

FAMILY AND FAMILY VALUES IN MODERN SOCIETY: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Annotation. The importance of family in a person's life and its signs are considered. A partial comparative analysis of family values before and now was carried out. Family problems in modern society are also considered. The reasons for the loss of family value in our time are indicated. Such concepts as "childfree", "cohabitation", "same-sex marriage" are analyzed. The reasons for the crisis situation of families are considered.

Key words: family, marriage, value, modern society, importance of family, career.

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VALUE STATUS OF THE FAMILY IN MODERN SOCIETY

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It is unlikely that in the modern world there is a concept as important as it is debatable, as a family in the broadest sense of the word - as marital, parental, friendly and other relationships.

The family is an indisputable attraction for the development of each person, plays an important role in the life of the state, in the education of new groups, high, stable and progress. The most important social function of the family is the upbringing and development of children, the socialization of the younger generation.

Almost all of our lives are built on the basis of the family. From birth to adolescence, we live in our parents' house. A few years later we get married and start our own family. In the family, we experience our first experience of love in a relationship with our parents. This love creates our character. No matter what our position in society, what level of education, wealth or fame - the family is the place where the environment of long-term relationships, care and even a model for our development is created. The family is both a school of love and a school of morality, the source of our most intimate values.

The family is an enduring value for the development of every person, plays an important role in the life of the state, in educating new generations, ensuring social stability and progress.

The most important social function of the family is the upbringing and development of children, the socialization of the younger generation. The educational potential of the family includes not only its capabilities in the field of spiritual and practical activities of parents, aimed at developing certain qualities in children, but also those that are laid down by the family microenvironment, the way of life as a whole.

The main goal of any family is the formation of a new, better and freer generation. The family will be able to fulfill this task when it is based on spiritual values, on spiritual unity, which must be understood not as the sameness of characters and temperaments, but as the homogeneity of spiritual assessments, the commonality of life goals and principles of parents and children.

Such a family teaches the child the correct perception of authority, the highest rank of another person, teaches him to obey, without humiliating himself and without falling into envy or anger.

Such a family teaches the child the correct perception of freedom, based on respect for the freedom and rights of others.

For many decades, scientists, publicists, journalists have been constantly arguing about what a family should be like in terms of its composition, distribution of roles, internal relations and kinship criteria, and the points of view here are very polar - from a completely idealistic perception of the family in the social constructivist sense (as a result of agreements between people who may not be related either biologically or legally) to alarmist judgments about the crisis or disappearance of the family in the modern world due to the loss of the fundamental functions of the basic social institution, performed in the previous types of social systems [1, p.156].

Recognizing to some extent the indisputability of the arguments of representatives of both positions, it should nevertheless be clarified that the most pessimistic assessments and forecasts are concentrated on the theoretical level of scientific research on the family as, above all, a social institution, while when moving to the level of empirical research, where people answer to specific questions about the parental and own family, the current social realities do not appear to be radically critical and testify to the reproduction of many traditional patterns even among the youngest generations.

Undoubtedly, throughout social history, the family has played a fundamentally important role in the life of every person and various groups and communities. Social anthropologists define the family as a historically basic social institution that arose about five hundred thousand years ago and gradually evolved to its modern forms (polygamy, polyandry, monogamy, etc.), although even before the “invention” of the family, people lived together, produced offspring, carried out joint activities in a certain emotional connection system. And although the prehistoric family differs significantly from the image of the family that we are accustomed to, it is impossible to deny the presence of certain family relations in it due to the blood-biological ties “parent-child” [See: 2].

The modern family is understood as “a small group based on marriage or consanguinity, whose members are connected by a common life, mutual moral responsibility

and mutual assistance”, therefore the origin of the scientific analysis of family and marriage dates back to the works of the ancient Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle, who proposed a “patriarchal” interpretation of the family (as a micromodel of a patriarchal society), which dominated until the middle of the 19th century.

