

Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation
Federal independent educational institution of higher education
«State university of Nizhny Novgorod named after N.I. Lobachevsky»

SYLLABUS
Models of family relations in the Modern World

Education level: Training of highly qualified personnel (research degree)

Nizhny Novgorod
2016

Prepared by

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Content of syllabus (exemplary)

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*are provided in electronic form only

Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation
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Institute of research degree and doctorate

APPROVE:

Institute of research degree and doctor-
ate
Director

B.I. Bednyi
2015

« _____ » _____

Working program of the discipline (module)
Models of family relations in the Modern World

Level of higher education

Doctorate

37.06.01 – psychological sciences
39.06.01 – sociological sciences
41.06.01 – political sciences and regional studies
44.06.01 – education and pedagogical sciences
47.06.01 – philosophy, ethics and religion Studies

Qualification (degree)

Researcher, Research Instructor

Teaching method

**In-person / intra-extramural form of
study/ extramural**

Nizhny Novgorod
2016

1. The purpose of the discipline mastering

The main goal of discipline «Models of family relations in the modern world» is to expand the idea of students of one of the main forms of social organization of human life - family, the variety of its forms / variants in the historical, social and cultural context, the variety of models within modern / postmodern societies, considering it as considerable structural element of the life of not only one individual, but also of society as a whole.

2. Place of the discipline in the OPOP structure

Discipline «Models of family relations in the modern world» is one of general studies, it is an elective course, it is taught on the first year of studies.

3. Planned results of study on the discipline, correlated with the planned results of mastering of the educational program (competencies of graduates)

Mastering of the course «Models of family relations in the modern world» contributes to the formation of the following generic competencies of graduates of doctorate:

UK-1 – the ability for critical analysis and evaluation of current scientific advances, generating new ideas for solving research and practical problems, including interdisciplinary areas;

OPK-3 – the capacity for independent learning new methods of research, and their development, the improvement of information technology in solving problems of professional activity;

OPK-9 – the ability to collaborate in a team, hold conferences and research schools

Table 1

Formed competence	Planned results of study on the discipline (module), describing the stages of formation of competence
UK-1	TO KNOW: methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements, as well as methods of generating of new ideas for solving research and practical problems, including interdisciplinary areas. BE ABLE TO: analyze alternative solutions of research and practical problems and assess the potential winnings / losses of those options. BE ABLE TO: while solving research and practical problems generate new ideas that may be subject to operation-

	alization, based on the available resources and constraints. TO MASTER: skills of analysis of methodological problems appearing while dealing with research and practical problems, including interdisciplinary areas; the skills of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements and results of solving research and practical problems, including interdisciplinary areas.
OPK-3	TO KNOW: new and emerging research methods in solving problems in professional activity. BE ABLE TO: independently learn new methods of research, develop them and improve information technology in solving problems in professional activity. TO MASTER: skills of independent training in new research methods and their development, the improvement of information technology in solving problems in professional activity.
OPK-9	TO KNOW: principles of working in teams, at conferences and scientific schools. BE ABLE TO: independently provide team-work, hold conferences, scientific schools. TO MASTER: skills of organization of team-work, conferences, scientific schools.

4. The structure and content of the discipline «Models of family relations in the modern world»:

The amount of discipline is 3 points of credit, in total 108 hours, of which 32 hours represent contact work of the student with the teacher (16 hours of classes a lecture type, 16 hours of classes of a seminary type, 2 hours of individual consultations, 2 hours of events for monitoring performance, 9 hours of events for intermediate certification, 76 hours of independent work of the student).

The main types of educational work in this course will be: lectures, seminars, workshops, consultations, independent work, writing essays.

content of the discipline

Table 2

Title and summary of the chapters and the subjects of discipline (modules), a form of intermediate certification in the discipline (module)	total (hours)			including															Independent work of student, hrs		
				Contact work (with the teacher), hrs																	
				Lecture type classes			Seminar type classes			Lab classes			consultations			total					
In-person	evening	extramural	In-person	evening	extramural	In-person	evening	extramural	In-person	evening	extramural	In-person	evening	extramural	In-person	evening	extramural	In-person	evening	extramural	
1. A retrospective analysis of family: Criteria of variability	18			4			4											10			
2. Features and problems of development of the family in contemporary society. variety of functioning models.	28			4			4											20			
3. Features of functioning of different types of family	62			8			8											46			
Interim certification (to indicate form) final test (9 hours)																					
total	108			16			16											76			

content of the discipline

Table 3

№	Name of discipline section	Content of section	Type of class	Form of current control
1.	A retrospective analysis of family: Criteria of variability.	The concept of the family in the social space: definitions and functions of the family. Changes in family and marriage relations in the cultural and historical context. The main criteria for classification of family. The form of marriage as a criteria of family groups in modern world.	Lecture, seminars	essay
2.	Features and problems of development of the family in contemporary society. variety of functioning models.	Intensity of Transformation of monogamous family at different stages of development of society (traditional / industrial / postindustrial). Trends of changes in the field of marriage and family as a prerequisite for the formation of a variations of the form of family and marriage social life. The intensity of the transformation processes in societies of various types: Based on the sociological research. Typology of modern marriage and family relations (A.I. Antonov, T.A. Gurko, S.I. Golod). Diversity of family models: monogamous and non-monogamous family. A.A. Kletsin: extramarital alternative (modeless) families. LB Schneider: traditional and alternative forms of family relations. S.I. Golod: non-monogamous model of marriage and family. Foreign classification of family in a modern society.	Lecture, seminars	Report, presentation (collection and analysis of statistical data); an annotated list of studies / content analysis of domestic / foreign periodicals (elective)
3.	Features of func-	The number of children as a crite-	Lecture,	The ab-

	<p>tioning of different types of family</p>	<p>tion for the typology of the monogamous family: childless and families with many children; one (two) -child family as the normal option in modern society. Families with one parent or monoparental families: basic characteristics and problems by the results of sociological researches. The incompleteness of the structure as extra dysfunctional moment on the way to the success of a monoparent family. step family as the object social work: statistics, special features, problems. Non-biological parenthood as a distinctive moment of operation of step families. Cohabitation as an alternative form of family relations. The degree of commonness in Russia and abroad. Classification of cohabitation relationships. Main problems. The absence of registration and regulation of relations in unregistered family. Substitute family: types, characteristics, problems. Alternative marriages and non-traditional families as potential clients in social work. Polygamous unions: concubinage and suannantazh. The commune as an alternative to the family. Non-traditional families: regularly-separate marriage. Godwin-marriage, open marriage, swinging. social attitude towards different variants of family alternatives. homosexual partnerships.</p>	<p>seminars, mini-conference</p>	<p>stract, including a mini-research, presentation</p>
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5. Educational Technology

Lectures, including the problematic ones, holding discussions in seminars; mini-researches, a mini-conference

6. Educational and methodical support of independent work of students

A) essay¹ is an independent individual written work on a topic proposed by the teacher (the topic may be offered by students, but has to be agreed with the teacher). The purpose of the essay is to develop the skills of independent creative thinking and a written statement of his own thoughts. Writing essays is useful because it allows the author to learn how to clearly and correctly formulate thoughts, organize information, use basis categories of analysis, to allocate causal relationships, illustrate concepts with appropriate examples, to reason their conclusions; master scientific style of speech.

The essay should contain: summary of the essence of the problem, include a self-conducted analysis of this problem with the use of concepts and analytic tools considered in the discipline, conclusions, generalizing author's position on the problem posed. Depending on the specific of discipline essay forms can significantly differentiate. In some cases, this may be analysis of available statistical data on the problem under study, analysis of material from the media, analysis of the proposed task with detailed views, selection and detailed analysis of examples to illustrate the problem, etc. Essay is prepared by students in the process of study of the existing Russian and English scientific, popular scientific, fiction and journalistic literature on the subject of family topics.

Topics (problem areas) of essay (topic should not initiate a statement of the definitions of concepts, its purpose - to encourage reflection; the topic of the essay should contain a question, problem, motivate to think):

- ~ debatable definitions of the family;
- ~ dynamics of family functions;
- ~ the historical changes of the family in the context of scientific concepts;
- ~ variability of marriage agencies in the world today, and others.

B) Selection and analysis of statistical data is carried out by students as part of their own individual work. The result of work is provided in the form of the report and its presentation.

