TRANSFORMATION OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY VALUES IN MODERN RUSSIAN SOCIETY

INTRODUCTION

In modern conditions of political, social, economic, and cultural transformations, the institution of the Russian family is undergoing significant changes: relations within the family are becoming more complicated. Various styles and forms of family functioning are spreading. The growth in the number of divorces, the high level of illegitimate births, the number of remarriages, step and replacement families indicate that marriage, kinship, parenting - the main components of the family, split apart more and more. Several social and legal indicators in modern Russia show a wide range of parenting relationships beyond the family system.

First, the transformation process of value and normative culture is proceeding in Russian society. This process is directly related to the influence of Western culture and Western family values on Russian marriage and family institutions. Non-family and material values cause these phenomena over parental and spiritual values in modern Russian society.

Secondly, in the context of the transformation of relations between women and men in society and further separation of marriage and parenthood institutions, new institutions and norms of parenting behavior arise—the number of parental statuses increases. The concept of a biological parent is no longer unambiguous. Besides the “natural parents,” there are genetic mothers and fathers, surrogate mothers, whose legal status is not fully defined at the Russian legislative level.

Thirdly, the age of sexual life onset declines, and the gap between sexual and social maturity continues to widen. Attention to child’s rights makes the problem of parenting minors particularly urgent.

Fourth, the number of young people who do not plan to have children or deliberately postpone their birth continues to increase.

All this changes the traditional ideas about the Russian institution of marriage and family. One cannot touch upon such problems of modern Russian society as the low income of large and single-parent families; mass children abandonment, handing children over to maternity homes, orphanages, and reception centers; children escaping from home; cruel children abuse up to their deprivation of life. A sharp decline in the level of marriage and, at the same time, an active increase in illegitimate births are also crisis indicators of the marriage and family institution.

These trends are evidence for severe changes in the functioning of the Russian family institution, for the transition from the traditional social and ideological marital and family values for the absence of distinct legal norms defining the interaction of marriage and family subjects, for a high degree of uncertainty in their relationships and behavioral variability.

In our opinion, the primary problem roots in contradictions between the society’s need for family value reproduction required to maintain its stability and in spreading non-family values in Russian society transformation.
Defining the strategic tasks of the state, the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin, in his inaugural speech on May 7, 2018, highlighted that in the coming years, special attention should be paid to “supporting the traditional family values, motherhood and childhood ...” (Putin’s inaugural speech - full text, May 7, 2018, www.business-gazeta.ru/news/381326). In the Russian Federation President's Message to RF Federal Assembly dated February 20, 2019, unnum., it was emphasized about the need to “do everything to strengthen the family values” (The Message of the President of the Russian Federation dated February 20, 2019, unnum., “On the situation in the country and the main directions of the domestic and foreign policy of the state”. http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/bank/44032).

Moreover, it should be emphasized that under current conditions at the legislative level, the need to support traditional marriage and family values is just declared within the framework of the legal regulation of family relations. No efficient current strategies and comprehensive mechanisms for achieving this goal are proposed. At the level of law enforcement, no attention is paid to the regulating properties of family relations values. The family law is applied in isolation from their value content and without regard to their intersectionality with traditional values.

At the same time, the problem in itself caused by the crisis of the marriage and family institution proves that a demographic transition has commenced in Russian society. This transition is related to the profound changes in family values and needs and the transformation of family functions. In the course of socio-economic and political transformations implemented in the Russian Federation, the very family institution is often endangered.

It seems that the situation related to the constant influence of Western trends (same-sex marriages, adoption of children by same-sex persons, juvenile justice, divorce promotion, civil cohabitation, unjustified criminal and administrative prosecution of parents for shortcomings in raising children, and in general - infringement of family values and family institution degradation) should be assessed today as a threat to the national security of Russia. All these factors require a profound and comprehensive analysis of socio-ideological conditions for transforming traditional marriage and family values, taking into account the modern realization of the Russian state family policy. Besides, it requires developing interrelated practical and theoretical recommendations for strengthening and developing traditional marriage and family values in contemporary Russian society.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Family values, being a complex phenomenon, are examined by various sciences. The researchers’ interest in this problem is due to crisis trends in the modern family, affecting all aspects of its life.

Significant problems of cognition of the legal transformation mechanism of family values and their determinants are presented by the studies of the following scientists: (TAMBOVTSEV, 2017; UZLOVA, 2016; KHALIY, 2015; CHUEV, 2017; FILIMONOVA, KOSTINEKOVA, 2019). In the works of these authors, the place of family values in society and culture is determined, the influence of values on education, socialization, behavior in various public life areas is examined, and the value transformation processes are considered. However, the importance and law correlation issues, the interaction of values, and individual elements of public life are not covered.