The sociology of the family is a complex "thing in itself" of social cognition. We would like to emphasize one of the functions of the family and conduct an integral analysis of the position and role of the family in modern society through its value-creative potential. Historically, the family has been an immanent indicator of the value dimension of society. As a complex phenomenon of society, its value is due to several functions: the first is the reproduction of the very life of society at the biological level, the second is the reproduction of forms of communication at the social level, and the third is the reproduction of the cultural program of society at the socio-cultural level [3, p.89].

All these functions bring the family to the highest level of society's priority values, because it turns out that it is impossible to move forward without the family.

The variety of transformations experienced by the modern family has led to the fact that today scientific and journalistic discourses are dominated not by answers and assessments, but by questions about the future of the family.

Some scientists are convinced that the processes taking place in the modern world will lead the institution of the family to a complete collapse; others, on the contrary, see them as harbingers of another transformation in the forms of family and marriage.

As a rule, as an argument, representatives of the second point of view resort to public opinion polls, according to which, despite the variety of real incarnations of marriage and family models, people's ideas about what is necessary, important and due in this area remain very traditional [4, p.106].

The current crisis state of the family is a source of crisis phenomena in all spheres of social life. Without an adequate solution to the problems of the family, strengthening its physical and moral health, and deliberate support from the state and non-state structures, it is impossible to provide a potential sufficiently high for the well-being of society. Moreover, the family can also become a "strong pillar of state life." The deformation of family functions must be countered by a reasonable program for leveling family and marriage relations and restoring lost positions as a primary social institution.

When moving along the path of developing the technical potential of society, the family will become increasingly important in the social structure. First of all, with the transfer of the workplace to the house, conditions for real family communication arise, the deepest and strongest relationships between close people develop. The connection of the conveyor with a computer, which makes it possible to bring the requirements of an individual order closer to the scale of mass production in the production process, will provide an opportunity to develop and fully realize the individual needs of each person [5, p.178]

Since in the family, when performing its educational function, the basic skills of interpersonal and intergroup interaction are instilled, the family can become a conductor of the cultural and social development of society.

The family model, in which a man plays the role of a breadwinner and a breadwinner, and a woman is a housewife, the keeper of the hearth, does not lose popularity:

most generations consider it ideal and strive to embody it in their own lives. Family is considered one of the most important values in life.

The reality of today's life dictates the need to adopt a more thoughtful program for the rebirth of the family. Under these conditions, the legitimacy of declaring the problem of the family a priority social problem of modern society is quite obvious. It can become a binding, unifying society core. We need a new family ideology with state status. The success of socio-economic transformations is possible only with the attentive attitude of the state to the problems of the family.

The long-term socio-economic development strategy of the country should be aimed at the priority solution of problems related to the level and quality of life of families. It is necessary to take measures to stimulate non-state forms of social protection, the participation of non-profit organizations in it, and the development of charitable and volunteer activities in society [1, p. 54].

Summing up, we can state that one of the main features of the value dimension of the family in the modern era can be traced in a noticeable turn in people's consciousness from the traditional collectivist values of the family to individually oriented values. In modern family relations, the trend of innovative behavior has become characteristic, the replacement of traditional ethical principles with a declaration of pragmatic foundations for family interaction, such as profit, calculation, competition.

For the current socio-cultural situation in Russian society, the role of the family in shaping the attitudes of people's positive social behavior is of particular importance. The essence of family changes in the general context of modern civilizational development lies in the fact that the triad of subordination "society-family-individual" is transformed into the construction "individual-family-society".

Family values are a set of ideas about the family cultivated in society that influence the choice of family goals, ways of organizing life and interaction.

The formation of family values begins at a tiny age. A child brought up in his own family, with mother's milk, absorbs the value orientations of a particular circle of people. He becomes a part of it and in most cases (sometimes subconsciously) continues to preach the ideals of fathers and mothers in adulthood.

Core values of family relationships

- Confidential communication. In the circle of relatives, you can safely share a problem, hear advice and words of support, and not censure.

