,2 |
| Shaki-Zagatala | 6,2 | 0,6 | 5,8 | 0,3 | 8,4 | 1,0 | 8,6 | 0,6 | 6,2 | 1,8 | 6,7 | 1,3 |
| Daghlig-Shirvan | 5,2 | 0,8 | 5,7 | 0,3 | 9,2 | 1,1 | 9,3 | 0,5 | 7,7 | 1,2 | 6,6 | 1,1 |

*Source: Demographic Indicators of Azerbaijan. Baku 2020.

It is clear from the second table that the number of marriages and divorces per thousand people in Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region during 2000-2018 differed from the indicators of the neighboring economic-geographical region. In 2000, Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region was higher than Sheki-Zagatala and Mountainous-Shirvan economic-geographical regions in terms of the number of marriages per thousand people (6.4 marriages) in the city population. According to the number of divorces per thousand people (0.4 divorces) in the rural population, the highest rate falls on the share of this economic-geographical region (see table 2).

Marriages and divorces are one of the main indicators of the formation of family-marriage relations. Their dynamics are important for regulating the population, the formation of sex and age, reducing migration. During the years of independence, the deterioration of the financial situation of the population, the difficulty of providing jobs and housing has led to a decrease in marriages and divorces. Divorces occur mainly in the first years of marriage, so their dynamics are interrelated (Eminov, 2007).

In 2010, the highest number of marriages per 1,000 people in urban and rural areas was registered in the Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region. The number of marriages in the region was 9.9 and 9.7. The lowest rate was in the Sheki-Zagatala economic-geographical region. The number of divorces per thousand people in Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region was 1.7 divorces per thousand people. As for the rural population, the lowest number of divorces per thousand people was registered in Guba-Khachmaz and Mountainous-Shirvan economic-geographical regions and was 0.5 divorces (see table 2).

Marriage has long been a revered social institution. Often portrayed as the embodiment of commitment and devotion, it lays a foundation for lasting companionship and the rearing of children. Of the many aspects that generate the cherished notion of "family", few tend to be more

important than marriage. Despite these traditional sentiments, the sanctity of marriage has been challenged in the past few decades, as the number of people marrying has stagnated and divorce rates have increased. There are common causal factors for changes in trends to marry and divorce. However, the rise in marriage breakdown has typically attracted more focus because of the greater problems it is perceived to create. Depression and other psychiatric problems, social withdrawal, child abuse, and drug use have all been mooted as consequences of family failure (Phillips and Griffiths, 2004).

The different dynamics of marriages and divorces in urban and rural settlements of Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region was shown on the map. As can be seen from the map, in 2019, the number of marriages was 1164 people by urban settlements in the economic-geographical region. Also, the number of divorces was 341 people by urban settlements. The number of marriages was 2405 people in the rural settlements. As well as, the number of divorces was 449 people in the rural settlements. In the rural areas the indicators of marriages and divorces was higher than urban areas (see Figure 4).

