



A TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO DEVELOPING STUDENTS ATTITUDES TOWARD FAMILY VALU

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Abstract

This article discusses the problems of forming family values among young people and especially students today. Described modern trends and changes in the field of family relations, the attitude of young people to new developments in the field of family, the attitude of society to family problems. The main problems and issues of forming a positive attitude towards family and marriage among young people are identified. Local experience of marriage preparation, its advantages and disadvantages will be considered, practical advice on preparing the younger generation for marriage will be discussed.

Keywords: patriarchal family, civil marriage, family values, technological approach.

Introduction

Scientists have recently begun to study the issue of shaping attitudes toward the family and family lifestyle. First of all, this is due to the change in the type of family itself, as well as the systemic crisis of the family institution in modern Russian conditions.

Local researchers link the current crisis of the family, the deformation of many family values between different categories of the population, not only with changes in the values of modern youth, but also with global trends. There is a transition from a patriarchal family to a nuclear family, as well as from a child-oriented family to an equal family. The main task in a modern Russian family is to run a joint household, not to have children, but to have a relationship between spouses. We are talking about the provision of psychological assistance to family members, which is especially relevant in the context of a systemic crisis in Russia, when life is full of changes, stress and anxiety.

Among the 1st year students of both genders, the prevailing opinion is that they would like to have one or two children. At the same time, one third of the females do not plan to have children at all. It can be assumed that maternal instinct has ceased to strongly influence the lives of females. They move away from the stereotype that the main role of a woman is motherhood. The surveyed students prefer a democratic style of





upbringing for their future children; its essence is that the child is given the opportunity to express its opinion and attitude. After marriage, young men and women would like to live separately from their parents. An additional survey was conducted among students on the distribution of roles in the family. 71% of young men are convinced that the interests and hobbies of the family depend on the husband, while female students are sure that it is the responsibility of the wife. The good news is that everyone is willing to take responsibility for this role. The negative side of this result can be the sign of distrust to the opposite gender.

Answering the question “Who should mostly influence the mood in the family?” the females preferred the variant that the behavior of both the wife and the husband influences the family mood. Young men believe that to a greater extent this role belongs to the wife. All students associate the emotional side of family relations with a woman and her mood. The 1st year students unanimously agree that creating comfort, supervising, and playing with young children are the wife’s responsibilities. In this regard, the stereotype of a woman as a housewife, a keeper of the hearth remains stable. Against the background of a general reassessment of family values, the basic guidelines remain unchanged.

The male students believe that the life principles of a husband should determine the family life. However, the female students tend to think that the attitudes of both spouses should be taken into account. As the results show, young men are not ready to give up the role of the head in the family. At the same time, females are focused on sharing life principles; they are more ready to compromise. Young men are sure that spouses should care about each other’s well-being and mood. At the same time, young women, on the contrary, characterize this role as the role of a man. Females, despite all the statements about their self-sufficiency, want to see their husband as a defender, as a person who will take care of them

In modern conditions, where the relationship between spouses is a decisive factor in the stability of the young family, it is necessary to form a tolerant attitude towards them. Different types of families between the older generation and the younger. With the formation of a new type of family, there is a abandonment of its single model for all groups of the population. There is a combination of several trends at the same time, as well as the parallel existence and activity of several types of family relationships. Thus, in rural areas, families where several generations live under one roof are more common, which is due to a certain lifestyle, not to the difficulties in housing. However, changes in the field of family relations are noticeable in both urban and rural areas. For example, one of the global trends is that a young couple lives without registration.





Civil marriage is more common among the younger generation than among older adults; more among urban youth than among rural youth. According to a study by the author, a very large proportion of simplified young people read: civil marriage is a step towards registering a future marriage and starting a family – (54%), this new model families (34%) ; a negative event that casts doubt on the dignity of the family and marriage (11%). But the majority of young people accept civil marriage, so it can be concluded that this model of family relationships will happen in the future.

For a long time, researchers have focused on some aspects of family life (changes in the modern family, the criteria for determining the young family and its main problems, marital motives, compatibility of spouses, family budget, household chores, demographic behavior actions, housing problem). , stability and stability marriage problems). At present, researchers have concluded that many of the problems of the modern family stem from the inability of young people to form relationships in marriage. It's about the relationship between spouses and other relatives.

We pay special attention to the recent crisis in the field of family relations: the decline in living standards of Russian families with many children, the decline in the educational function of the family, the increase in the number of divorces and social orphanhood. Such negative phenomena occur, in particular, due to the lack of proper attention paid to individual support of the family by both the state and society as a whole.

Recent research allows us to conclude that many crisis events and processes in the family require serious attention from society and its institutions, and changes in marriage, fatherhood, and motherhood.