The report includes the time series of main indicators characterizing state of the family in some regions / countries, and its analysis, including comparative. The following parameters should be analyzed as main parameters of the state of the family (if possible): fertility, mortality, average family size, number of marriages, divorces, births out of wedlock, the prevalence of cohabitation, the average age at marriage, the

¹ Author-composer – Kuramshev Alexander Vasiliyevich, Assistant of the Department of General Sociology and Social Work of Social Sciences Faculty of FGBOU VPO «State university of Nizhny Novgorod named after N.I. Lobachevsky».

average age of the birth of the first / next child, and so on. d. Comparative analysis may include statistical comparison: in the Russian regions; the countries of the CIS; Russia and European country (countries); Russia and the United States; Russia and China. Direction for comparing is defined by student independently (but with the agreement with the teacher).

The presentation is provided at seminars and includes a brief exposition of main results.

C) Annotated list of sociological researches on family topics / content analysis of domestic / foreign periodicals in the last 20-25 years (the period of analysis is determined by the availability of the material). The student can choose one of the options. The object of analysis is chosen independently.

In the first case, leading sociological centers / organizations (VTsIOM, FOM, Levada Center, Federal State Statistics Service, etc.), focused on sociological research can be the object.

In the second case - scientific journals, presenting the results of sociological research (SOCIS, Women in the Russian society, American Social Science, Soziologie etc.).

The abstract should include: title of the study (article), author, year of performance (the article was published), research methodology (theoretical basis, purpose, method, sample), the main results.

The results are provided in the form of reports and presentations.

D) Abstract² – written paper of 10-18 printed pages, prepared by student within 1-3 weeks (work may be performed individually or in groups of 2-3 students depending on intake of students). Abstract should include main actual data and conclusions under the topic. Abstract - not a mechanical retelling of the summary of the works, but statement of their essence. In addition to referencing the literature read by the student a reasoned exposition of his own thoughts on the matter, detailed arguments, reasoning, comparison are required.

The theme of the essay can be offered by the teacher or the student himself, in the latter's case, it must be agreed with the teacher. The basis of the abstract should be a mini-study of topic selected by students / trainees. The research method is also selected by students / trainees depending on essay topic (interviews, video content analysis, abstracting from foreign sources, and others).

Abstracts topics (problem areas for the selection of a topic):

- marital / parental interaction in different types of families;
- marital interaction in families with different number of children (including childless);
- interfamily interaction of children in families of different types (first-marriage, re family, cohabitation), and depending on the age of children;

² Author-composer – Kuramshev Alexander Vasiliyevich, Assistant of the Department of General Sociology and Social Work of Social Sciences Faculty of FGBOU VPO «State university of Nizhny Novgorod named after N.I. Lobachevsky».

- cooperation of younger and older generations (for example, the presence and nature of contacts with grandmothers / grandfathers) in different types of families (step, first-marriage, cohabitation);
- interaction with stepfathers and stepmothers;
- the problems of non-resident fathers (father as a client of social work), and others.

Essay testing is performed on a mini-conference where students present the results of their work in the form of presentations, followed by a discussion of study materials.

7. Fund of assessment tools for intermediate certification in the discipline (module), including:

- a. Description of competencies is given in Annex 1.
- b. Certification of the discipline takes place in the form of set-off. Passed exhibited by the results of evaluation of written work submitted by students (essays, reports), presentations and individual interviews on control issues. The scale of assessment of essays, reports, abstracts, presentations and individual interviews: "Passed - Fail."

Table 4.

The two-valued measuring scale of competency formation assessment
(estimation is based on the results of the current test knowledge and interim assessment)

SCALE POINTS	EVALUATION	EVALUATION CRITERIA OF COMPETENCE COMPONENTS			
		assessment of the completeness of knowledge	Assessment of formation of skills	assessment of the development of abilities	Assessment of motivational readiness for activity
1	fail	The level of knowledge below the minimum requirement	Existing skills are not enough to achieve the objectives and perform the relevant tasks, requiring addi-	The level of capacity is significantly lower than the average for the group (significantly lower than	Educational activity and motivation, willingness to solve tasks qualitatively are missing

			tional training	the supposed one)	
2	passed	The level of knowledge meets the minimum requirements	Formed ability allow solving practical problems	The level of capacity is not below average	Educational activity and motivation are enough to perform most tasks at an acceptable quality level

a. Criteria and procedures for evaluation of the results of training in the discipline (module) that characterize the stages of formation of competence.

In the course of development of the discipline will be assessed:

- constructive activity of the trainee in the framework of a contact work with the teacher;
- student's interest in topics related to family relations;
- participation in collective work on assignments;
- understanding of the ethical issues of work organization and the study of family relations.

b. Typical control tasks or other materials necessary for the assessment of learning results that characterize the stages of formation of competence and (or) for total control of formation of competence

control questions for individual interview:

- What is form of marriage? What are the main types of marriage patterns.
- Analyze the category "form of marriage" in the historical context.
- The form of marriage as a criteria of the variability of family relations in the modern world
 - name the most significant changes in the field of marriage and family in the second half of the 20th century?
 - What are the implications of these changes?
 - What classification (typology) of modern family you know?
 - What is a "non-monogamous (alternative)" family? What types of families can be considered as alternative?
 - What is the "single-parent family"? What are the peculiarities of this type of family?
 - What are the main characteristics and problems of step family.
 - What types of unregistered unions (cohabitation) can be identified?
 - name the main problems of couples living together without registration.
 - What is the "substitute family"? What types of substitute families operate in Russia? Nizhny Novgorod Region?

- Name possible problems of substitute families.
 - What is "Alternative marriages", "non-traditional family"? What problems can face these families?
- c. Teaching materials, further defining the evaluation procedure are presented in the TPC: Petrova I.E., Orlov A.V. Evaluation of formation of competence. – N.Novgorod: State university of Nizhny Novgorod, 2015. – 49 p.

8. The educational-methodical and informational support of the discipline

a) main literature:

1. Golod S.I. Modern non-monogamous family models / S.I.Golod // Petersburg sociology today. – 2010. – T.1. – p.107-123 (elibrary.ru).
2. Golod S.I. family and marriage: historical and sociological analysis. St. Petersburg: Petropolis, 1998. 272 p. (17 cop.).
3. "Social interaction in social work": a textbook for university students enrolled in the program 040400 "Soc. work" (qualification "Bachelor soc. work") / under editorship of Z.H. Saralieva. – N.Novgorod: Publisher State University of Nizhny Novgorod, 2011. – 299 p. (17,4). (32 cop.).
4. Sociology of the Family: Textbook / Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov (MGU); under editorship of A.I. Antonov. – 2 edition. – M.: Infra-M, 2010. – 637 p. ISBN 978-5-16-003785-1 (znanium.com).

b) additional literature:

1. Gurko T.A. Marriage and Parenthood in Russia / T.A. Gurko. – Moscow: sociology institute RAN, 2008. – 324 p. (elibrary.ru).
2. life-worlds of modern Russian family: monograph / Saraieva Z.H.-M., Blonin V.A., Egorova N.Yu., Kuramshev A.V., Migunova A.V. – HN.Novgorod: NNGU publisher, 2015. – 264 p. (32 cop.).
3. Egorova N.Yu., Yanak A.L. father's family as a new client of social work / Bulletin of the Nizhny Novgorod Lobachevsky University. series of social sciences. Release 2(34). 2014. p.42-46 (elibrary.ru)..
4. Egorova N.Yu. Parent-child relationships in marriage and cohabitation / Woman in Russian society. – 2008. – №3. – p.23-30 (elibrary.ru).
5. Mikheeva A.R., Shevchenko V.И. Single women of the middle class: self-perception and perception of other women // Bulletin of the Novosibirsk State University. Series: Socio-economic sciences. – 2014. – T.14. № 1. – p.192-201. (elibrary.ru).
6. Obuhov K.N. Shurmanova A.M. Sexual practices in LGBT media: matching stereotypes circulating in society / K.N.Obuhov // Bulletin of Udmurt University. 3. Philosophy Series. Sociology. Psychology. Pedagogy. 2013. № 2. (znanium.com).
7. Savinov L.И. Social work with children in families of divorced parents [electronic resource]: Textbook / L.I. Savinov, EV. Kamyshova – 6 edition., revised.

– M.: Publishing and Trading Corporation "Dashkov i K °",. 2013. – 260 c. ISBN 978-5-394-02157-2 (znanium.com).

8. Z.H. Saralievа Семейа – client of social work: textbook for students enrolled in the direction and specialty Social Work. – N.Novgorod: NNGU, 2003. – 287 p. (7 cop.).

9. family in the new socio-economic conditions, Materials of the International Scientific-Practical Conference: 2-10 October 1997 in 2 volumes / under editorship of prof. Z.M. Saralievа. – N.Novgorod: NNGU, 1998. (30 cop.).

10. family and family relations: current status and development trend / under editorship of prof. Z.H. Saralievа. – N.Novgorod: publisher NISOC, 2008. – 583p. (5 cop..).