As for dissertations on the research topic, it can be noted that there are no comprehensive papers that comprehensively study the socio-ideological and legal conditions for the development of traditional family values in modern society. The available works are devoted to specific topical issues under consideration from various sciences: philosophy, sociology, psychology, history, law, and they are not relevant to date far back. For example, Moskvinova N. L. Family in the system of value orientations of a student's personality (MOSKVINOVA, 2006), Nemova O. A. Value attitudes of students in the context of the family socio-cultural potential (NEMOVA, 2005), Nizhnik N. S. Legal regulation of marriage and family relations in the context of the evolution of the state-legal system of Russia, IX-XX centuries. (NIZHNIK, 2003), Ozieva L. S. The role of the family in the formation of cultural orientations: values (OZIEVA, 2009),
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Omelyanchuk S. V. Marriage and family in Ancient Russia of the IX-XIII centuries: moral and legal aspects (OMELYANCHUK, 2009); Uvarova V. A. Dynamics of the system of family values in Russian culture of the late XX-early XXI century (UVAROVA, 2004).

While recognizing the significance and the role of these studies in the development of certain aspects of value issues, it should be noted that, despite the socio-legal requests for a large-scale theoretical study of values’ place and role in family relations’ regulation, they lack a comprehensive social and ideological examination of theoretical and practical fundamentals of family and marriage relations evolution in the structural, functional and historical aspect of family and marriage institution development. Besides, the dynamics of value attitudes transformation of the state family policy is not found, and similar modern state concepts have not been developed so far.

Foreign scientists, Bronfenbrenner (1986); Giovannoni, Billingsley; Miller, Schooler, Kohn, Miller (1979, 1981); Morgan, Alwin, Griffin (1979); Mortimer, Lorence, Kumka (1982); Slomezynski, Matthews, Rosner (1988); Donahue (2001) in their studies do not make a comprehensive analysis of marriage and family values in society. Besides, these papers are irrelevant because of modern reality. Among the contemporary works that touch upon certain problematic aspects of matrimony, parenthood, fatherhood realization, we can especially mention the works by Büchler Andrea, Keller Helen (2016), Marie-Claire Foblets (2014), Nikolina Natalie (2015). At the same time, it is worth mentioning that the scientific works mentioned above analyze just certain conditions that affect the family values formation - parenting, parenting, non-traditional families, and unequal marriages.

**METHODOLOGY**

The methodological basis of the research was made up of general scientific, private, and special cognition methods. The general scientific and special research methods were used to implement the set goals and objectives in the study.

The general dialectical method was selected as the primary cognition method, within which analysis, synthesis, induction, and deduction are used as available logical techniques. It enabled analyzing the main theoretical and methodological approaches to studying marriage and family values. Comparison, analogy, and abstraction as general analytic methods of scientific cognition were used by the authors to stipulate a holistic concept of value legal regulation of family relations in Russia.

In addition, within the framework of this work, the systematic, statistical, specific-sociological, comparative-legal methods and the method of formal-logical interpretation and the historical-legal method were used. The systematic approach was applied to examine the condition of the family and marriage institution in Russia to identify the dominant values in some Russian Federation entities. The historical and legal method enabled considering the family and family values in the process of historical development and peculiarities of changes in the evolutionary development of the society and the state, as well as the main trends in the transformation of marriage and family values in the process of transforming the modern Russian culture and building a socio-ideological concept of the family. The statistical method facilitated determining the statistics of marriages and divorces, births of children in different family types, and the impact of these statistics on the adjustment of state family policy. The formal and logical method allowed us to determine the content and structure of modern Russian family values, identify the value transformation factors of the contemporary family, and show how they affect the value orientations of modern youth.

For conducting this study on examining the population’s marriage and family values, the survey method as a technique for collecting preliminary information was actively used in a questionnaire and in-depth interviews with experts. The selected methods are explained because the research topic is quite debatable from the respondents’ perception. Family values are formed under the influence of political events, economic factors, and social realia. Thus, the values reflect the economic, political, spiritual, and social areas of modern Russian society. The questionnaire method made it possible to achieve the purpose of the study and analyze young people’s attitude to family values at the current stage of Russian society development. The “Survey guide to an in-depth interview with experts” enabled obtaining the necessary information from experts on the topic of the study, namely, on the segmentation of modern
Russian youth, on family values relevant for young people, on the sources of family values formation.