The formation of seed values should begin in childhood. In this way, the author understands the purposeful process aimed at both the whole society and the family and the younger generation, whose goal is to form a positive attitude to family and marriage, to prepare for marriage and to solve the problems of the young family.

Preparing young people for marriage is as important as preparing them for marriage. Professional activity, adaptation to life in society. Family values should be formed even in the parental family, and then in schools and other educational institutions, youth organizations, and labor communities. The problems of the modern family should attract the attention of the media (through social advertising). It is especially important to form public opinion about the status of the young family, motherhood and fatherhood, the role and place of children in the life of Russian society.

It should be noted that in modern Russia, no attention is paid to the formation of the right attitude to the family. The issues of sexual behavior of Russian youth and reproductive health of boys and girls are particularly acute. According to experts,





many negative developments in the field of reproductive health are explained not by the indifference of the state and youth organizations to youth problems, but by the low level of sexual culture of young people themselves.

This important issue is addressed only in the context of contraception, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, and family planning. Ongoing interventions in sex education have yielded positive results, but given the urgency of the problem, they have not been sufficient to develop safe sexual behavior.

There is another aspect of the problem that needs to be addressed. Thus, we are talking about the low level of legal literacy among Russians, including the younger generation. The society has not developed measures to increase the legal literacy of the population.

The activity and interest of young people in family relationships is much lower. Thus, according to a sociological survey of different categories of the younger generation (a sample of 600 people in St. Petersburg and Leningrad region) 5% regularly read literature on family and marriage, once read – 25% , uneducated. In general – 65%, have not heard anything about such publications – 5%.

It should be considered positive that different categories of the younger generation are focused on family lifestyle. Marriage motives remain the core values of marriage – love, the birth and upbringing of children in the family, a trusting relationship with a loved one.

The results of a survey of young families show that previously established standards are not always met. This is due to the low level of knowledge about family life, the low level of culture of the population in general, including trends in the field of legal as well as family relations. According to a survey of families in St. Petersburg, most of the housework is done by women, while men are left at home with minor repairs.

It is important to increase the value of the family institution for the state and society, to strengthen the family as a social institution, to solve already known family problems related to the prevention of destructive tendencies, as well as to improve its living standards. To form a positive attitude towards family and marriage in different categories of youth. In addition to advertising on social media, various events are dedicated to the problems of the young family, and it is necessary to prepare the younger generation for marriage long before the family is formed. Local and foreign researchers of the modern family have come to this conclusion.

The course “Ethics and Psychology of Family Life” for senior classes should be noted as a positive local experience in preparing the younger generation for marriage. High school ... The course covered the main issues related to the family: the psychology of family life, conflict resolution, parenting, housing and upbringing. Family budget,





rights and obligations of young citizens entering the state before marriage, sexual culture of young people.

Today's youth need a course that is still in a Soviet school. Among the most important issues, the most pressing problems of the young family, as well as the desires of the younger generation, it is recommended to focus on: psychological literacy – the ability to communicate and resolve conflicts in the family, legal literacy – marriage rights and obligations of each other and children, specific features of the marriage contract in modern Russian conditions, as well as features civil marriage (differences from its registration), child rearing, issues of sexual culture – contraception, safe sex, reproductive health, hedonistic function of sex, rational household and family budget management, distribution of household chores to spouses. It is also important to provide access to information: where and on what issues a young family can get help. The training should be comprehensive and cover the most pressing issues of family, marriage, childbirth, child rearing, motherhood, housework).

At the same time, it is necessary to form in young people a correct understanding of the family, not only to raise the level of knowledge, but also to form a positive attitude to family values, readiness to solve young family problems. Family values need to be nurtured first by parents and then by other educational institutions and youth organizations.

From all of the above, one can conclude that the idea of family values directly corresponds to age and gender. For example, getting older, adolescents become more confident in their future plans for starting a family. It can be noted that females become ready for family relationships earlier, while males come to this later. In addition, with age, the adolescents' perception of control over children changes: from non-interference in the lives of children, they move to controlling the child and justify this opinion by the fact that parents should know everything about their children. Growing up, adolescents more and more often seek advice from their parents, and also change their ideas about their future family: they increasingly want their family to be similar to the one in which they now live. The opinion of how family members should spend their free time also depends on age and gender: together by all means or together at will.

Of the general tendencies, one can single out an orientation towards the democratic construction of family relations, which includes joint decision-making, mutual assistance and the absence of a strict division of family responsibilities. There is also a liberal attitude towards unregistered marriage (cohabitation). Young people are not focused on large families; almost no one wants to be a father or mother of three or more children. Young people prefer to live separately from their parents after starting





a family. Moreover, intergenerational continuity is not seen as one of the fundamental values. The conditions for starting a family for the younger generation are having a job and a steady income, pushing the desire to start a family to the background.

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