11. Shpakovskaya L.L. Unregistered unions: marriage strategies of young representatives of the urban middle class // Woman in Russian society. – 2012. – № 1. – p. 3-16 (elibrary.ru).

c) software and Internet resources

- <http://womaninrussiansociety.ru/>
- <http://www.isras.ru/socis.html>
- <http://fom.ru/>
- <http://www.levada.ru/>
- <http://wciom.ru/>

9. Logistics of discipline (module)

The audience for reading electronic lectures on the system of E-Learning, office equipment, tv and audio equipment (everything - standard for similar work in the classroom and independent work);

Computers (during self-study), displayroom and access to the Internet (at the time of self-training and in part - with reading of lectures on the system of E-Learning).

The program is prepared in accordance with requirements of FGOS VO taking into consideration recommendations and OPOP VO.

Authors prof. Saralievа Z.H., assistant professor Egorova N.Yu.

Section 1
retrospective analysis of family: Criteria of variability
Lecture 1

Family as an object of sociological analysis: definitions of family

Study of a party of family relations is impossible without isolation of characteristics of the groups, which can be attributed to the family. In this connection it is necessary to define a family.

The family as a category of the human sciences is so multifaceted that its determination is difficult.

According to T.A. Gurko: "Today, obviously, it is more appropriate to speak not of "family" in the definition of which it is difficult invest all possible variations even within a particular culture, but of the families. The answer to the question what is a family may consist either in the narrowing of the concept, as some Western scholars propose (for example, to consider a family only those communities, where there are dependent members - minors, disabled or old), or to separate different types of families as small Groups of special kind... "[1, p.96]

The concept of the family is relative and depends on the one hand, on the commitment of researcher to a particular approach and national scientific tradition, on the other hand on the objectives of the study - the concept of the family as a social, demographic, economic unit of society can extend to the forefront.

Most popular definition of the family in Soviet sociology of 60-90 belongs to AG Harchev. During this period, in actual practice, a significant impact belonged to the paradigm of structural-functional analysis. family concept of Harchev AG was also a Functionalist concepts, focused on the role of the family in society, its main functions. According to his definition, the family can be considered "... as a historically specific system of relationships between spouses, between parents and children, as a small social group whose members are connected by marriage or kinship relations, community life and mutual moral responsibility and social needs in which is justified by t society's need for physical and spiritual reproduction of the population "[2, p.75] .This definition is a landmark in the sociology of the family, it was included in all reference books, both general and specific nature, is provided in all the basic domestic sociology textbooks.

The most consistent supporter of the functional approach to the sociology of the family is AI Antonov. Basing on AG Harchev's concept of family, he comes to the following formulation: "Family - based on a single common family activities community of people connected by ties of marriage, parenthood, kinship, and thus carrying out the reproduction of the population and the continuity of family generations, as well as the socialization of children and the maintenance of the existence of family members" [3, p.66]. Developing the idea of the "main function", AI Antonov brought it to its logical conclusion, claiming that a family with no kids is not a family: "Of the three relations constituting the very family: marriage, parenthood and kinship - parenting is a rod, its removal from the family turns the latter into some-

thing other than the family" [4, p.9].

The definition is in the spirit of structural-functional approach, and belongs to J.Murdoch, who defined a family as a "social group characterized by joint-living, economic cooperation, joint participation in the biological and social reproduction. It includes adult individuals of both sexes (at least two of which are in a socially approved sexual relationship) and children (own and / or adopted) "[5, p.19].

In addition, within the framework of the functionalist approach marriage often is an indispensable element of the family. " there can be no doubt about the fact that the family includes at least one married couple that is a "core" of family group. Families formed by a group of brothers, sisters or other blood relatives, as well as single mothers and their children are the result of extreme, abnormal circumstances "[2, p.35]. so, the basis of any family - a married couple, it is a mandatory element of the structure of family, the family begins with it.

Indeed, the two concepts are related, and quite a long time in actual practice and in the minds of people family and marriage were one. patriarchal family, for example, is characterized by unity and indissolubility of three components: marriage, sexuality and procreation, and specifically in that order [6, p.52].

The events of recent decades (as well as the analysis of the family in the longer historical context) force us to take a fresh look at this issue. modern family, for example, is characterized by gradual autonomation of marriage process, sexuality and procreation. Evidence of this are the demographic statistics (which record the growth of illegitimate births, the emergence of a fundamentally childless families and couples who live together but are not hurrying to register their relations), data from studies that emphasize self-importance of sex-majoring for men and for women, which is reflected in the intensification of the practice of premarital and extramarital affairs not inherently related to marriage and procreation.

Thus, despite the apparent unity, it is necessary to separate these concepts.

Marriage is historically changing form of social regulation of sexual relations between a man and a woman, Institute, which regulates relations between the sexes. Institution of the family is aimed at the regulation of a wider range of relationships: between spouses, parents and children, as well as other relatives, It includes three types of relationships:

- matrimony;
- parenthood;
- kinship.

Familistic definitions of the family try to narrow the range of social groups, which can be attributed to the family. But is it worth to combine these three types of relationships within single definition of a group?

Considering the changes in the institution of the family in terms of the action of the immanent laws SI Golod, for example, tends to define the family "as a complex of individuals, consisting of at least one of the three types of relations: kinship (brother - brother, sister - sister), generation (parents - children), properties (husband - wife) "[7. 76].

Definition of SI Golod greatly expands the number of desired groups. In this case only homosexual partnerships do not fall under the definition of a family. SI Golod is judgemental in this question. "Marriage - the historically diverse forms of social regulation (taboos, customs, religion, law, moral) of sexual relations between man and woman, ultimately aimed at maintaining vitality. So it should be clear to everyone: same-sex marriage - an absurdity, homosexual relations - Reality "[8 p.158-159].

There is no single definition of the family accepted by all scientific community abroad as well. For example, D. Popenoe proposed to expand the definition of family to consider the diversity of its contemporary forms. According to him, the family - "a relatively small home group of relatives (or people who are in a relationship similar to a kinship), consisting of at least one adult member and one dependent" [9, p. 66].

We cannot ignore the definition of Giddens. In his works he gave several definitions of the family, while his main criterion is the principle of self-identification and self-determination. Giddens defines the family, on the one hand, as a "social unit consisting of people who support each other by one or several ways, for example socially, economically or psychologically (love, care, affection), or whose members identified each other as a support cell "[10, p. 162]; on the other hand, as "a group of people related by direct kinship, which adults members commit themselves to taking care of children" [10, p. 362]. As can be seen, the first definition allows more opportunity for choice. This definition may include any group that considers itself a family, the second definition is at first glance seems more "conservative". But when you consider that Giddens defines the kinship as a relationship arising from the marriage or as a consequence of blood relation between persons, and marriage as recognized and approved by society sexual union of two adults (whatever their gender is), then the difference will be not so significant.

Based on the definitions of Giddens, the scope of sociology of family significantly expands, it must include not only variations of the monogamous family, but alternative types of families, including collective entities (county, kibbutz) and homosexual families [10, p. 386-388].

DL Thompson and D. Priestley in the textbook on the sociology further expand the definition of family. In their opinion, this is - "group of people who are related to each other either by blood or basic, intimate, sexual relationship" [11, p. 160].

Thus, principle variety of approaches to the definition of family becomes obvious.

Literature:

1. Gurko T.A. Transformation of Institute of the modern family // Socis. – 1995. – № 10. – p. 95-99.
2. Harchev A.G. Sociology of the family: problems of formation of science / 1979 , 2003. – 342 p.
3. Antonov A.I. Sociology of family / Antonov A.I., V.M. Medkov. – 1996.
4. Antonov A.I.. crisis of family and parenthood / Antonov A.I. // problems

of parenthood and family planning. 1992. p. 11-27.

5. Murdoch JP. Social structure., 2003. – 608 p.
6. Golod S.I. Family and marriage: historical sociological analysis / 1998. – 272 p.
7. Golod S.I. Monogamous family: Crisis or evolution? / – 1995. – № 6. – p .74-87.
8. Golod S.I. Adultery: trends and standards – № 5.
9. Popenoye D. The decline of the American family (1960 – 1990): review and evaluation / // Moscow State University Bulletin. – series 18. – Sociology and politology. – 1996. – № 3. – p. 65-73.
10. Giddens E. Sociology / Giddens E. , 1999.704 p.
11. Tompson D.L., Sociology: introductive course / Tompson D.L., D. Priestly. – 1998. 496 p.

Lecture 2

Historical concepts of family

Retrospect focus on a family gives us an idea of the first potential criterion describing the variability of family groups both in historical and in contemporary context.

