

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.34069/AI/2021.38.02.5>

Normative models and trends in the development of intra-family relations in modern conditions

НОРМАТИВНЫЕ МОДЕЛИ И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ВНУТРИСЕМЕЙНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Received: February 20, 2021

Accepted: April 4, 2021

Written by:

Olga Donina⁹<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0841-9394>**Alsu Salikhova¹⁰**<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8955-8526>**Irina Aryabkina¹¹**<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8765-2153>**Margarita Kovardakova¹²**<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7119-2941>**Yulia Chernova¹³**<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6775-4566>

Abstract

The article notes that each culture has its own «normative» model of the family, characterized by its defining parameters. These parameters reflect different indicators – descriptors – as attributes that determine the corresponding value and behavior in society. The types of family relationships identified by humanitarian science are revealed. It is proved that in a retrospective of the historical development of mankind, the relationships not only of the family and society, but also of the family and the individual changed, which depended on many factors. The article analyzes the negative trends of marriage and family relations, it is noted that along with the form of actual (civil) marriage, there is a tendency to the appearance of a large number of other forms of marriage unions: guest, concubinate, open marriage, business marriage, fictitious, creative union, polygyny, group marriage, same-sex cohabitation, virtual marriage (web-marriage), etc. This trend leads to a change in the content of the phenomenon of marriage, the adoption of actual marriage as a

Аннотация

В статье отмечается, что в каждой культуре формируется своя «нормативная» модель семьи, характеризующаяся определяющими ее параметрами. Эти параметры отражают разные показатели – дескрипторы – как атрибуты, обуславливающие соответствующее ей значение и поведение в обществе. Раскрываются типы семейных взаимоотношений, выделяемые гуманитарной наукой. Доказывается, что в ретроспективе исторического развития человечества менялись взаимоотношения не только семьи и общества, но и семьи и личности, что зависело от многих факторов. В статье анализируются негативные тенденции брачно-семейных отношений, отмечается, что наряду с формой фактического (гражданского) брака проявляется тенденция к появлению большого количества других форм брачных союзов: гостевого, конкубината, открытого брака, бизнес-брака, фиктивного, творческого союза, полигинии, группового брака, однополых сожительств, виртуального брака (web-брака) и

⁹ The doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor of the Ulyanovsk State University, Russian Federation.

¹⁰ Teacher MBEI (Municipal Budgetary Educational Institution) "Mirmovskaya secondary school" Russian Federation.

¹¹ The doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor of the Ulyanovsk State Pedagogical University, professor of Chuvash state Institute of culture and arts, Russian Federation.

¹² Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Dean of the Advanced Teachers Training Faculty, Ulyanovsk State University, Russian Federation.

¹³ Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Docent of the Department of mathematics and physics of the Ulyanovsk State Agricultural University named after P.A. Stolypin, Russian Federation.

social norm. It is noted that today the semantic attitudes of a person are deformed and the concepts of the purpose and values of life are distorted, there is a noticeable turn of mass consciousness from the collectivist values of the family to the individual values of the person, which to a certain extent disorganizes both family life and social relations. It is noted that according to the results of the study, the authors of this article developed an educational module "Modern Family" for students of a different professional fields.

Key Words: family models; trends in the family development.

др. Данная тенденция приводит к изменению содержания феномена супружества, принятию фактического брака как социальной нормы. Отмечается, что сегодня деформируются смысловые установки человека и искажаются понятия цели и ценности жизни, замечен поворот массового сознания от коллективистских ценностей семьи к индивидуальным ценностям личности, что в известной степени дезорганизует как семейную жизнедеятельность, так и общественные отношения. Отмечается, что по результатам исследования авторами данной статьи был разработан образовательный модуль "Современная семья" для студентов различных профессиональных направлений подготовки.

Ключевые слова: модели семьи, тенденции в развитии семьи.