The set of these methods currently in practice for scientific research has been adapted to the peculiarities of the subject under study - the social and ideological conditions for the transformations of traditional marriage and family values in modern Russian society.

RESULTS

In modern society, the negative trends in the development of marriage and family relations are traced. The political transformation of the state, the deterioration of the social and economic situation of the country's population, traditional values breaking result in an increase in divorces and the growth of the number of young people who have a negative attitude to marriage. Statistical services note an increase in the divorce rate. For example, as of August 2020, 45.8 thousand divorces were registered in our country, almost the same as in the same period last year (46.9 thousand). At the same time, by April 2021, 59 thousand divorces were recorded in Russia (The official website of the Federal State Statistics Service, https://rosstat.gov.ru/). Such a jump in the statistical department is because coronavirus restrictions were actively applied in our country, affecting the working hours of registry offices.

At the same time, it should be emphasized that the lowest divorce rate for 2020 was registered in Chechnya and Ingushetia (0.6% each), Dagestan (1.1%) and North Ossetia-Alania (1.7%), as well as in Tuva (1.6%) (The official website of the Federal State Statistics Service, https://rosstat.gov.ru/). In our opinion, this trend is because family traditions and customs are strong in these subjects of the Russian Federation, and they rank the family and marriage institution first among other socio-ideological values of Russian society.

Regarding the region examined in more detail - Lipetsk Region, it should be noted that every second marriage breaks up every year according to the data of Lipetsk State Statistics Service. As of 2020, it made:

- Marriages: 5 692 pcs.
- Increase/decrease (year/year): -1 364 pcs.
- Divorces: 4 828 pcs.
- Increase/decrease (year/year): -86 pcs.

In this regard, the analysis of family and marriage values transformation in the young people's dispositions using a sociological survey is relevant. The object of our research was the youth of the Lipetsk region aged from 16 to 30 years. The subject of the study was the values of family and marriage in the dispositions of young people. The sociological survey aims to determine family values and the family image in the younger generation's ideas in a small city. The selected data collecting method was the questionnaire.

The sample number is 1200 persons. To obtain the quantitative characteristics of the examined problem, the study used the method of the mass survey of young people at the place of work, study, the residence of respondents, using the questionnaire method.

In the study, 1200 respondents were interviewed - residents of Lipetsk Region aged from 16 to 30 years. The sample population correlated to the social and demographic composition of the general population. The following criteria were fundamental for sample population selection: gender and age of the respondents.

The age characteristics of the respondents were distributed as follows: 59.2% of respondents aged 16 to 19 years in the survey sample, 24.1% from 20 to 24 years - 16.8% from 25 to 30 years. The gender and age characteristics of the respondents were distributed as follows. The percentage of men and women and the age categories of respondents included in the sample were 42.8% of men to 57.3% of women.

The questionnaire processing resulted in several significant conclusions.
As an emerging subject of social relations, young people are distinguished by a particular nature of life strategies due to transitivity and extreme instability of their social position and consciousness, their positions, and the patterns they assimilate. The latter also generates contradictions and requires studying. Life goals are an integral internal basis of behavior motivation that individualizes life self-determination most of all. One of the tasks of this sociological study was to analyze young people’s life goals and social well-being.

The findings of the sociological survey held at the territory of Lipetsk Region are summarized in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4.

**Table 1. The life goals structure of youth living in Lipetsk Region**

| Life goals of youth                          | %    |
|---------------------------------------------|------|
| To achieve material prosperity              | 45.3%|
| To have an interesting job                  | 36.8%|
| To start one’s own family                   | 35.8%|
| To get a good education                     | 31.3%|
| To open one’s own business                  | 23.0%|
| To occupy a high position in society        | 15.8%|
| To become a famous person                   | 11.3%|
| To become an active society member          | 10.5%|
| To self-actualize creatively                | 16.2%|
| To enjoy life at the utmost                 | 35.3%|
| To take care of one’s health                | 20.6%|
| Other                                       | 2.3% |

**Source:** Search data.

A detailed analysis of the statistical data illustrated in Table 1 justifies the following conclusions.

The youth of Lipetsk Region ranks the material prosperity achievement first among life goals. The material values are dominant for 45.3% of respondents. The desire to have an interesting job (36.8%) ranks second, starting a family ranks third (35.8%). The fourth goal is life enjoyment at the utmost (35.3%). The next comings are: “To get a good education” - 31.3%, “To open one’s own business” - 23.0%, “To take care of one’s health” - 20.6%, “To self-actualize creatively” - 16.2%, “To occupy a high position in society” - 15.8%, “To become a famous person” - 11.3%, “To become an active society member” - 10.5%. The revealed set of dominant target attitudes of young people enables us to conclude that the pragmatic goals prevail among the Lipetsk Region youth.