Omitting detailed analysis of the first concept of the most ancient forms of marriage - patriarchal, the essence of which lies in the universality and immutability of the monogamous patriarchal family [1, p. 67], we'll pass to the description of evolutionary concept, assuming variety of family groups at different stages of development.

Proponents of the theory of evolution believe that at the dawn of human history there was an Institute of promiscuity, which was replaced in the period of savagery by various forms of group and collective marriage that existed in the framework of maternal childbirth forming exogamous endogamous tribe. Later unstable pair marriages began to appear corresponding to period of barbarism. During the period of civilization, after the expansion of collective ownership pair marriages transformed into monogamous marriages, and the mother's race - in the father's.

This concept describes not only the transition from the mother to the father's kind, from group marriage and pair, and then to monogamous patriarchal family. Evolutionism aims to identify common features that are typical for different forms of families in different types of societies. The evolutionary approach is studying the family as a social institution, which changes its form in the course of history, but retains its specific essence [1, 70].

The first explorers who came to the conclusion about the preceding of matriarch before patriarchy was Swiss historian IJ Bachofen and the Scottish lawyer John F. McLennan [2, p. 3-8].

However, the idea of the variability of the forms of family and marriage became central one in the works of the American lawyer and ethnologist L. Morgan. He distinguished between the concept of "race" and "family", described the sequence of the race development, which consisted of two basic processes: the transition of the origin calculation from the female line to men's line and change of order of inheritance of deceased members of the race. L. Morgan, basing on extensive field research showed that paternal race is formed mainly from the maternal one as a result of the transition from selective management to private ownership. He separated five forms of family (consanguine, punaluan, pair, patriarchal, monogamous), which successively followed each other as a result of the accumulation of taboos and reduction of the number of spouses in the family. The first two forms were associated with group forms of marriage and, respectively, with the mother's race, father's race was lying at the heart of the two latter, and patriarchal form of the family could be related to the polygamous marriage. [2]

Engels [3], Sorokin [4], Kovalevsky [5], etc. may be considered as supporters of the evolutionary approach.

The form of marriage (monogamy / polygamy / group marriage) and the choice of marriage partner (exogamy / endogamy) are the classic criteria of differentiation of family groups, which can be used in the analysis of historical forms of the family, and in the description of the diversity of family relations in modern society.

Literature:

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2. Morgan L. Ancient Society, or the study of the lines of human progress from savagery through barbarism to civilization, 1935. — 350 p.
3. F. Engels, The Origin of the Family, property and state, 1980. – 238 p.
4. Sorokin P. Marriage in the old days (polygyny and polyandry) / 1913. 47 p.
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Practical task. Writing an essay on one of the given topics. The total amount of text 6-8 thousand of printed characters.

Instructions on performance of task of Section 1.

The essay should contain: summary of the essence of the problem, a self-conducted analysis of this problem with the use of concepts and analytical tools considered within the discipline, the conclusions summarizing the author's position on the problem posed. Depending on the specific form of discipline essays can significantly differentiate. In some cases, it may be an analysis of available statistical data on the problem under study, the analysis of material from the media, analysis of the proposed task with detailed opinions, selection and detailed analysis of examples illustrating the problem. Essay is prepared by a student during studying the existing Russian and foreign scientific, popular scientific, and journalistic literature on family issues.

Themes (problem areas) Essay should not initiate a presentation of defined notions, its aim - to encourage thinking; the theme of the essay should contain a question, problem, motivate reflection:

- ~ debatable character of definitions of the family;
- ~ dynamics of family functions;
- ~ the historical changes of the family in the context of scientific concepts;
- ~ variability of marriage structures in the world today.

Glossary of Section 1.

Marriage – historically changing form of social regulation of sexual relations between a man and a woman, it is an institution that regulates the relations between sexes.

Family – Institute regulating relations within marriage, parenthood, blood relationship.

Monogamy – marriage between one man and one woman.

Polygamy – marriage between one man and several women (polygyny) or between one woman and several men (polyandry).

Group marriage – marriage between several men and several women.

Section 2
Features and problems of development of family in contemporary society.
The variety of operating models
Lecture 3
Trends of changes in family relations

The last centuries are characterized by significant transformation processes in various spheres of public life. Largely under the influence of these the family institution change as well. Domestic researchers of family note significant changes in the area of family and marriage in Russia today [1], affecting both the external characteristics and inner world of family interpersonal interaction, gradually changing the value system that determines the nature and foundations of family behavior. We single out the main change trajectory of family and marriage areas:

- decrease of the average family size (today the average composition of households consisting of 2 or more people, represents 3.1 people);
- nuclearization of the family (the majority of families in Russia have nuclear structure, it's composed of a married couple with or without children. according to the 2010 Census - 52% of families are of that type. It is necessary to add nuclear incomplete or single-parent families. The number of Simple maternal and paternal families in Russia is 15.5%. Families with extended structure represent only 22.8% of all families);
- high number of incomplete (single-parent) families (by the results of the 2010 Census proportion of different variants of single-parent households with the single-parent structure has slightly decreased and represents 21% against 21.6% in 2002 of the total number of families, including 2 or more people);
- increase of the share of non-registered family units (based on census of 2010, already 13% of married couples have not been registered) *
- change in the age of marriage entrance. If in the second half of the 20th century, the majority of young people married at the age of 18-24 years, today the share of people starting a family after 25 years has raised, although the process of "aging" of marriage in Russia occurs not as intense as in the western countries, and it began at least two decades later [2];
- low levels of registered marriages. Despite improved situation at the end of XXth - beginning of the XXIst century, the number of marriages per year is a little more than 1 million., Whereas in the 80es Of XXth century this figure was closer to 1.4 - 1.5 million;
- High level of divorce - annually up to 700 thousand marriage Unions are terminated;
- low birth rates. Despite the efforts undertaken by the state total fertility rate remains low, in 2014 it represented 1,75 birth per one woman in average**;³

* figures indicated here and above are the results of the calculation of the authors on the materials of the 2010 Census. Initial data are taken from the official website of the Federal State Statistics Service www.gks.ru.

- increase of number of re-marriages. Between the censuses of 1989 and 2002 the proportion of such unions ranged between 25-28% of the total number of marriages concluded [3, p.5]

- high rates of extramarital birth. In recent years, this tool has slightly decreased compared to the beginning of the XXIst century. In 2005 it came close to the mark of 30%, and in 2011 amounted to 24.6% of total births. [4]

Analysis of the dynamics of demographic indicators allows us to speak about the changes in the structural characteristics of the family. Family group becomes smaller as a result of at least two processes: nuclearization and low fertility. Borders are non-stable, mobile, poorly delineated not by natural processes, which are the essence of family dynamics (for example, the birth of children, and their separation from parents, family disintegration due to the death of a spouse), but under the influence of the propagation of alternative trajectories of family behavior - marriage, divorce, repeat family, etc. Apparently, regulatory strategy for building a courtship behavior also changes: partners living together without registration and possible the formalization of the union later.

Another direction of transformations within the institution of the family is a process of erosion of behavioral norms system regulating family and marital relationships, views about the content of family roles. Evidence of this is found in a number of sociological studies [5-7], which allow to draw conclusions about the restructuring of family relations structure, ultimately affecting all family interaction subsystems: marriage, parent-children, kinship. The general trend can be seen as a movement toward egalitarianism of relations in all areas: Fair / symmetrical distribution of power, parenting and domestic responsibilities in the family, the desire to establish partnerships / democratic relations with their children, taking into account the needs and direction of their interests. In fact, the transformation of interpersonal relationships often occur more complex and slower, very unevenly and with varying force, referring to certain aspects of interaction between spouses, parents, children [8, p. 115-118].

One of the results of these changes is the variety of forms and models of the family. A number of trends affect the change in family structure, predetermining simultaneous coexistence nuclear / extended, complete / incomplete, first-marriage / repeat, registered / unregistered, childless / small families / large families. Changes in the structure of family relationships brings its element of variability based on a variety of family style education, distribution of power, responsibilities in the family, the degree of freedom of the spouses, giving rise to, for example, open marriage, Godwin-marriage, regularly-spaced marriage, etc. .

Changes in the family sphere are evaluated by the researchers extremely ambivalently. SI Golod, describing the nature and features of the transformation of the Institute of Russian family, points out pluralism of family and marriage patterns as a feature of its modern state:

** figures from the official website of the Federal State Statistics Service are provided here and above www.gks.ru.

The variety of the organization of family life of modern man - one of the elements of today's family system. The 20th century "discovered unique landscape: there are fixed "footprints "of the patriarchal type (whose status gives, apparently, the basis for discussions about the crisis of the family), the peak child-centrism (at least in Russia) and the establishment of conjugal (minimum unified, opening prospects for personal expression - denoted differently in different countries - and most vulnerable). At the same time, the diversity of existing models was excavated within the boundaries of a particular type of family ... the basis for the claim that alternative models ... are not random and probably have not fully revealed themselves yet" was highlighted [9, p. 241-242].