Introduction

The family brings everyday culture into everyday life, because, being within a certain national tradition and assuming a set of customs and functions due to it, it is realized in everyday life not only by them, but also by numerous, sometimes unpredictable facets of human relationships. Each culture forms its own «normative» model of the family, characterized by its defining parameters. These parameters reflect different indicators – descriptors – as attributes that determine the corresponding value and behavior in society, for example:

- by degree of dominance: matriarchal; patriarchal; detocentric;
- levels of responsibility (high, medium, low, irresponsible) that characterize it as typical (standard), abnormal (pathological, with impaired development and adaptation) and egalitarian (in which responsibility is distributed among family members, however, this distribution often appears cause for conflict);
- according to who is responsible for the family: normal (in which the husband (father) is responsible for the well-being of the family; abnormal (in which the husband (father) is not responsible for the family); pseudo-family (in which no one bears any responsibility);
- by structure (composition): complete - incomplete; childless, one-child, middle-child, many children; one-generation (consisting of spouses without children), two-generation (consisting of parents and their children), multi-generation (consisting

- of three or more generations of relatives);
- by social status, which depends on a particular epoch, social development (for example, for society in the 2nd half of the XIX century it is noble; commoner; petty official; philistine; peasant families), for the soviet period – families of workers, peasants and intelligentsia);
- by standard of living: prosperous; rich; middle-class; poor; beggar;
- by the nature of communication: love, position in society, benefit, economic relations; spiritual intimacy, responsibility, etc.;
- by intra-family relationships: harmonious (the basis of which is love, trust, mutual understanding, affection, respect) or disharmonious (not fulfilling family functions, not providing sufficient satisfaction of the needs of all family members, their personal development due to violation of family roles, communication processes, lack of emotional attachment).

As for the descriptor of intra-family relationships, it is closely related to the descriptor of the manifestation of responsibility of each family member for the performance of a certain family role.

Humanitarian science distinguishes such types of family relationships as:

- 1) dictatorship (characterized by a lack of respect, suppression by some family members (mainly parents) of the dignity and

- interests of its other members);
- 2) excessive guardianship (determined by the satisfaction of all the needs of the child, protecting him from all worries, problems and difficulties, as a result of which passivity, infantility is formed instead of activity, personality development is inhibited);
 - 3) the position of non-interference (generating alienation, distance in the relationship of children and parents, recognizing the possible and even appropriate independent existence of children from adults and adults from children);
 - 4) positive cooperation (involving joint solution of family problems, common goals and objectives, introducing children to family values and traditions, which contributes to family cohesion, overcoming children's selfishness) (Druzhinin, 2007).

In the concept of «family», both general and individual are distinguished: general – these are existing norms, social attitudes, customs, traditions, stereotypes; individual – their embodiment in the consciousness and behavior of family members, in family priorities. In the context of the general, the family is a sphere of socialization and adaptation open to the transformational processes taking place in society, and in the context of the individual, the family functions as a relatively closed group with its own values and priorities. In this regard, the relationship between the family and society can be partner; paternalistic on the part of society, when the government or society dictates certain behaviors; neutral; hostile. As the family way of life is great importance for the development of the whole human society, it is necessary to deeply study the main features of the family in modern realities.

Theoretical framework

On the basis of a retrospective analysis of the dynamics of family values, culturologist T.V. Glazkova defines such types of families as: successive, transformative, destructive, nihilistic and heuristic, noting that changes have occurred not only in the structure of the family, its quantitative and qualitative composition, but also in its internal relationships, as well as in relations with society and the state (Glazkova, 2014, p. 55).

Studies of the modern family prove that most of the changes that occur in it, first of all, relate to the relationship of marriage, parenthood and

kinship. These are the components that are closely related and create a family, causing its unity and integrity. The contradictory processes taking place in the modern family force scientists to state the fact that the institution of the family is in a crisis state. Today in the development of the family there are other trends that have severe social consequences, both for the family and for society (Salikhova & Donina, 2019a).