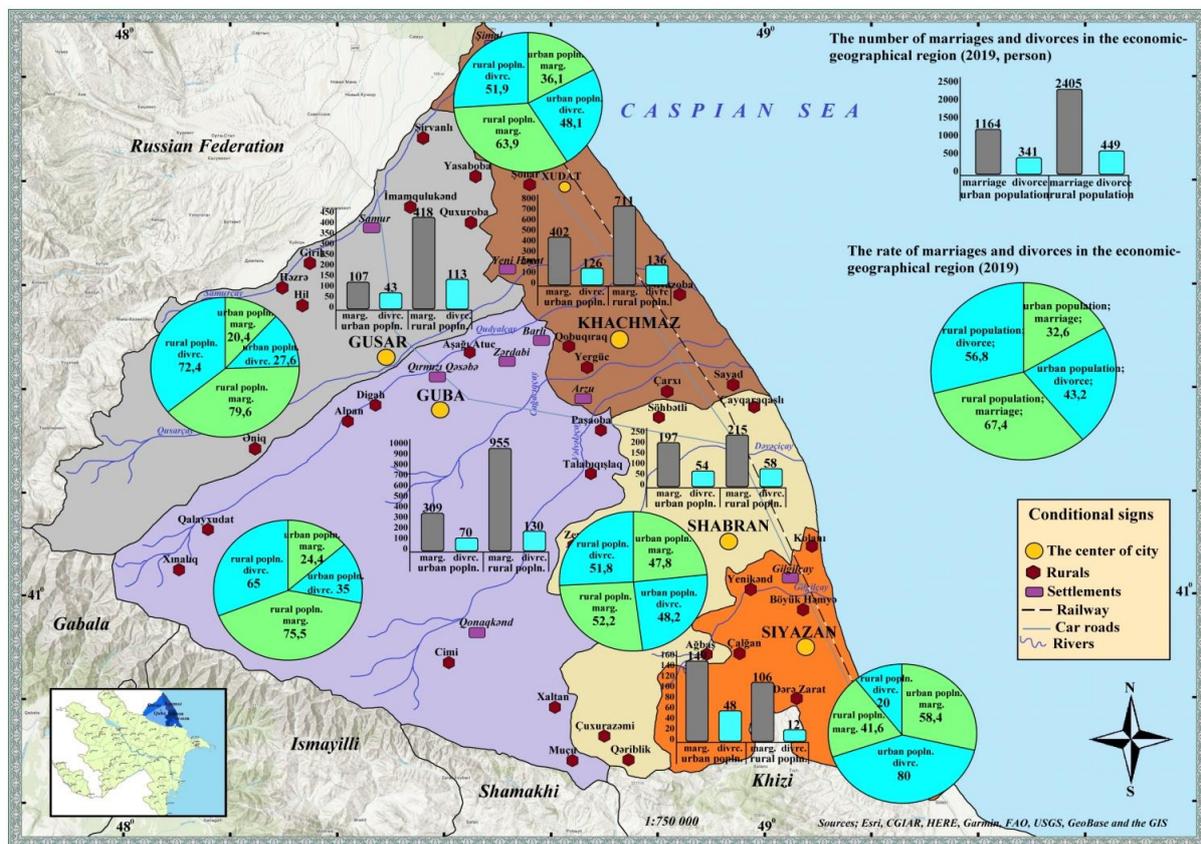


Figure 4. The dynamics of marriage and divorce in the economic-geographical region of Guba-Khachmaz (2019).

In Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region, the share of marriages and divorces in the urban population was lower than in the rural population. Thus, the share of marriages in the rural population was 67.4%, 2.1 times higher than the share of marriages in the urban population (32.6%). The share of divorces was 56.8% in the rural settlements (see Figure 4).

In the 60's and 80's of the last century, marriage and family relations were very different from modern marriage. Low socio-economic conditions of the population, socio-psychological mismatch between newlyweds have led to an increase in the number of divorces among young

people. Nowadays, young people prefer to live together outside of marriage than in the traditional family model. This has led to a deterioration in the age and gender characteristics of the population, an increase in the number of divorces and children born out of wedlock, and the emergence of significant differences between demographic indicators in settlements. In rural areas, able-bodied people leave their homes and migrate to larger cities in order to find work. The declining number of young people in rural areas and the increase in the number of older people have led to "demographic aging" (Barantseva and Natalia, 2018).

5. DISCUSSION

Able-bodied people are unable to find jobs that meet their needs and, as a result, leave their settlements and actively participate in migration processes. This factor has a direct impact on the demographic development of the region's permanent population, as well as changes in the number of marriages and divorces.

As in other regions of the country, marriage and divorce form the main demographic base of the population in the Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region. As a result of the general socio-economic processes taking place in the country, changes have taken place in the development of marriages and divorces. One of the factors that have a positive impact on the natural growth of the population in the region, especially in rural areas, as in our country, is the increase in the number of marriages. The increase in divorces has a negative impact on the breakdown of families and the threat to the successful future of children, their formation as patriots and personalities.

Able-bodied people are unable to find jobs that meet their needs and, as a result, leave their settlements and actively participate in migration processes. This factor has a direct impact on the demographic development of the region's permanent population, as well as changes in the number of marriages and divorces.

Marriage and divorce are one of the demographic indicators of the population and determine natural growth, which is the main source of population growth. Marriages are more common in rural areas. The total number of marriages and divorces in the regions is formed according to the population (Eminov, 2016).

The low living standards of the population and the lack of jobs in accordance with the needs of the able-bodied population have led to an increase in the migration of the permanent population in the settlements. The active participation of the region's population, especially hard-working young people, in migration processes has contributed to the decline in the number of marriages. Improving the living standards of the population in the region, the availability of jobs in accordance with the needs of the working population has had a positive impact on the development of demographic indicators. The number of marriages increase has had a positive affect natural increase level of population.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Taking into account the dynamics of the number of marriages and divorces in the Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region and a comparative analysis of statistical indicators, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. From the analysis of statistical indicators in Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region it is clear that in the first years of independence the absolute number of marriages in urban and rural settlements was high, but after 2010 it decreased and the absolute

number of divorces increased. At present, the tendency to increase the absolute number of divorces continues both in the general economic-geographical region and in its individual regions.

2. As in other regions of the country, the natural-geographical conditions, economic-geographical position, the general level of development of productive forces and its regional features have determined and are determining the settlement of the population in the Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region. The territory of this economic-geographical region has been inhabited by the Azerbaijani people since ancient times. Favorable natural and geographical conditions have created a good basis for intensive settlement and land acquisition, and have led to an increase in the demographic potential of the population. This can be explained by the relatively good socio-economic base of the villages of the Guba-Khachmaz economic-geographical region and the more favorable position of these settlements.

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