Supporters of transformational concept of the family think so, but there is another point of view formed within the concept of crisis of monogamous family, or fatalistic direction of sociology of the family.

"Extended family, which made a miracle - the very concept of "family" is gradually disappearing from the scene, was breaking into many forms. These new forms or "pieces" of the old family suddenly became known as in principle new models of family or family systems of the future. ... I think these wasps remnants of degradation of the extended family show the extinction of the family in general, and not just of a large family or, as they say, "traditional." There is no transition from the extended family to the family nuclear, from the large family to the family with few children ... In fact, everything is easier and more tragic, "the process has begun," the forces of modernization budgeted block of family stability, it rolled down and crashed apart "[10, p.34].

"The variety of family types - is a myth. There is one form of the original family - multigenerational, large, long-term (life-long marriage without divorce). Once pulled out an axis of family livelihoods (under the influence of market capitalism, industrialization, urbanization), the whole structure, the whole system of interconnected social norms of family began to collapse - slowly and steadily. There is no special nuclear or conjugal family - these all are phases of the collapse of the whole into pieces - pieces for single unit "[11, p.64].

Thus, the Russian family of the late 20th - early 21st centuries is characterized by major changes related to changes in its external and internal structures. Modern matrimonial system is characterized by flexible rules, blurring of system of ideas about the content of family roles and, as a consequence, variety of forms of family and marriage cohabitation, the concept of "normative", "normal" family itself becomes fuzzy and blurred.

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http://www.gks.ru/bgd/regl/b12_13/IssWWW.exe/Stg/d1/04-20.htm.
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Lecture 4

Typology of family structures

The family in the modern Russian society is variable. It can combine spouses with children who are in a registered or unregistered marriage; a pair of "mother and child"; childless partners not married and having joint household; polygamous union based on religious customs or new moral norms, as well as same-sex cohabitation.

With a large variety of family forms simple description of all sorts of variations even within a given culture is difficult. Operationalization in empirical research becomes even more difficult, especially cross-cultural. Therefore, the development of typologies is necessary from the point of view of sociological studies of the family, and to create theoretical constructs, social policy, scientific provision of social work.

Transformation of the monogamous family means that the monogamous families will differ by structure, and the nature of interpersonal relationships, this is what predetermines the diversity of monogamous forms of family in contemporary society.

Typology of models of monogamous family is the most developed in the domestic literature. It is appropriate to recall the typology provided by AI Antonov [1, p. 69-90].

Families can vary according to the following criteria:

1. kinship structures: the nuclear family, the extended family.
2. Number of children: childless family, a small family, average family, large family.
3. Having parents: complete family, incomplete family.
4. The number of marriages of parents: first marriage, step family.
5. Distribution of domestic responsibilities: a traditional family, collectivist family.
6. Leisure: closed family, open family.
7. Children raising: authoritarian family, liberal family, democratic family.
8. Power relations: patriarchal family, matriarchal family, egalitarian family.
9. Location: patrilocal family, matrilocal family, neolocal family, unilocal family.
10. The social and demographic situation of the spouses: homogamous family, heterogamic family, homogeneous family, heterogeneous family.
11. The specifics of the tasks in accordance with the basic life cycles of the family: a young family, a family with minor children, the family - "empty nest", family grandmother and grandfather, family of pensioners.

All these criteria are important, since the absence or the presence of any sign may affect stability of marriage.

One result of the changes in family and marriage, as already said, is the simultaneous existence of its various forms. Furthermore, in the XX century along with the monogamous types of family a number of new forms of family spreaded. The ap-

pearance of alternative forms is often explained by researchers by complexity of the development of modern and postmodern family models.

Nontraditional forms of family were always valued in the scientific community in a wide range of opinions from the "fall" of morality when they are suspected of destructive exposure (or the possibility of such effects) on the existing public relationships [2], to the apologetic of the new as a uniquely progressive event (mainly, it is typical for the authors who hold feminist views, studying informal, youth movements and the problem of "sexual minorities") [3, 4].

When it comes to traditional and non-traditional family forms the starting point is the so-called "normal" family, under which is most often meant a monogamous, heterosexual, complete family with children, having a legal registration, and all other forms are considered "abnormal", deviating, alternative, non-modal.

Variations of monogamous, i.e. in one way or another different from the classical monogamy, forms of family relations are reflected in the typology developed by the SI Golod.

As part of the non-traditional family forms SI Golod allocates extra-marital family, alternative styles, alternative marriages.

Extramarital family-not based on marriage. This includes maternal and incomplete families, the difference between them is in their genesis. Incomplete family - the result of widowhood or divorce, a maternal - initially marriage is not intended.

Alternative family styles are monogamous models that with certain atypical characteristics. This de facto marriages (cohabit), sequence polygamy (remarriage), step-parent families (stepfamily).

As an alternative marriage act "concubinage" (in which father plays role in the future of his child and mother - with unregistered relationship, i.e. marriage "de facto", although the man has an official family) as well as all varieties of polygamy ("commune", "group marriage" and others.).

Also there are alternatives marked that are still poorly studied, but noted in english-language literature. These include:

firstly, "regularly-spaced marriage» (commutermarriage) - husband and wife at some stage of family cycle prefer to live separately for a sufficient period of time. Spouses emit some degree of spatial isolation from each other to prevent the routinization of everyday life and conflicts and thus to reach maximum satisfaction of individual needs and make personal expression possible. There is no doubt that this can be suitable only for people with high incomes, childless or with grown children;

secondly, an "open marriage» (openmarriage). In some families, it is believed that divorce is not the best way to resolve problems. "Open" marriage - to take steps to full equality and independence of the spouses in the intellectual, professional, and often in the sexual sphere, so, married husband and wife act as independent partners;

third of all, "swinging» - an extreme form of open marriage: extramarital sexual contacts are permissible, often at the same time and in the same place [5 s.188-221].

This typology - one of the most detailed descriptions of non-traditional forms of family relations, although here homosexual partnership is deliberately not considered. The author justifies it by the fact that such relationship cannot be called a family (possibility of forming a relationship of marriage, parenthood, relationship is denied). However equating in some countries such relationships to marriage, as well as the struggle of homosexual pairs for parental rights make us have a close look at this kind of relationship.

In the foreign literature often "non-traditional" forms of family relations are sub-divided into "liberal" family (cohabitation, remarriage, the phenomenon of "surrogate mother" also applies here) and alternative family (maternal, homosexual partnership, commune, group marriage and other forms of family cooperation). But in most cases, during analysis of contemporary forms of family foreign authors distinct two groups:

- traditional family (full first marriage family, family, which are based on the repeat marriage, single-parent families, including the maternal);
- alternative families or alternative to family (cohabitation, homosexual families, communities, singleness) [6-9].

Considering monogamous marriage as the only legitimate type of marital relationships in modern developed countries, some researchers call as an alternative Godwin-marriage, concubinage, swinging, open marriage.

Thus, among the types of modern family structures we can identify monogamous (often called traditional) and alternative (often referred to in the literature as a non-traditional, non-monogamous, liberal) family.

In the Russian sociology of the family and in related disciplines (eg demography) there were repeated attempts to develop a comprehensive typology of families and family forms. For example, a typology of family forms developed by TA Gurko. It is a kind of attempt to combine all the possible variants of modern family relations.

Based on the changes that have occurred in the area of family relations, TA Gurko offers the following criteria for the typology of family structures.

1. legal registration of marriages (presence of registration; its absence, the spouses, who live separately)
2. order of marriage of persons constituting the core of the family (first marriage, remarriage).
3. legal relationship between parents and children (this includes families with own children; step families; foster care; foster families, custodial families).
4. Family structure (extended - nuclear, monogamous - polygamous, complete - incomplete, no minors - their presence).
5. Socio-demographic characteristics of the husband and / or wife - age, professional status, education, attitude to religion; student's family, the family of minors, the family of the worker, the rural family, two-profession family; "Black" family (in the US); homosexual and others.).
6. family with special problems.
7. stage of life cycle.

8. influence of stress events which potentially cause family stress [10].

In this context all forms of family relations are equal.

Thus, variety of approaches to the typology of family structures is obvious.

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Practical tasks

1. To choose and analyze statistical data reflecting the main indicators of the state of the family in some regions / countries.
2. To make an annotated list of sociological researches on family issues.

Instructions on performance of task of Section 2

1. Selection and analysis of statistical data is carried out by students as part of their own individual work. The result of work is represented in the form of the report and its pre-presentations.