The family foundation is marriage, which determines the content of marital relations. Unfortunately, at the present time the marriage is undergoing negative trends. Since the middle of the last century, in developed countries there has been a decrease in the number of official marriages and an increase in the number of family unions in the form of cohabitation (Donina & Salikhova, 2019). Russian experts in the field of family and marriage research drew attention to this process in the eighties of the twentieth century, emphasizing that it continues at the present time.

Today, it has become Russian reality to accept actual marriage as a social norm that establishes other patterns of human behavior, the limits of what is permissible and forbidden in marriage. The goal of any social norm is to ensure the viability of a social institution. The social norm «civil / actual marriage» exists in our society, and this is confirmed by the fact that couples living in a civil / actual marriage are not prohibited by relatives, are not condemned by friends and colleagues.

We agree with T.V. Krasnova that instead of the terms actual or civil marriage it is more correct to use the terms «extramarital cohabitation» or «illegitimate family», since etymologically the word «cohabitation» does not carry a negative meaning, but means «live with someone» (Krasnova, 2008, p. 53). Indeed, the actual marriage in everyday life is called «civil», despite the fact that a civil marriage is a marriage registered in the registry office.

The rapid pace of distribution and the special popularity of civil, actual marriage among young people pose a problem for scientists to identify its positive and negative aspects. *Positive*: a feeling of freedom, because there is no stamp in the passport; the availability of time in order to better know the partner, a greater likelihood of getting used to each other; there are no claims for inheritance, fewer mutual claims and, as a result, fewer quarrels, etc.; it should be noted that in some cases, a common-law marriage really acts

as a trial and leads to the conclusion of an official marriage, especially after the birth of a child. *Negative*: when problems and difficulties arise, the quickest and easiest decision is made – to disperse; a woman, in order to keep a man, often abandons motherhood if the roommate does not agree to have children, or gives birth to only one child; low level of responsibility, evasion of family responsibilities, and sometimes – from a family lifestyle for the sake of their interests and hobbies, as a result of which unions based on cohabitation are destroyed, as they tend to hold on to passion, which can soon fade away.

T.V. Krasnova also notes that «one of the reasons for the wide distribution of relations of actual marriage is the growing influence of religion on modern society. Guided by religious consciousness, some couples sanctify marriage in the church or enter into other religious rites without resorting to state registration» (Krasnova, 2008).

It is important to note that actual marriages based on cohabitation are not included in the legal field of our state, since property rights and obligations are not ensured: the property of common-law spouses is shared, not joint property, as in a legal marriage (Krasnova, 2008). Sometimes, after the termination of the actual marriage relationship, a woman is left without housing, deprived of means of livelihood. Problems exist in hereditary legal relations: if the cohabitant did not leave a will, then his property will not be inherited by the partner and children (Mitryasova, 2018).

Along with the form of actual marriage at the present stage of development of society, there is a tendency for a large number of other forms of marriage unions: guest (assuming regular marital relations between non-living partners), concubinate (cohabitation, imposing certain rights and obligations regarding children), open marriage (allowing sexual relations with other partners), business marriage («business», «commercial» marriage), fictitious marriage (with legal registration of marriage without the intention to create a family, but for other purposes, for example, obtaining citizenship, benefits from state or municipal services), a creative union (an intimate union between a man and a woman, united by a common creative work), polygyny (a form of polygamous marriage in which a man is in a marriage together with several wives), group marriage (which includes several men and women), same-sex cohabitation (by the way, legalized by the Court of the European Union), virtual marriage – web-marriage (a form of permanent relationship

through an international computer network Internet between users with their registration on specialized sites), and others.

This trend leads to a change in the content of the phenomenon of marriage. Scientists are trying to study various aspects of such marriages, however, long-term serious research in this direction has not been conducted yet.