The analysis shows no differences between boys and girls in their opinions about the same life goals in their priority distribution. Girls and boys give more preference to such values as “to achieve material prosperity,” “to start one’s own family,” “to enjoy life at the utmost,” “to have an interesting job,” “to get a good education.”

**Table 2. Life goals of Lipetsk youth (gender aspect, distribution within the gender attribute)**

| Life goals of youth (gender aspect)           | Male   | Female  |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| To achieve material prosperity               | 16.6%  | 15.2%   |
| To have an interesting job                   | 12.8%  | 13.2%   |
| To start one’s own family                    | 12.5%  | 12.7%   |
| To get a good education                      | 10.0%  | 12.2%   |
| To open one’s own business                   | 8.6%   | 7.5%    |
| To occupy a high position in society         | 6.4%   | 4.5%    |
| To become a famous person                    | 4.5%   | 3.4%    |
| To become an active society member           | 3.5%   | 3.9%    |
| To self-actualize creatively                 | 5.0%   | 6.5%    |
| To enjoy life at the utmost                  | 12.5%  | 12.4%   |
| To take care of one’s health                 | 6.6%   | 8.0%    |
| Other                                        | 0.9%   | 0.6%    |

**Source:** Search data.

The goal and value vector of young men and women is changing as young people grow up. In the growing up of young people, there is a tendency to increase the distinct manifestation of goal and value orientations of young people.
Table 3. Life goals of Lipetsk youth (age aspect, distribution within the same goal)

| Life goals of youth (age aspect) | 16-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-30 years |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| To achieve material prosperity    | 15.7%       | 16.8%       | 15.3%       |
| To have an interesting job       | 12.5%       | 14.3%       | 12.2%       |
| To start one’s own family        | 12.8%       | 13.2%       | 10.9%       |
| To get a good education          | 10.9%       | 10.6%       | 12.2%       |
| To open one’s own business       | 8.2%        | 7.7%        | 8.5%        |
| To occupy a high position in society | 5.5%   | 5.2%        | 6.3%        |
| To become a famous person        | 4.6%        | 3.9%        | 3.7%        |
| To become an active society member | 4.0%   | 3.1%        | 3.5%        |
| To self-actualize creatively     | 5.8%        | 5.3%        | 5.9%        |
| To enjoy life at the utmost      | 12.3%       | 12.5%       | 12.9%       |
| To take care of one’s health     | 7.3%        | 6.9%        | 7.6%        |
| Other                            | 0.5%        | 1.3%        | 1.1%        |

Source: Search data.

To determine their value preferences, the respondents were proposed an additional scale of terminal values. The values of modern youth are specific ideas, feelings, and attitudes via which they try to satisfy their needs and interests.

The most significant values selected by young people include the first “family (happy family life)” - 52.7%, the second - “health (physical and mental)” - 40.2%, the third - “friendship” - 46.4%, the fourth - "love (spiritual and physical intimacy with a loved one)" - 39.7%

Table 4. Value orientations of young people

| Values                                           | %    |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|
| Health (physical and mental)                     | 40.2%|
| Family (happy family life)                       | 52.7%|
| Love (spiritual and physical intimacy with a loved one) | 36.1%|
| Work, career                                     | 27.4%|
| Material wealth, money                           | 25.1%|
| Friendship (having excellent and loyal friends)  | 38.0%|
| Social status (recognition and respect in society)| 13.8%|
| Active life (fullness and emotional life saturation) | 16.6%|
| Quality education                                | 15.3%|
| Power                                            | 8.2% |
| Freedom (self-reliance, independence in judgments and actions) | 27.7%|
| Creativity (the possibility of creative self-realization) | 13.9%|
| Religion                                         | 5.8% |
| External attractiveness                          | 9.8% |
| Personal gain                                    | 6.9% |
| Other                                            | 1.5% |

Source: Search data.

69% of respondents expressed a positive attitude to marriage (the question was: “How do you feel about marriage?”). Only 9% expressed a negative opinion. The percentage of those who either have not developed a clear statement (found it difficult to answer) - 12% or did not think about marriage - 10%, is relatively high.

The survey results showed a negative attitude to early marriages (61% of respondents). 21% of respondents were undecided about their attitude to early marriages. Only 18% of respondents approved of early marriages.