The report includes dynamic series of main indicators characterizing the state of the family in some regions / countries, and their analysis, including comparative. The following parameters shall be analysed as main parameters of the state of the family (if possible) fertility, mortality, average family size, number of marriages, divorces, births out of wedlock, the prevalence of cohabitation, the average age at marriage, the average age of the birth of the first / next child, etc. Comparative analysis may include comparison of statistics: in the Russian regions; the countries of the CIS; Russia and European country (countries); Russia and the United States; Russia and China. student defines Direction for comparing himself in agreement with the

teacher.

The presentation is provided at seminars and contains a summary of the main results.

2. Annotated list of sociological research on family topics / content analysis of Russian / foreign periodicals in the last 20-25 years (the period of analysis is determined by the availability of the material). The student can choose one of the options. The object of analysis is chosen independently.

In the first case, the object can be leading sociological centers / Organization's (VTsIOM FOM, Levada Center, Federal State Statistics Service, etc.), Focused on sociological research.

In the second - scientific journals, presenting the results of sociological researches (SOCIS, Woman in Russian society, AmericanSocialScience, Soziologie, etc.).

The abstract should include: title of the study (the article), the author, the year of the publication of the article, the methodology of the study (theoretical basis, purpose, method, choice-ka), the main results.

The results are presented in the form of reports and presentations.

Glossary of Section 2

nuclear family - a family consisting of parents and their children (i.e. two generations).

Extended family - consisting of two or more nuclear families, i.e. of three or more generations.

Matrilocal family (criteria of spatial-territorial localization) – family in which newly weds move to wife's parents.

Patilocal family– (criteria of spatial-territorial localization) – family in which newly weds move to husband's parents.

Egalitarian family (criteria of power) – family which has no clear cut head of the family, distribution of power by situation prevails.

Section 3
Features of functioning of different types of families
Lecture 5
Families with one parent or single-parent families

The category of single-parent families include families who have a certain structure, namely consisting of one parent and at least one child. The term "single-parent family" was first introduced in France in the 80 of XX century by E. Iver-Jalou. The category of such families include parents, who have never had, or currently do not have a spouse, and who raise at least one child. [1]

In Russian practice the term of incomplete family is more often used. But as in the scientific literature this category is sometimes understood as different variants of families (for example, S.I. Golod, A.I. Antonov by incomplete family mean families formed as a result of divorce or widowhood, and T.A. Gurko means all types of families with one parent, regardless of the reasons for their formation), it is best to use the generalizing term, which will include all of the options of families with a similar structure.

The number of single-parent families in Russia remains high. According to Census of 2002, the number of such families was 21.6%, i.e. fifth part of all families-households, including childless, in 2010 - 21%⁴. If we divide the parameters of the household by the presence of children, the proportion of single-parent families will increase to 28% [2, p. 214].

Single-parent family can be very diverse regarding its reasons and motives of formation, by composition, methods of interfamily interaction.

Most of these families are the result of divorce, widowhood or illegitimate birth. The cause of single-parent families can be adoption of a child by a single parent, which is allowed by family law, as well as deprivation of one of the parents of his/her parental rights. Today, the most common cause of formation of single-parent families is a divorce (58% of women raising child on their own, are divorced, 24% - have never been not married (single mothers), 18% - widows) [2, p.215] respectively, the most common type - after-divorce family.

In most cases a child is raised by his mother. Materials of census does not give us an exact data about it, but we can say that the total number of father-family among single-parent families does not exceed 7-8%, and the number of children living with their father, according to calculations of T.A. Gurko, is 3% [2, p.228]. The child stays with his father in extreme cases - with a widower or when mother was deprived of parental rights or just "escaped" from a family in search of a better life.

The following are generally considered as the main problems of single-parent families:

= Economic problems (such families are often dependent on grants and are needy) [3]. It was long thought that the most problematic families are those of single

*calculated on the basis of materials of official website of Federal state statistics www.gks.ru

mothers, although after-divorce family is not less complicated. As pointed out by T.A. Gurko, in protecting the rights of children in after-divorce situation, regarding issues of education and maintenance obligations, there is a serious problem. According to its research, only a third part of divorced mothers who are not in a new marriage, receive child support; a quarter of teenage children have not seen their fathers after divorce [2, p.228, 235].

Thus, after-divorce family can actually function as a single mother family - at woman's own discretion or at the behest of woman's ex-husband, and this should be taken into account in social practice;

= Problems in the education and socialization of children. The study notes that the absence of the father in the family affects, in particular, on the development in girls of mathematical abilities, interest in learning and education, in boys - on the positive consolidation and the acquisition of some of the technical skills, the formation of a hobby. a child growing up in a single-parent family, is characterized by amorphous views on the family, the understanding of the rules and roles of husband and wife, father and mother, the difficulty in establishing emotional intimacy [4];

= As the psychological characteristics of children from single-parent (after-divorce) family the following characteristics are named: low self-esteem, increased anxiety level [5]. Children of preschool age are marked with increase of aggressiveness, irritability after parents' divorce, and sthenic reactions directed "outside" (up to the aggression) prevail in boys, and asthenia (absence of mind, isolation, tearfulness) prevail in girls. Older children (9-10 years) experience conscious and strong anger toward his father to his mother, and many of them are angry at both parents [6, p.132];

= control in such family is weakened due to single parent employment.

It should be noted that the social studies point to the positive moments of socialization of the child in such a family. It is noted that the child seeks greater autonomy (which indicates a higher level of social maturity), these children have a high level of personal responsibility [7, p.146];

= As a separate block of problems scientists sometimes consider the difficulties of women in a family, if she becomes a single parent.

Literature:

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Lecture 6

Repeated / step families: characteristics and problems

Repeated family is based on the remarriage of one or both spouses.

Repeated families as well as single-parent family and are not a new form of family relations, but until the middle of 20th century, they were formed, usually as a result of widowhood. Today, the main base for the dissemination of the repeated family becomes a high rate of divorces.

Russian statistics does not provide the number of such families. It is known that 30% of total number of unions concluded annually are repeated ones. Taking into account the increase of divorces, we may assume that the number of children in such families is growing.

Repeated family can be divided into types for various reasons. But first of all we will consider repeated families with children from previous unions. Such families in Russian literature are also called **step**.

In English literature, there are two terms to refer to step family - step-family (the child lives with a parent, and the parent gets remarried), and blended family (the child does not live with one parent, and here we are talking about dealing with non-resident parent). For quite a long time it was thought that such family due to the similarity of structure with first-marriage family does not differ much from it. But today we can say that the differences are significant. The most basic difference determines the peculiarities of social work with the such family - it is the lack of clear boundaries of the family (the number of persons included in the family can be different according to family members; it is not clear whether the family ends the family with relevant relatives, or borders are expanded to former parent and his relatives) [1]. Specificity, by the results of the US and a few local studies is fixed both in matrimonial relationships and in parent-child relationship:

❖ repeated (step) family is less stable, relationships are qualitatively worse, they are complex and potentially more conflict, less romanticized, process of matrimonial adaptation lasts 5-6 years as opposed to first-marriage family (1-2 years), inter-relationships begin in such families not with a conjugal nucleus, but with a parent-child relationship. [2]

❖ parents - children relationships are problematic:

= отчим/мачеха чувствуют себя неуверенно в качестве родителя, особенно в первые годы брака. Только по прошествии 6-7 лет супруг начинает чувствовать себя более или менее полноценным воспитателем. Много зависит от возраста ребенка. Если ребенок взрослый, то новый супруг/супруга могут выступать скорее только в этой роли, но не родительской; Stepfather / stepmother feels uncertain as parents, especially in the first years of marriage. Only after 6-7 years the spouse starts to feel more or less as a full-fledged teacher. Much depends on the age of the child. If a child is adult, the new husband / wife can act rather only in this role, but not as a parent;

= Stepfathers are experiencing the greatest problems in communicating with the stepdaughters who came out of childhood [2];

= step parents are more demanding regarding the discipline of non-native children than native parents;

= The most complex and unpredictable relationships are between a stepmother and the children; stepmothers tend to be less successful than stepfathers in the role of parent.

Not less serious problems arise with children: girls adapt much worse for the conditions of repeated families than boys.

Thus, the results of a study of adolescents from different types of families conducted by T.A. Gurko [3, p. 219-220], show that living in families with stepfathers has negative influence on the development of the individuality of girls. They study worse, are less-oriented for admission to the university, average external locus of control and the level of neuroticism is higher among them. These studies have also shown that in the step families girls are more likely to be not satisfied with the relationship with the mother and evaluate them critically. During the interview, it was found out that teenage girls are more likely than boys to be critically set towards relations with stepfather, constantly compare them to their biological father. Boys from stepfamilies drink more often.