In the article by L. A. Khachatryan (Khachatryan, 2014) it is noted that in Russia, of all the listed forms of civil / actual marriage, guest marriage will be a priority. And there are many reasons for this: roommates do not want to share their own housing; «visit» when it is convenient for them; they do not bother each other; remain «free» from obligations; may stop meeting at any time, etc. However, in such a family there are often no children, and if a child appears, then problems and obligations will appear.

Another trend of family relations in the XXI century is the trend of «aging» of newlyweds, that is, increasing the age at the first marriage. Indeed, the desired age for creating a family among modern youth is 28 years and older (by the way, it is higher for men than for women). There are both pros and cons: pros – the newlyweds already have a profession, are financially secure and can plan and support their family; cons – a mother and a child have health problems, difficult childbirth, as it is well known that healthier children are born to women aged 20 to 24 years (in modern maternity hospitals, a pregnant woman at 25 years is considered to be «old-born», more tolerant terminology – «aged first-born»), it is important to note that most women who have one child after 30 years do not give birth to the second child.

A relatively stable trend in the development of the modern family is the tendency to increase the age difference of those who enter into marriage, that is, unequal age marriages. In the sixth part of the concluded marriages, the brides are younger than the grooms by five or more years. However, the number of marriages in which this difference is more significant (15 or more years) is increasing. Unfortunately, most of these brides puts not love, not the desire to be with a loved one «...and in sorrow, and in joy...» in the first place, but an easy life, material well-being, satisfaction of their needs, marrying a rich man who has already reached a high position in society. However, this trend has its downside: the number of marriages in which, on the contrary,

the wife is older than her husband by 7 or more years increases.

In connection with the industrialization and democratization of society, the active inclusion of women in industrial, social and political activities, have changed, and, moreover, significantly, marital roles in the family associated with the distribution of household responsibilities. More and more often in the Russian family, a woman is the head of the family: she has a higher education, a prestigious job, high earnings (often even higher than her husband), has authority, which helps to increase her role in solving family problems. However, modern women who perform traditional male roles simultaneously have to perform traditional female roles, which leads to intra-family problems, increasing the likelihood of divorce proceedings (Salikhova & Donina, 2019b).

The trend of increasing the number of divorces appeared in the second half of the XX century (Donina, Kirillova, Kuznetsov, 2005). Scientists have identified common factors for many countries that affect the occurrence of divorce situations: the probability of divorce is higher in the so-called «divorce peaks» (1, 7, 17, 27 years of marriage), in marriages concluded before adulthood; marriages motivated by the wife's pregnancy; in childless marriages; in families where there was no focus on lifelong marriage, where the parents of the spouses had a divorce, etc. (Khachatryan, 2014). The trend of increasing divorces has given rise to a trend of increasing remarriages. However, it should be noted that the possibility of remarriage is low for women over 40 years old and women with children.

The trend of remarriage as a result of the increasing number of divorces has led to a more complex family structure. There are new forms of family: family-cohabitation, alternative family, same-sex family, etc. In world practice, any deviation from the classical family is recognized as a new form of family life (there are more than fifty such forms). For example, a family can be made up of friends who rent an apartment together; spouses who live in opposite parts of the world; a father with a child who was born to him by a surrogate mother, and so on.

Another trend is the trend of celibacy, an increase in the number of people (both men and women) who do not want to burden their lives with family problems (male and female bachelorhood). Even 40-50 years ago, European sociologists noted that up to 40% of Europeans do not want to

marry. In our country, about 30% of men and women of marriageable age avoid marriage (Khachatryan, 2014). Today, both women and men earn well, are passionate about their work, are engaged in career growth and can independently provide for themselves, preferring loneliness, especially since society has ceased to condemn it.