To the question: “At what age should a person get married?” 89% of respondents answered “20-30 years old,” 8% - “over 30 years old,” 2% - “18-20 years old,” 1% - “other”.

To the question: “Does the social status of your future spouse matter to you?” 48% of respondents answered, “it does,” 38% - “it does not,” 14% hesitated to answer. To the question: “Who should be the head of the family?” 56% answered “a woman,” 5% - “a man,” 38% - “together, a parity marriage,” and 1% - “I have not thought about it.”

To the question: “How many children do you plan to have after marriage?” 62% answered “one child,” 31% - “two children,” 5%- “three or more children,” 2% responded that they do not plan children.
To the question: “What are the motives that can inspire the family creation?” 56% answered “love”, 18% - “common interests”, 14% - “sexual compatibility”, 6% - “material prosperity”, 4% - “independence from parents”, “other” - 2%.

To the question: “What can cause the family break-up?” 32% of respondents answered, “unfaithfulness of a spouse”, 38% - “bad habits of a spouse”, 10% - “infringement of the spouse’s personality”, 6% - “financial needs of a spouse”, 14% - “conflicts in relationships”.

To the question: “Do you find an informal (actual) marriage an acceptable form of your marriage?” 48% of respondents answered “yes”, 22% - “no”, 30% - found it difficult to answer.

Thus, we can claim that the results of the conducted sociological survey evidence for a shift in family values in some aspects, which occurred, in our opinion, due to several factors: growth of rationalism, individual personal determinants, that led to the dominance of pragmatism, materialism, egoistic individualism in the youth environment, which has a destructive effect on people’s communal life and activities. In the modern Russian family, there is a shift from traditional values based on the principles of collectivism, from the recognition of the priority of family interests over personal ones to egocentric preferences.

The value bases of intra-family interaction are also transforming. Increasingly, they are determined by considerations of profit, forethought, competition, and other pragmatic attitudes. Multidirectional tendencies lead to contradictions in the system of value representations, where the family competes with professional self-realization.

Despite the crisis phenomena outlined, the survey results show that, in general, the structure of traditional values has been preserved because of the high importance of family remaining in the public consciousness of the younger generation.

Thus, there is a distinct contradiction between the attributed meaning of the family and the actual content of its value basis. This discrepancy affects the initial attitudes when developing social policy measures intended to support the “society cell” in implementing its socially significant functions. Considering only a high social priority of the family, the central thesis is the statement that, having found themselves in complex material and economic conditions and having received appropriate support, the family can successfully cope with its essential functions. At the same time, financial measures are far from being enough. It is necessary to influence the enhancement of the family lifestyle value, to increase the prestige of nepotism and large families. In this regard, the development of the value fundamentals of family policy becomes particularly relevant. It becomes essential to consider real subjective evaluative relations that reflect the ideas about the family in various social groups.

Our study, including a social survey, showed that the increased pace of social and legal changes characteristic of modern Russian society has led to a significant transformation of the family, both at the institutional and interpersonal level. The ongoing changes are interpreted as one of the most critical problems, the essence of which, in our opinion, is associated with a change in value fundamentals of family interaction.

One of the most significant social and cultural trends that influenced the family, according to A. I. Antonov, is the high intellectual and behavioral autonomy of an individual. The complication of social life imposes enhanced requirements on a person regarding his competitiveness, initiative, and independence. It requires a considerable effort and a certain degree of “freedom.” There is a shift in the emphasis from traditional values towards egocentric preferences based on professional self-realization in the Russian family. The value fundamentals of intra-family interaction are being transformed. All this leads to contradictions in the system of marriage and family values (Antonov A. I., 2014). It promotes an increase in the number of divorces; the expansion of grounds for cohabitation; the loss of family traditions; the parenthood institution transformation when children are regarded as an obstacle to the socio-economic development of an individual.

The transformation of spiritual and moral marriage and family values in modern Russia can be traced by selecting and analyzing specific value groups.

Firstly, there have been changes in the cultural, national, and inherent blood worth of the family expressed in a break-up of the spiritual continuity of generations, a change in the attitude to children (a high level of cruelty and immoral behavior towards them, a lack of understanding
that the child is super value); a change in the family and moral status of parents.

Secondly, the transformation of natural and geographical foundations of moral family value development manifested in attitude change to natural resources and environmental protection activities. The need to work, perseverance, and initiative sink into the background, and the desire for “easy” money comes to the fore.

