

*Конференция «Ломоносов 2023»*

Секция «Ключевые проблемы современной науки: взгляд молодых ученых (для молодых ученых-преподавателей, аспирантов и магистров)»

**Изменение ценностных ориентаций в современной российской семье  
как составляющих концепта «семья»**

**Changes of value orientations in the modern Russian family  
as components of the concept of "family"**

**Салихова А.А.**

*старший преподаватель, кандидат педагогических наук*

ФГБОУ ВО Ульяновский государственный педагогический университет имени И.Н.  
Ульянова

E-mail: muhitova.alsu@yandex.ru

**Донина О.И.**

*сотрудник, доктор педагогических наук, профессор*

ФГБОУ ВО Ульяновский государственный университет, факультет гуманитарных наук  
и социальных технологий, г. Ульяновск, Россия

E-mail: podsnezhnik12@rambler.ru

The contradictory processes taking place in the modern family force us to state the fact that the institution of the family is in a state of crisis. There is a trend of decomposition of spiritual values and moral guidelines of young people, which is manifested in their desire to dramatically change their socio-economic situation by choosing a marriage partner according to their financial situation or social status that provides it. Values such as education and professional career, leisure and relationships with friends have significantly replaced family values in the rank of the most significant for young people.

Mentioning value orientations, an important aspect is the concretization of the definition of "value" in the scientific-categorical terminological apparatus. Value for a person is something that has a predetermined value for him, associated with social or personal significance. Value orientations of a person as a hierarchized set of values - personal and social, ordered according to the degree of their significance, set the vector of his activity, interaction with the outside world; a change in their content due to various reasons, as well as ongoing socio-economic and political changes, causes a rethinking and reassessment of values in the spiritual and moral structure of the individual.

In sociology, the definitions of "value" and "value orientation" are used as synonyms. However, in psychology and pedagogy they are unequal. So, R.Kh. Shakurov notes that when we talk about values, we mean their chaotic set, and when we talk about value orientations, we mean a hierarchized structure of values. Value orientations, writes R.Kh. Shakurov, is an ordered system of values, hierarchized according to the criterion of their significance for the subject - individual or group" [4].

Having revealed the content of the definition of "value", we will clarify the content of the concept of the concept "family". Concept (lat. conceptum) - a general concept, a general idea. In pedagogical conceptology, the concept "is the logical structuring of scientific ideas about the pedagogical object"; "unit" of the analysis of pedagogical reality [3].

When exploring the problems associated with the process of formation of family values and value orientations in family life, it is important to note that they, remaining eternal in the discourse about a person and his life at all times and in any culture, are transformed at different epochs, are revealed in different ways in the concepts of various sciences, new paradigms, attitudes and traditions. This also applies to the concept of "family", which is actively studied by sociology, cultural studies, philosophy, pedagogy, psychology, familistics and family studies.

The difficulty in the formation of family priorities in our country lies in the different interpretation and content of values at different stages of the genesis of human society, in the change of generations, in the change in cultural traditions under the influence of Western cul-

tural values, which for Russian youth are modernist. In addition, the change in value attitudes that determine the vector of interaction of a person with other people, as well as the reflection of one's own actions and activities, depends on the influence of political and socio-economic factors that play a large role, and often are the starting point for reassessing values and rethinking life strategies. Despite the fact that the basic values are quite stable and change slowly, the "rebuilt" processes in Russian society could not but influence the formation of the population's value orientations, people's attitudes towards the family and family values [1].

The activities of educators, teachers and parents should be aimed at ensuring that the younger generation masters the system of values and their content. Re-evaluation of values is also carried out in education, as in a component of the spiritual and moral life of society. Today, the value-semantic content of the concept "family" includes the following concepts: "parents - respect for parents - motherhood - fatherhood - children - home - hospitality - private life - hope - abundance - prosperity - wealth - security - contentment - comfort - support - mutual understanding - respect - friendship - commitment - responsibility - independence - honor - duty - truth" [2].

Family values are in continuous development and change, since "the social problems of our time, one way or another affect the family, are refracted in its well-being, the ability to perform its many functions, to cope with difficulties" ... and "growing difficulties and destructive tendencies threaten to exceed to strengthen the protective and self-healing capabilities of the family". Unfortunately, in recent years, "the fragile balance between the forces that create the family and the forces that destroy it has been upset in favor of the latter. Powerful factors of destabilization of family and marriage relations appeared: property differentiation and a decrease in the living standards of the population, on the one hand, and moral destabilization, the loss of moral guidelines for many people, on the other. Many family functions have undergone qualitative changes.

The family environment is a unique environment that has great potential for the development of a whole range of moral qualities in all family members, since the family organization, its norms and requirements, the conditions necessary for the performance of family functions and normal life, contribute to conflict and ensuring its success and stability. Moral values formed in the family, such as: love for the motherland, tolerance, feelings of justice and respect, sincerity, mutual assistance and support, compassion, readiness for self-sacrifice, love, etc., can serve as the fundamental basis for the formation of social knowledge, basic values of a moral and just society.

#### References

1. Aleshina, Yu. E. The cycle of family development: research and problems / Yu. E. Aleshina [Text] // Bulletin of Moscow University, 2008. - No. 5. - 48 p.
2. Basic values of Russians: Social attitudes. Life strategies. Symbols. Myths / Ans. ed. Ryabov A.V., Kurbangaleeva E.Sh. - M.: House of the intellectual book, 2003. - 448 p.
3. Bordovskaya, N. V. Dialectics of pedagogical research: logical and methodological problems. SPb.: RKHGI Publishing House, 2001. - S. 227-229.
4. Shakurov, R.Kh. Psychology of interpersonal relations in secondary schools / R.Kh. Shakurov. - Kazan: Inst. specialist. Education RAO, 1998. - 60 p. - ISBN 5-89917-002-6