- Respect – both for elders and for younger ones. At the same time, the fear of punishment is not cultivated in the family. Respect does not mean fear!

- Following rituals. Family values and traditions are tightly connected, it is very important not to break this thin but strong thread. Each kindred circle has its own habits: how to celebrate the New Year, birthdays, family celebrations, how to prepare for Nauryz, see off Shrovetide, when to decorate the Christmas tree, what pies to bake on Sundays, what films to watch with the whole family in their free time, how to organize leisure, spend holidays, etc., etc. The more unshakable traditions a family has, the stronger its foundation.

- Responsibility. It is carried by everyone and in front of everyone, both for their deeds and for the deeds of their children.

- **Forgiveness.** No matter what happens or is said in the heat of quarrels, the family is the place where they will always forgive. You can return here at any time, even after a scandal and an eloquent slam of the door. Here they will understand your motives and forget the words spoken in a fit of emotional outburst.

- **Honesty.** The family is a place where they do not deceive, preferring the beautiful lie, albeit bitter, but the truth. Of course, sometimes sober criticism and undisguised truth sound cruel, but you can get them in full only from the closest people. The absence of hypocrisy and lies is the basis of family values.

- **Personal (individual) significance.** Each family member realizes that he plays a serious role in the lives of loved ones. This is not a reason for manipulation, but on the contrary, it is an important mission.

- **Generosity.** Not only material, but also any other: mental, emotional, sensual. Generosity for words of approval, for personal time, for attention, implying the art of sharing and giving.

- **Love.** It is not for nothing that we wrote this value as the last item in order to emphasize its importance in this list. Today, many people forget about the need not only to feel, but also to show love towards their relatives. Actions that speak of your quivering feelings for each other, words of tenderness, manifestations of care, attention to the problems of another and a desire to help - this is what makes a family an indestructible fortress[4, p.126].

Family values are customs and traditions that are passed down from generation to generation; this is what people experience together inside a common home, everything that makes the family strong, turning into a safe haven in the raging ocean of life, where you can always return, get support and comfort.

Love, mutual understanding, respect, reverence for elders and parents, kindness and mutual assistance, responsibility for loved ones - all this is an indestructible foundation on which a happy family is built, a guarantee of its strength and durability.

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Annotation: At the present stage of development of society in the media, discussions about how radically the value status of the modern family is changing do not subside. The views here are very polar and even irreconcilable - from a completely idealistic perception of the family in a social constructivist spirit (as a result of agreements between people who may not be connected in any way in the traditional sense -

biological or legal relationship), those. the eternity of the family is affirmed, as long as there are people and some forms of sociality, to extremely alarmist statements about the crisis of the family in the present and its impending disappearance in the not so distant future due to the loss of fundamental functions as a basic social institution.

Key words: family; marriage; value orientations.

ЦЕННОСТНЫЙ СТАТУС СЕМЬИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ

Аннотация. На современном этапе развития общества в средствах массовой информации не утихают дискуссии о том, насколько радикально меняется ценностный статус современной семьи. Взгляды здесь полярны – от совершенно идеалистического восприятия семьи в духе социального конструктивизма (в результате соглашений между людьми, которые могут быть никак не связаны в традиционном смысле – биологические или юридические отношения), тех, кто утверждает вечность семьи, пока существуют люди и некоторые формы социальности, до крайне противоречивых заявлений о кризисе семьи в настоящем и ее неминуемом исчезновении в будущем из-за утраты фундаментальных функций как основного социального института.

Ключевые слова: семья; брак; ценностные ориентации.

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О НЕКОТОРЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТЯХ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В ИНФОРМАЦИОННОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ

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В современном мире происходят глобальные трансформации, которые связаны с появлением новых информационных структур и бурным развитием цифровых коммуникаций. Процессы глобализации, информатизации виртуализации тесно взаимосвязаны и свидетельствуют о переходе техносферы и ноосферы