Thirdly, shifting in the social and state Russian family fundamentals and family education manifested in the loss of selflessness and mutual self-sacrifice in the transition from camaraderie and collectivism to individualism.

Fourthly, the highest spiritual and moral family values have been significantly transformed, such as love (spiritual attachment, caring, the responsibility of family members for each other, moral beauty, sacrificial parental love), chastity (modesty, bashfulness, soul purity, abstinence), etc. Instead of spiritual attachment, the material component comes to the fore, and moral beauty has lost its meaning. Chastity is not in fashion among young people now.

The transformation of marriage and family values can be traced based on different family types. For example, after a mandatory church wedding, many patriarchal families resort to “de-wedding” services, violating the ban on divorce. In a nuclear family, there is a possibility of cohabitation, premarital sex, and illegitimate birth of children. As to the family in a post-industrial society, there are many unregistered marriages, same-sex cohabitation, and various sexual behavior types, which significantly contradicts the functions and role of the family in modern Russia.

Thus, it can be claimed that the social and political processes taking place in Russia cover and have a significant impact on various elements of marriage and family values that can be arbitrarily divided by functions, but they are interconnected within the family:

First, the marriage values (loss of the importance of marriage and the spouses’ equality);

Second, the parenting values (there is a transition from childbirth and perpetuation of oneself to self-realization and professional growth. There is a tendency to having few children. The importance of children’s education and socialization within the family declines. It is manifested, for example, in a child’s upbringing by a parent or grandparents);

Third, the kinship values (the value of having relatives (for example, brothers and sisters) and the importance of interaction and mutual assistance between the relatives are lost. They are replaced by individualism and the principle of “every man for himself” implemented in families). The transformation of marriage and family values in modern Russia is found in the following negative processes:

• A high divorce rate, spreading, and popularization of “civil marriage.” The growth of the illegitimate birth rate led to an increase in the number of single-parent families.

• The standard of living has deteriorated (poor housing conditions, low level of the family budget, unemployment);

• Nuclear families are spreading widely, kinship ties are weakening, and mortality is increasing;

• The purchasing power of the family has decreased - low income and poor health;

• Parents’ excessive preoccupation and nervous overload reduce the quality of family education and aggravate family conflicts.

In this regard, it can be stated that the Russian family today, of course, needs the support of both society and the state. At the same time, the social influence of state and society institutions should comprise not only performing compensatory functions but also developing and implementing effective organizational and legal mechanisms for implementing the state pro-family policy at the level of ideologizing marriage and family values and a model of a prosperous and stable young family.
DISCUSSION
To overcome the above-mentioned negative factors of marriage and family value transformation and strengthen the family and personal principles, we find it necessary to develop interrelated practical and theoretical recommendations for improving and developing traditional marriage and family values in modern Russian society. It will enable us to formulate a holistic concept of the value and legal regulation of family relations in Russia.

To steer the family institution out of the crisis, an effective planned pro-family policy is required. Such an approach will be based on organizational and legal actions to increase spiritual and ideological traditional family values.

We believe that the state family policy is comprehensive and intersectoral. It affects a broad scope of family problems that regulate family members and relations between the family and the state. We see the state family policy as a complex social phenomenon, a factor of social product development, the sphere of human life support, and a spiritual and moral reference point for the revival of Russia. In this regard, the activities to take the family from the crisis should cover the legal aspect and psychological, sociological, etc., issues. We distinguish four main directions of the state family policy. They, if not directly, but indirectly, are consistent with the main family functions:

1) Providing conditions for overcoming negative trends and stabilizing the financial situation of Russian families, reducing poverty and increasing assistance to disabled family members, support of economic and life-saving functions;
2) Providing employees with children with favorable conditions for combining work with family responsibilities (support for economic, reproductive, and psychological functions);
3) Cardinal improvement of family health protection (support of reproductive, life-saving, psychological, and sexual functions);
4) Enhancing the assistance to the family in raising children (support of reproductive, educational, and psychological functions).

In our opinion, the main aspects of pro-family policy that will enable hindering the negative trend of marriage and family values transformation are:

- Improving family education; young people preparation for family life, starting at school;
- Improving arrangement and development of the most effective patterns of social work with the family;
- Expansion of family assistance forms, providing parents’ training, the delivery of benefits needed, arranging consultations, and holding lectures;
- Education of young people in the area of marriage and family relations; reforming teaching family life ethics and psychology at secondary schools, their scientific and methodological support, creation of new textbooks and videos;
- Arranging training and career enhancement of teachers in relevant subjects.