L. V. Kartseva in her monograph «Family in Russia at the turn of two centuries» notes that only a strong personality with courage, strong will, determination and freedom can withstand competition in the labor market. Turning to the liberal market economy, Russia automatically programmed the emergence of a new type of personality, which also determines the modernization of the existing family typology. There is a noticeable turn of mass consciousness from the collectivist values of the family to the individual values of the person, which to a certain extent disorganizes family life (Kartseva, 2001). We agree with the author that this is typical for Russian reality of the first two decades of the XXI century.

The priority of individual values in family life is also noted by L. V. Baeva: «... the triad of responsibility «society – family – individual» has turned today into the construction «individual – family – society», and in this phenomenon, in her opinion, lies the essence of the transformation of the value of the family in modern Russia (Baeva, 2004).

We agree that the tendencies indicated by the authors of the predominance of individual values over social values in the hierarchy of family values is a certain danger for society in the context of increasing its conflict, exacerbation of contradictions between society and the individual.

Methodology

The methodological basis of the research is: philosophical propositions about the universal connection and interdependence of phenomena, about the unity of the general, special, individual, objective and subjective, logical and sensory; the concept of continuing education; the didactic concept of adult education, as well as methodological approaches to the formation of the value foundations of family life among students: general scientific (historical-sociological, cultural-philosophical, psychological, familistic, inter-terrorist, paternalistic, pronatalist, stratification) and

general pedagogical (humanistic, axiological, andragogical, structural-functional, situational, gender, personal-activity, competence.

The study used a set of methods that complement each other: theoretical (analysis of the basic concepts of the study, comparative historical analysis, study and analysis of philosophical, sociological, psychological and scientific-methodological pedagogical literature on the topic of the study, content analysis of state policy documents regarding the young family, concretization, modeling, forecasting, etc.); empirical (collection and accumulation of data (observation, conversation, questionnaires, testing, interviewing, analysis of documents and products of activity, existing experience in the formation of family values of young people, etc., pedagogical experiment, evaluation methods (rating, self-assessment), experimental verification of conclusions; methods of diagnostics and statistical data processing, cluster analysis).

Results and discussion

The results of our research of various sources (including statistical data and the application of the above diagnostic methods) make it possible to assert that in Russia only for the period from 2002 to 2010, the number of registered married couples decreased by 1 million and amounted to 33 million. In addition, the number of extramarital cohabitations is increasing due to the decrease in the number of official marriages. This trend (as follows from the analysis of the literature) has been observed in Europe since the second half of the last century. For example, in the UK, one in five of the cohort of unmarried men and unmarried women aged 16 to 59 years cohabited with their partner (Lawson, 2000).

Studying the data of numerous studies on the problems stated in this article and based on our own included observation, we came to the conclusion that we can consider such cohabitation as a «trial marriage» for a couple who is going to enter into a legal marriage (Donina, Salikhova, 2019). However, as practice shows, not always trial marriages end with the conclusion of an official marriage. Scientists are increasingly using the concept of «consensual marriage» («actual marriage»). In Europe it accounts for about 70% of all marriages. In Russia 4,4 million married couples were consensual in 2010. This represented 13% of all marriages and was 3% more than in 2002, and led to the conclusion that the country is approaching «...to the European level, when a third of the

reproductive youth will refuse legal marriage» (Antonov, 2000).

Today, a paradoxical situation is observed in Russia: according to the data of the All-Russian Population Census of 2002, there were 65 thousand more married women in the country than married men (back in 1989 this difference was 28 thousand people). By 2010, the situation had radically changed. According to the 2010 census, there were already 51,189 married men more than married women, and even in an unregistered marriage there were 13,8 thousand more men than women. Sociologists explained this phenomenon by the fact that 90% of women living in an actual marriage consider themselves married, and 72% of men are single (Khachatryan, 2014). It should be noted that in a number of countries partners living together but not married have the same rights as a married couple. In Russia, problems that arise after the breakdown of a civil marriage are resolved in court (for example, levying child support).