New problems arise when the family has a common child. Behavior of stepmother and stepfather largely determines how a child from the previous marriage meets the new situation. Resentment, jealousy of an older child are often vented on younger sisters and brothers and remain for life. In addition, children often set up the native parent against step parent because they cannot overcome jealousy. Child feels himself unneeded, and often even the best attitude towards him does not remove this feeling.

A higher level of physical and psychological violence is noted in the step families, in particular sexual abuse by stepfathers.

As an illustration we can draw conclusions from the report of the national study of causes of family problems in Belarus [4, p. 202-209]. Evaluating the particularities of educational situation in different types of families, the authors draw attention to the following points:

- the most difficult educational situation is developing in stepfamily. Half of the adolescents do not have trustful relationship with stepfather, and one in four with a mother. These children have increased level of anxiety, fears, uncertainty;

- mandatory and permissive parenting practices most frequently, almost in one of four families are found in families where the father of a teenager is not biological. In the same category of family twice as much of adolescents (compared to families where parents are biological) are subjected to physical punishment. And often the subject of punishment is a mother.

Foreign studies point to the strengths of the step family. If people overcome the primary stress of the integration of a new member, in future relationship can be quite successful. Children have more role models and identification models, additional

family members, a higher material level in comparison with incomplete family, and happy parents. But it is quite difficult to do so, and of course the family needs support. Status of a social worker as well, is further complicated by the fact that in Russia there are no clear socio-cultural and legal norms regarding repeated marriage. It is necessary to mention this fact. According to the study of T.A. Gurko, the majority of women (68%) believe that the stepfather can replace a father. Men themselves are not so sure about that (57%). As for the educational potential of stepmother, it is estimated much lower - only 48% of women and 41% of men believe that she can replace the biological mother.

For stepfather and stepmother, under the current law, the content and education of stepson (stepdaughter) is not the duty and is performed exceptionally voluntarily. "principle of retribution" operates in relation to the duties of stepson (stepdaughter), that is, if at the time stepson (stepdaughter) was brought up and was under the content of stepfather (stepmother), in case of disability and needy condition of the latter, he is obliged to give him the contents [5].

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Lecture 7

Cohabitation as an alternative form of family relations

Cohabitation – unregistered union of a man and a woman living together having a sexual relationship.

Unregistered unions are becoming an increasingly popular form of relations in Russia. According to the microcensus of 1994, the share of cohabitation of the total number conjugal unions was 7% [1, p.20]. By 2002 it had increased to 10%, in 2010 - 13% [2]. Data of sociological research in various regions of Russia show a greater prevalence of this phenomenon. For example, the results of the study "Family Life", held in the Nizhny Novgorod region in 2007, show that 22.5% of respondents did not register conjugal union (544 people over 20 years with experience of family life interviewed. Head of the project - Doctor of Historical Sciences, prof. Saralieva Z.H.).

The relationship of cohabitation can be divided to *short-term / formal* and *deep / long*. In the first case, life together in a trial marriage lasts comparatively short (1-2 years), then either a marriage is registered or relationship is terminated. In the second case, a temporary condition becomes a measured family life but without the registration of relations. As a rule, cohabitation is seen as a test version of relationships by Russian sources [3] At the same time individual qualitative researches show the presence of children in the framework of such alliances. [4] One of the studies, in which you can fix the value of this form of family, is international project "The value of children. Intergenerational Relations"(Project Manager - prof. B. Nauk (Germany). The head of the Russian part of the study - prof. Z.H. Saralieva, two sub-samples of the study are analyzed: mothers with small children (the number of respondents - 261 people) and mothers with teenage children (the number of respondents - 287 people).

Among women participating in the survey, 9.6% of mothers with small children and 11.3% of mothers with teenage children carried themselves as "not married, living together (unregistered marriage)."

The data adjust our view that cohabitation is only a trial version of the marital relationship. It may be considered in the framework of the second approach to the analysis of cohabitation, namely, as an alternative to the family, based on marriage. Moreover, among women participating in the survey half of them lived together with a partner more than 10 years, 25% - 5-9 years, and only a quarter had a brief experience of conjugal unregistered relationship - less than 4 years [5, p.25].

Almost all women in unregistered unions, according to the survey, raised the biological child (except one for who the child is adopted). As for blood relationship between children and woman's' partner, there can be distinguished, at least two options. In most cases (58%, or 36 pairs) partner was the biological father of the child, the rest - at least one of the children was not his biological child.

In Russia, this form of family relationships is just beginning to be studied and is not yet analyzed in terms of possible problems of unregistered unions. However, the increasing distribution of unregistered unions contributes to the fact that these families are gradually being incorporated into the orbit of social practices.

These studies can detect some specific of relationships in such families. For example, when analyzing the motives of the birth of children it was found out that social and status motives had lower significance for women living in cohabitation, i.e. focus on her husband when deciding on the birth of a child is weaker, which may indicate relationships different from marital families relationships, forming in the framework of unregistered unions. Without additional studies it is difficult to interpret these results. This may indicate a less traditional character of such family, more freedom and independence of family members in decision-making, as well as show the admissibility of the "optional" in the performance of functions by the partner, including socializing, approaching of such family to a family of single-mother. It is also interesting that the mother in unregistered unions are more often not satisfied with marital relations than mothers in marital unions. At the same time high satisfaction of families for both subgroups is noted. Apparently, marriage and family for mothers in unregistered couples - are not equivalent categories.

Thus, the spread of cohabitation unions, as well as the birth of children in them is connected with the emergence of new social problems, which certainly affect both men and women who have such relationship, and children belonging to such unions.

Problems of unregistered unions can be summarized as follows:

- Children status (legal status, social status, psychological problems). If the legislation of various countries is trying to equalize children born in the different unions (the theme of equality of rights of children is considered in many scientific publications), there are no works dedicated to the psychological problems of children, their sense of self in cohabitation unions. How do adults and peers treat children born in such union? How do children feel themselves, do they feel any handicap? Answers to these questions are not clear yet. Judging by the fact that the majority of the population thinks that the most acceptable form of relationship for the birth of a child is marriage, children are likely to experience a negative attitude towards themselves;
- uncertainty of the social status of men and women (the relationship with relatives, friends, neighbors), which can then generate uncertainty, especially if one of the partners would like to register the relationship. This can lead to an increase of the degree of conflicts in relationships;
- position after the termination of the union (the problems associated with the division / inheritance of property, as well as psychological problems arising from the rupture of relations).

Some of these problems is the subject of debate in the scientific community, but mostly abroad (for example, the problems associated with division / inheritance of property after the termination of the union), others (such as the status of children in these unions, their sense of self) remain in the shadow.

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Lecture 8

Alternative marriages and non-traditional families

Listed and discussed forms are not all variants in which there family exist today. Models that are much less accepted the Russian society include:

- ✓ alternatives to monogamy, or polygamous unions (concubinage, commune);
- ✓ same-sex cohabitation.

It is necessary to separately point out the existence of non-traditional families - it is usually monogamous nuclear families who have atypical forms of relationships in one or more areas of family livelihoods: open marriage, swinging and Godwin-marriage (or, rather, as the most common Options "separated families", "regular separate marriages"). These families will be an alternative to monogamous family not by the structural characteristics but by the unusual practiced relations.

polygamous family forms include concubinage and suanantage.

Concubinage - lasting union of a man and a woman who do not intend to legislate marriage in which the man actually has a second sexual partner, and a common with her child. suanantage- stable marriage, leading to the birth of a child, of a married woman with mostly single man, in which a man assumes not only moral, but also economic commitment - to take care of a child [1, p.214].

One of the first descriptions of this form of family relations belongs to the Serb lawyer M. Bosanats [2]. It is difficult to say unequivocally whether there are such relations in our country. Despite the fact that the Russian family law does not allow such options of relations, as clearly stated in Art. 14 of the Family Code, the personal life of modern man can be arranged in different ways.

Analyzing the available materials, having, however, a very fragmented character, S.I. Golod suggested that the construction of bigamous relations largely depends on tolerance-adaptation opportunities of women and men's' autonomous potential (it is arduous to achieve this state). Even in monogamous relationships spouses sometimes behave uncompromisingly, and life in three (and even in the presence of step children) is fraught with unpredictable emotional and psychological stresses [1 s.214-218].

As for the degree of social acceptance of polygamous relationships, we will illustrate by the results of a sociological study "Family Life", held in September 1997 in Nizhny Novgorod. Polygamy was approved by 19% of family men and 7% of family women. Marriage of few men with one woman was approved by 3% and 5% respectively. Approval of group marriage did not exceed 5% by both men and women. Concubinage was of much greater interest and positive attitude - 17% of men approve of this form of family, among women - 11%. Age group from 25 to 30 years old men and women is most loyal to concubinage, respectively, a quarter and a fifth of those interviewed of given gender and age.