To resolve some problems that promote marital and family value transformations, it is necessary to amend Russian social security legislation. These measures should be intended at improving the material component of family life:

Firstly, to improve the organizational and legal mechanism for assigning and providing certain types of child benefits at the federal level;
Secondly, to abandon the minimum poverty level to determine the amount of some benefits and regulate the minimum consumer budget at the legislative level. It will enable determining
the degree of low income for a particular family and providing it with differentiated assistance according to various criteria;

Thirdly, we need to improve the regional legislation in providing monthly child benefits by fixing in by-laws several guarantees for these categories of people in need;

Fourthly, due to the constant increase in social benefits for children, it became necessary to codify them in a separate independent Federal Law “On Social Security for Families, Including Related to Motherhood, Fatherhood and Childhood.” Such codifying will help to keep them structured depending on the purpose of payment and the recipient subjects. It will support various categories of families with children to navigate this area’s current legal situation better.

In our opinion, we can identify the following possible ways to improve the efficiency and performance of the state’s policy in the social protection of single-parent families:

Firstly, the measures shall be taken to increase the amount of financial (material) support for single parents on maternity leave. Norway can become a positive experience, demonstrating consistently high results in demographic policy implementation and the policy of birth rate stimulation. Women who worked before the birth of a child receive a full salary refund for the next 42 weeks. Another option is also possible – 80% of earnings for 12 months. The experience of Finland is also of importance, where a parent who is on a nine-month maternity leave receives 80% of salary. After this leave expires, the parent has the right to parental leave until the child comes of the age of three with a fixed payment amount (depending on the region, the payment amount varies, but, on average, amounts to 600 Euros per month). In our opinion, this measure will contribute to a significant improvement in the financial situation of the category of citizens examined within their maternity leave since it assumes their inability to do labor activities and receive stable systematic allowances.

Secondly, it is proposed to provide for the right, as needed, to extend the period of staying on paid parental leave until the child comes of the age of three. It may also be possible to extend the paid parental leave until the queue for kindergarten comes up. In addition, the state should ensure the actual accessibility of kindergartens, including nursery groups. This direction provides not only constructing new preschool institutions but also staffing with qualified personnel. For example, in Finland, three teachers with higher specialized education per one group in a preschool institution (15 children). Ensuring the actual accessibility of kindergartens also reduces the number of children in groups to an acceptable level. It establishes a more extended working mode (not from 08:00 to 16:00, but from 07:00 to 19:00). But the most critical problem to be solved is the long waiting list for kindergarten admission.

Thirdly, at the level of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, it is advisable to develop and implement special comprehensive programs of regional significance to support single-parent families. When creating such programs, the needs and features of various single-parent family types should be considered.

Fourthly, for single mothers raising orphaned children or children left without parental care, the number of benefits may be increased, or new types of cash payments may be introduced.

Certain areas of family legislation improvement that have been explicitly outlined in the National Strategy, should turn from declarative into feasible ones, in particular: development and approval of a program that promotes the family values and the priority of responsible parenthood; creating conditions for ensuring provision child’s rights and interests in the family; timely detecting child’s rights and interests violation and arranging a preventive assistance to the family; introduction of a ban on children removal from families without a prior social rehabilitation activities, including the option of replacing the deprivation of parental rights with their restriction supported by rehabilitation work with families within this period; improvement of legal mechanisms that allow both parents to participate in upbringing of a child when living separately; reduction of the proportion of children who do not receive alimony in full; formation of a legislative framework to reform the organization of work of tutorship and guardianship authorities for the protection of children’s rights; transition to the system of open adoption, etc.
Thanks to implementing the above measures, it is possible to achieve a significant improvement in the economic, legal, and social situation of families, as well as to create the most effective guarantees of state social protection for them to enhance the financial status of the family in the eyes of Russian society.

CONCLUSIONS

Summing up, we can draw several significant conclusions. Currently, there are diverse problems in family and marriage institutions in Russia. The ongoing crisis of marriage and family lifestyle values leads to the fact that family functions as to giving birth to the number of children needed for generation reproduction are no longer executed, by the socially acceptable content of existing children and by the socialization of the younger generations, the value of age and the importance of the elderly generation decreases.

The formation of new types and forms of marriage and family relations and the hierarchical transformation of family values are greatly influenced by Western trends (civil cohabitation, late childbirth, or even refusal to have children, subsequent unwillingness to raise a child, replacement of family value with a career value, disrespect of the older generation, mercantilism in the “husband-wife” relationship—when entering into marriage with the simultaneous conclusion of a marriage contract, guest marriages, etc.). About some such trends, Russia stubbornly supports the traditional spiritual and moral foundations for building a marriage and the family (prohibition of same-sex marriages, polygamy, child adoption of by same-sex couples and unions).