According to the statistics we discovered, 25% of women over 30 and 40% of women over 40 marry men younger than themselves. The number of marriages in which a wife is older than her husband by 10-20 or more years is also increasing (Khachatryan, 2014). This can be explained by the fact that a certain part of modern young people is infantile, need protection themselves and are not ready to take responsibility for the family.

The deformation of the marriage market has affected both the number of registered marriages and the simplification of the family structure (Donina, Zemskova, Zakirova, 2018). The industrialization of society led to the nuclearization of the family. The nuclear family is approved as a social norm, it usually includes spouses and 1-2 children. According to the results of the Russian census (2010), 28,6% of families are nuclear.

The emergence of a tendency to separate marriages and parents (absence of children) is due to both biological factors (diseases, infertility) and personal factors: 60% of Russians, according to the survey, are not going to have children. The opposite tendency is an increase in the number of families where there is parenthood but no matrimony, that is, single-parent families in which there is no one spouse (most often, father) for various reasons (divorce, adoption or illegitimate childbirth, etc.). Today, an unnatural situation is not so rare when fathers raise other people's children, refusing to raise

their own. Unfortunately, only 10% of divorced fathers are actively involved in raising their children (Cohn, 2003). The statistics on the birth of illegitimate children in our country is rather sad: in 1980 10.8% of infants were born out of wedlock, in 1990 – 14.6%, in 2002 – about 30%, in 2010 – 33% (Khachatryan, 2014, p. 116).

One of the most important functions of the family – reproductive is also undergoing negative demographic changes for society. The tendency to decrease the birth rate in Russia has led to the emergence of a new social norm – childlessness. Thus, a survey of 2000 people in 30 regions of the country, conducted by Rosstat in 2010, identified the following reasons for lack of children: material problems (85%); uncertainty about the future (83%); housing difficulties (65%), that is, property and social differentiation of the population, which led to a fall in the standard of living of most people (I will not reproduce myself, 2010). In everyday life there is a common phrase «why should we produce poverty?». The total fertility rate based on the latest population census (2010) was 1,5 births per Russian woman, while for a simple replacement of generations you need 2,15 births (Servicio Federal de Estadísticas del Estado Federal, 2010).

In parallel with the tendency toward small amount of children at the turn of the century, an increase in the number of unborn children was observed: «in the early 1990s of the last century in Russia there were 140 abortions per 100 births of babies, in 2002 it was already 215-230, and in 2010, the number of abortions was three times higher than the number of births of children». On average, two abortions per Russian woman. According to unofficial data, annually, as a result of abortions, Russia misses up to 6 million newborns.

The results obtained by us, of course, have an impact on various social and pedagogical aspects, including the organization of pedagogical innovation logistics (Danilov S, Lukyanova M., Aryabkina I., 2020), as well as on the pedagogical aspects of raising children from an early age (Aryabkina et al, 2019).

Conclusion

The data obtained during the experiment allowed us to develop an educational module "Modern Family" for students studying at universities of a different professional fields. This module is based on a set of pedagogical conditions

necessary for the successful implementation of this module, aimed at forming the value foundations of family life among students.

These conditions include:

- implementation of the personal-activity approach;
- taking into account the peculiarities of the adult contingent of students; personal orientation; the pragmatic nature of educational motivation, through which an adult student seeks to solve their professional and life problems; the desire for the consistent application of new knowledge; the emotional nature of the assessment of new educational information; awareness of self-sufficiency, which leads to a critical attitude to attempts to guide them;
- development of students' personal interest in the problem of forming family values of young people in the context of the transformation of modern society, understanding their own role and significance in solving this problem in the process of additional education; awareness of their own responsibility for the result, as well as understanding the application of the result in practice;
- on the basis of partnership and respectful relations, creating a comfortable educational environment for each student, where training takes place in an organizational and activity mode with the inclusion of emotions, will, and intelligence;
- self-realization (self-actualization) of students in the educational process, which implies their desire to identify potential opportunities, as well as the ability to achieve goals;
- the positive attitude of students to the activity, the reality of expectations from participation in the educational process, their correction and self-determination, etc.