Loyalty to the above mentioned families cannot be interpreted as a willingness to create such family in a hypothetical situation of return to the days of their youth

and beginning of family life. Moreover, the follow-up study "Family Life 2007", showed that the approval of such relations slightly decreased [3, p.91]. We are talking only about the attitude towards nonstandard forms of family life, of tolerance for those who live differently than the majority. From half to two thirds of family men and women had negative attitude towards non-traditional forms of family life. Women in registered marriage approve much less other forms of family relationships and much stricter condemn them; In contrast, women whose family life did not go well see possibility of creating a family and finding family happiness in other forms of family relationships.

Commune

Throughout the XX century in many countries in youth sphere specific association appear - the communes, who claim to occupy the place of the family. In Russia they were mainly distributed in the 20-ies of XXth century.

All forms of communes have one thing in common - a large number of unrelated (and often by married) people gather in an apartment (or house) to housekeep together. Joint work at home and the upbringing of children provide the advantage, it can be distributed among a large number of persons.

Utopian ideas - such as the abolition of the pair relations, targeting to promiscuity and suchlike as they are being implemented in the communes, mostly fail. Proclaimed in fact rhetoric slogans of the abolition of all sexual taboos in real life were rarely carried out. In general, it may be noted that these structures were amorphous, rarely one group remains unchanged in residential communities, such hostel is characterized by high mobility.

E. Giddens as an example of modern municipal arrangement of home life names the Israeli kibbutz [4, p.386]. Kibbutz - a community of families and individuals, jointly raising children. Most kibbutz were originally agricultural collective enterprises, now many of them are engaged in industrial manufacturing. In some kibbutz children live in special "children's homes" and not with their parents, though they spend weekends with their families. Initially, the idea of the kibbutz had a radical tinge. Communal ownership of property, group parenting allowed members of the kibbutz avoid individualism and competition characteristic for life in modern society. These ideals were not rejected. However, over time, most kibbutz began to lean in favor of the traditional forms of living arrangements. For example, children were allowed to more often sleep in the homes of their parents.

R. Zider as an example of the commune considers student residential community, which were popular in Germany in 70-80 of 20th century. From his point of view, the student residential community "along with financial benefits and pragmatic solution of the housing problem, provide an opportunity for students, despite the lack of economic independence, to live, maintain sexual and love relationships" [5 s.275-280]. During this period in the university campuses of Germany up to 30% of the students lived collectively, many of them had children. Thus, these residential communities represented one of the largest experimental models of non-traditional education. Today, according to S.I. Golod, the commune as a whole has run its source [1,

p.241].

Godwin-marriage or separated families.

One of the social problems of the modern family relations is separated families*⁵, which include family social groups:

- with a separation of the spouses. Often this is associated with the business or attempt to "live separately" to solve the psychological or emotional problems, or simply be a cover for actually disintegrated families, territorial borders may take place outside of Russia;

- with long-term education of children abroad, where one of the parents can go with a child. Do not confuse these processes with the natural leave grown-up children of the parent family.

Frequency of spread of spousal separation in Russia can be seen in the results of censuses and in materials of sociological researches. The truth it is quite difficult basing on census materials to dissolve separation of spouses and "marriage separatism" (an attempt to resolve the tension between husband and wife by their temporary siding).

Homosexual families

Social status and self-awareness of homosexuals in the West after the world-War II has significantly changed. This occurred against the backdrop of macroprocesses, such as:

- introduction into the mass consciousness of the idea of human rights, standing above the interests of the state;
- sexual revolution, the total change of attitude towards sexuality;
- struggle for social equality of different social groups, minorities, etc.

Changing public attitudes towards homosexuals has come a long way from cancellation of criminal prosecution (in Russia the process of decriminalization was delayed until 27 May 1993 when Article 121.1 of the Criminal Code was abolished) to legalization of same-sex cohabitation, equating them to a legal marriage (Denmark was the first in 1989 to legalize same-sex "registered partnerships").

Are there really more or less stable male and female same-sex cohabitation? I.S. Cohn replied positively to this question, referring to the impressive number of studies of American and Western scholars [8], while S.I. Golod is equally categorical in the opposite - "suggestion of reality of collective and sexless family is absurd" [9, p. 99].

Many men and women, as homosexuals have stable relationships. The official registration of the relationship provides partners with significant benefits in social insurance, inheritance, etc. and it has a great moral value.

What are the differences between male same-sex couples and opposite-sex couples? According to I.S. Cohn, a primary factor on which the male couple is based,

*In sociology, there are other terms for these families, for example, Godwin-marriage. The name is associated with the name of the English anarcho-socialist W. Godwin, who first proved the desirability of separation of the spouses. He believed that living together is an evil, because it prevents the development of independent thought and distinction of inclinations and needs [6; 7].

is most often sexual drive, but very soon they face the same problems as any family - the division of household labor, financial management, development of their own style of life and so on, but their solutions have their own specifics. For example, "standard in sex-role stereotype" of male and female work cannot be realized in the distribution of domestic responsibilities in such pairs: as a consequence the division of household labor from the beginning is based taking into account individual abilities, on the basis of reasonable compromise [8] .

A number of European countries have already opted for the admissibility of registration of such relations, for example, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Great Britain and others. But one of the most acute problems of this category of families - the issue of children. West homosexuals continue to fight - the main front line today has moved to questions of parental rights (we are talking primarily about adoption).

In modern Russia are not there yet to legalize gay families, but despite the fact that the Family Code does not permit same-sex marriages for Russian citizens and persons entering into a marriage in Russia, they are recognized as valid in Russia on the basis of par. 1. Art. 158 of Family Code of RF, if they meet relevant legislation of the place of marriage and the requirements of Art. 14 of Family Code of RF regarding the circumstances preventing the registration of relations.

Public attitude towards this category of the population is slowly changing towards a more tolerant attitude which was fixed in a number of sociological researches. Families of homosexuals and lesbians meet the approval of 8% of men and 8% women, participating in the survey "Family Life" (2007). [3, p.91].

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Practical task. Writing an essay on the basis of small studies on selected topics.

Instructions on performance of task of Section 3.

Essay - written work of 10-18 printed pages, performed by the student within one to three weeks (the work can be carried out individually or in groups of 2-3 people, depending on the set of students). The work should contain the basic actual information and conclusions on the matter. Summary - not a mechanical retelling of works, but the presentation of their essence. The student shall provide not only summarization of read literature but also a reasoned exposition of his own thoughts on the subject, detailed arguments, reasoning, comparison.

The theme of the essay can be offered by the teacher or the student himself, in the latter case it must be agreed with the teacher. The basis of the essay shall be a mini research on the selected by student / trainees topic. Method of study is also selected by students / trainees depending on the topic of the abstract (interview, content analysis of video, abstracting from foreign sources, and others.).

Topics (problem areas for the choice of a theme):

- marital / parental interaction in different types of families;
- marital interaction in families with different number of children (including childless);
- intrafamily interaction of children in families of different types (first marriage, step family, cohabitation), and depending on the age of children;
- cooperation of younger and older generations (eg, availability and characteristics of contact with grandmothers / grandfathers) in different types of families (step, first marriage, cohabitation);
- interaction with stepfathers and stepmothers;
- the problems of non-resident fathers (father as a client of social work), and others.

Testing essay is performed on mini conference where the student / students present the results of their work in the form of presentations, followed by discussion of study materials.

Glossary of Section 3.

Single-parent family - a family that has a certain structure, in particular consisting of one parent and at least one child.

Repeated family - the family, based on the remarriage of one or both spouses.

Cohabitation - unregistered union of a man and woman living together and having a sexual relationship.

Godwin marriage – marriage of spouses living separately.

Concubinage - lasting union of a man and a woman who do not intend to legislate marriage in which the man actually has a second sexual partner and a common child.

Suanantage – stable marriage (leading to the birth of a child), a married woman

with a predominantly single men, in which a bachelor assumes not only moral, but also economic commitment - taking care of your child.

Control materials. Control questions for individual interviews:

- marriage form as a measure of the variability of family structures.
- Variability of marriage forms in the historical context.
- marriage form as a measure of the variability of family relations in the modern world.
- Trends of changes in family relations.
- Typology of the modern family.
- Notion of «non-monogamous / alternative family». Main types.
- single-parent families: Characteristics and Problems.
- features of step family.
- cohabitation as an alternative form of family relations.
- Problems of unregistered unions.
- « Non-traditional families ». general types and characteristics.