A sociological survey of young people on the example of such an entity of the Russian Federation as Lipetsk Region revealed that the transformation of family values between the youth is affected by several factors: the growth of rationalism and individual-personal principle, the dominance of pragmatism and egocentrism, the shift in the vector of social development from the traditional concept of families with children and the principles of collectivism towards the personal code priority and its predominance over the interests of the family as a whole (marriage and raising children in marriage). In general, family values are preserved, and the concept of family, marriage, and childbearing still roots deep in the public consciousness of the younger generation.

A practical, planned state comprehensive intersectoral policy will cater to the revival of fading family values, marriage culture, and the family concept. From the point of view of practice-oriented tasks, it will be contributed by creating conditions at the state level to overcome the negative trends, stabilize Russian families’ financial situation, and improve family, labor, and social security legislation.

The state’s educational policy should increase the legitimacy and role of the family institution among the younger generation, and its implementation should begin for people from a young age and not among teenagers with an already established personal identity and worldview.

In modern Russia, it is vital to promote marriage, family, and children’s values to arrange social-psychological counseling on problems of marriage, family, children birth and upbringing, etc. Increasing the matrimony rate, birth rate, and interest in family values among young people means yielding a noticeable effect on the socio-demographic development of the country.

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**Transformation of marriage and family values in modern Russian society**

Resumo
O propósito do artigo é uma análise teórica e jurídica abrangente das condições para transformar o casamento tradicional e os valores familiares, levando em conta as realidades modernas da política familiar russa. O artigo também ilustra as principais tendências de mudanças nos fundamentos familiares, como os jovens de uma entidade constituinente da Federação Russa a veem. Tudo isso facilitará a redação de um conceito integral da regulação jurídica de valor das relações familiares na Rússia. Foram utilizados os métodos científicos e únicos de cognição para alcançar o propósito declarado do estudo. Um método particular de pesquisa científica foi o método de pesquisa sociológica (questionário). As conclusões teóricas e recomendações práticas formuladas como resultado do estudo visam formar uma política pró-família eficaz. Tal política deve aumentar o prestígio dos valores familiares tradicionais espirituais e ideológicos da sociedade russa.

**Abstract**
The article’s purpose is a comprehensive theoretical and legal analysis of the conditions for transforming traditional marriage and family values, taking into account the modern realities of Russian family policy. The article also illustrates the main trends in family fundamentals changes, as young people of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation view it. All this will facilitate the wording of an integral concept of the value legal regulation of family relations in Russia. The general scientific and unique cognition methods were used to achieve the stated purpose of the study. A particular method of scientific research was the method of sociological survey (questionnaire survey). The theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations formulated as a result of the study aim to form an effective pro-family policy. Such policy should increase the prestige of Russian society’s spiritual and ideological traditional family values.

**Keywords:** Russian society. Russian family values. Socio-ideological conditions for the development of marriage and family values. Family policy. Transformation of the institution of marriage and family.

**Resumen**
El propósito del artículo es un análisis teórico y jurídico exhaustivo de las condiciones para transformar el matrimonio tradicional y los valores familiares, teniendo en cuenta las realidades modernas de la política familiar rusa. El artículo también ilustra las principales tendencias en los cambios en los fundamentos de la familia, tal como lo ven los jóvenes de una entidad constituyente de la Federación de Rusia. Todo esto facilitará la redacción de un concepto integral del valor de la regulación legal de las relaciones familiares en Rusia. Los métodos científicos generales y únicos de la cognición fueron utilizados para alcanzar el propósito indicado del estudio. Un método particular de investigación científica fue el método de la encuesta sociológica (encuesta por cuestionario). Las conclusiones teóricas y las recomendaciones prácticas formuladas como resultado del estudio tienen como objetivo formar una política pro-familia eficaz. Esa política debería aumentar el prestigio de los valores familiares tradicionales espirituales e ideológicos de la sociedad rusa.

**Palavras-chave:** Sociedade russa. Valores familiares russos. Condições socio-ideologicamente ideológicas para o desenvolvimento do casamento e dos valores familiares. Política familiar. Transformação da instituição do casamento e da família.

**Palabras-clave:** Sociedad rusa. Valores familiares rusos. Condiciones socio-ideológicas para el desarrollo del matrimonio y los valores familiares. Política familiar. Transformación de la institución del matrimonio y la familia.