References

- Antonov, A. I. (2000) The fate of the family in Russia of the XXI century. Moscow: Grail Publishing House
- Aryabkina, I., Bogomolova, M., Shceglova, A., Subbotina, E., Dormidontova, L., Vasilyeva, L. (2019). Influence of the role and status of a preschool child on the keeping a positive microclimate inside inside the family. *Amazonia Investiga*, Vol. 8. (24), pp. 288-295. <https://amazoniainvestiga.info/index.php/amazonia/article/view/985>

- Baeva, L. V. (2004). Values of a changing world: Existential axiology of history: Monograph. Astrakhan: ASU, 275p.
- Cohn, I. S. (2003). Child and society. M.: Academia.
- Danilov, S., Lukyanova, M., Aryabkina, I. (2020). Methodological and practical aspects of pedagogical innovation logistics application in the regional educational holding. Amazonia Investiga, Vol. 9. (28), pp 30-41. <https://amazoniainvestiga.info/index.php/amazonia/article/view/1278>
- Donina, O.I., Kirillova, O.V., Kuznetsov, A.V. (2005). Psychological and pedagogical fundamentals of working with the family. Cheboksary-Ulyanovsk: UISU.
- Donina, O. I, Salikhova, A. A. (2019). Axiological component of the concept of "family" in the system of value-moral guidelines of modern youth // Economic and humanitarian studies of regions. Ulyanovsk: UISU. No. 5. pp. 45-51.
- Donina, O. I, Zemskova, N.A., Zakirova, A.N. (2018). The main causes and factors of destabilization of a young family in modern conditions // In the collection: Current trends in applied research in psychology and pedagogy. Proceedings of the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference. Compiled and responsible editor, Mikhailova I.V. Ulyanovsk: UISU, pp 46-56.
- Druzhinin, V. E. (2007). Theoretical typology of family models, Samara // Psychology of the family: textbook / ed. D. Ya. Raigorodsky. Samara: Bahrakh-M.
- Glazkova, T. V. (2014). Family as a value-semantic model of culture. Vestnik MSUCA, No. 6 (62), pp. 52-56. ISSN 1997-0803
- Kartseva, L. V. (2001). Family in Russia at the turn of two centuries. Kazan: School.
- Khachatryan, L. A. (2014). Trends in the modern Russian family. Perm University Bulletin. Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, No 4 (20), pp. 111-120.
- Krasnova, T. V. (2008). Civil marriage and actual marriage. Russian Law Journal, No 3, pp 53-57.
- Lapin, N. I. (1994). Values as components of the sociocultural evolution of modern Russia. Sociological research, No 5, pp. 24-32.
- Lawson, T. Garrod, D. (2000). Sociology. A-Z: Dictionary/translated from English. M.: F AIR-PRESS.
- Mitryasova, A. S. (2018). On the problems of legal regulate on of actual marriage relations. New Legal Bulletin. No 3. P. 31-33.
- Servicio Federal de Estadísticas del Estado Federal (2010). Results of the 2010 All-Russian Population Census (section: Population by sex and state of marriage in the Russian Federation) [Electronic resource]. T. 1, 2. – URL: [gks.ru. http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/perepis2010/croc/vol11pdf-m.html](http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/perepis2010/croc/vol11pdf-m.html)
- Salikhova, A., Donina, O. (2019a). The role of the family in the formation of family values and life strategies of modern youth // In the collection: Current trends in applied research in psychology and pedagogy proceedings of the all-Russian scientific and practical conference. Ulyanovsk: UISU. P. 116-122.
- Salikhova, A., & Donina, O. (2019b). The dynamics of value orientations and living standards of the family in modern Russia // In the collection: Current trends in applied research in psychology and pedagogy proceedings of the all-Russian scientific and practical conference. Ulyanovsk: UISU. P. 127-134.