

A TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH TO DEVELOPING STUDENTS ATTITUDES TOWARD FAMILY VALUES

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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: research, student youth, family evolution, young family, family values, civil marriage, state family policy.

Nowadays, in the modern world and in Russia, in particular, there are deformations of family institute which cause the concern for demographic situation in the society and social well-being in general. The Government's measures within youth policy taken for support for young families, promotion of family values and a healthy lifestyle among young citizens are obviously insufficient. Therefore, thorough scientific research of young families' problems is required in order to provide substantial assistance for them.

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.

Methodological approaches to the study of family values as guidelines for the formation of a civic culture of youth are investigated. The data of open statistical sources are presented and analysed. It is concluded that the greatest changes have happened in marital status of students over the past two decades. Processing of the monitoring results and questionnaires allowed the authors to reveal new tendencies in perceptions of the matrimonial relations and to clarify the demographic attitudes of young people. The authors have noted outspread of "trial marriages", growth of number of civil marriages and slight increase in proportion of voluntary childlessness but becoming increasingly widespread among young people today. The objective reason of these phenomena consists in the period of social and economic reforms dragged on over several decades; the spontaneous and unpredictable nature of those reforms have turned the prospects of the family institute to be uncertain and obliged people to strengthen their fears for the future and future of their children, which in turn resulted in complicated decision making on marriage by young people. Besides, aspirations of young people to personal liberty, individual self-affirmation and egocentric pleasure have increased, the consequence of which is unwillingness to be obliged by the family.

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 an 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.

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.

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.

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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