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В работе конференции приняли участие молодые учёные из разных вузов Казахстана и зарубежных стран. В данном сборнике содержатся статьи и доклады по актуальным проблемам философии, социологии, культурологии, социальной работы, религиоведения, психологии и педагогики.

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FAMILY PROBLEMS IN A MODERN MARKET RELATIONS

Abstract

The article considers the family as a social institution, disclosed the basic problems of the family, an analysis of the state of the modern family in the economic crisis, showing features of the development of a large and young family, offered recommendations to address the problems of families in the current economic conditions.

Keywords: family, family relationships, modern market relations.

The modern family is one of the most important forms of development of society, it is the basic institution for the reproduction of human generations. It has a huge impact on the formation of personality, provides a qualitative variety of forms of communication, human interactions in various spheres of life. Violation of the normal activities of this social institution, is a real threat to human civilization. In the family as a special social institution, there is a regulation of interpersonal relations between spouses, parents, children and other relatives who are connected by a community of everyday life, mutual moral responsibility, and mutual assistance (Spetsian L.M., 2013: 70).

Problems in the family are exacerbated by the economic crisis, social and political tensions, the growing material and social polarization of society. This is expressed in reducing the role of the reproductive function of the family, reducing the need for children, increasing the number of artificial abortions. At the same time, the number of married couples who cannot have children increases. The family as a social institution, on the one hand, is characterized as a self-regulating system. This means communication between family members, which is accompanied by a clash of different opinions and contradictions. Different points of view can be resolved thanks to mutual concessions and agreements, internal culture, moral and social maturity of family members. On the other hand, the family is a union sanctioned by society. Its stability is possible only when interacting with such social institutions as: state, law, public opinion, religion, education, culture. They regulate the creation and change of the family. Thanks to these social institutions, norms are created that support the family (Danilova A. N., 2010: 82).

In addition, the family can be considered as a small social group. It is distinguished by the following features:

1) family - the union between the spouses, based on spiritual community and deep confidential connections;

2) the family is a typical primary group, since it forms a relationship of trust between parents and children. These relationships play an important role in the development of personality, form a sense of integrity;

3) the family is formed on the basis of mutual sympathies, spiritual intimacy and love. For the formation of other primary groups it is enough to have common interests (Lavriyenko V.N., 2008: 349).

In a market economy, the functions of the modern family are extremely important. They represent the ways in which the family is active, as well as its vital activity. The family performs the following functions:

- human reproduction; youth socialization;
- maintaining health; care for the elderly and children;
- the material support of one family member by another, the economic support of disabled and under-age people;
- moral regulation of the behavior of family members;

- regulation of responsibility, obligations between spouses, parents, children, older and middle generation;
- spiritual enrichment, granting a certain status to family members, mutual enrichment of interests, receiving psychological protection.

In the process of interaction between the family and society, its functions develop. In the modern family, the role of the economic function increases significantly. This is primarily due to the fact that family property lies at the heart of the community of family life. It extends to the economic resources that the family supplies to production through the market. Certain economic relations with the distribution of role functions between the family members are formed within the family, and the financial side of her life reflects the family budget, which provides for income and expenses.

The economic image of the family is a convenient structural unit that is used in describing the economic life of society, since it leads a separate household, has joint property, and receives a common income. It is the family that is able to solve the problems of the household and family business, as well as the reproduction of labor power (Schultz T.W., 1974: 189–220).

In the process of developing economic relations have changed the place and role of the family, its structure, functions, and socio-economic status. In the conditions of the market, the family is the main link in the formation and accumulation of human capital. Therefore, the family can be viewed from three points of view: education, production and and implementation of “human capital”.

At the “formation of human capital” stage, the material base of the family is created through the formation and use of the family budget, and housekeeping. At the next stage - “production of human capital”, the family is engaged in childbirth, education, restoration of health and working ability. It develops and at the same time adapts, and in order to produce human capital, material resources, goods and services are necessary. In addition, we need the producers themselves - family members. At the “realization of human capital” stage, various methods of entrepreneurial activity and employment are carried out (Ben-Porat Y., 1982: 58).

Economic relations in the family have two main levels:

- 1) primary economic relations, which express the most significant, universal properties of intra-family economic relations, in their development due to the internal laws of family reproduction;
- 2) secondary economic relations, expressing the specific properties of intra-family economic relations in a particular mode of production, due to the nature of the interaction of the family with society.

The state provides support to the modern family through the state family policy. Its main goal is to provide the state with the necessary conditions for the family to fulfill its functions, as well as to improve the quality of family life. In this regard, the state faces the tasks, the solution of which will allow the family to successfully implement its socio-economic functions:

- 1) the development of a target program that will help the development of marriage and family relations, will optimize the processes of reproduction of the population. Such a program covers the preparation of young people for family life, their housing and economic situation. It optimizes the combination of different functions in the family, national economy and society as a whole;
- 2) the definition of the boundaries of public intervention in the formation of the standard of living of families. It is important to realize the potential of able-bodied family members for self-sufficiency. For this, such characteristics as qualification, employment, social mobility, entrepreneurial activity are essential. In modern conditions, state policy guarantees the right to work of every person and every family. Its most important path is the effective use of the labor potential of young families, since the younger generation is the only source in the state for replenishing the labor force;
- 3) problems of predicting the level of life of society. The impoverishment of many families occurred as a result of a decline in production, inflation, the depreciation of savings. Families began to need economic and social support from the state. A characteristic feature of the transition period is the contradiction between the growing needs for social support of the population and the limited resources to meet it. In this regard, the financial capacity of the state, the amount of social

expenditures and the size of deductions for their financing should determine the size of social benefits.

The socio-economic crisis in the country caused serious social losses affecting the majority of families. Large families are in a particularly difficult situation, since their financial situation depends on the number of children. It is a large family that contributes to the realization of personal needs. It creates favorable conditions for upbringing, as children grow up in a family team. They learn to perform certain duties and help each other. In addition, in these families there is a highly moral atmosphere of love, because children care about each other. But from the material point of view, a large family finds itself in a difficult situation. This happens because only the father works, and he cannot provide the family with normal conditions for life (Greenstone M., Looney A., 2012).

The transition to a market economy led to the emergence of real unemployment in the country, which most painfully affected the most able-bodied age group of the population. These are people who have children of school age, adolescents who most need a high educational authority of their parents. Naturally, an unemployed parent cannot be such an authority for a child. The American researcher of the Great Depression period, Glen Edler, concluded that unemployed parents from impoverished families lose their power, social status and emotional significance in the system of social roles. Their children become more dependent on the authority of outsiders for them (Z.T.Golenkova., 2008:183). In connection with the acute material problems of the family, the views of parents on child labor have changed dramatically in the last decade. If earlier the family categorically rejected the idea of employment of children for the purpose of earning pocket money, nowadays market relations and the associated decrease in the material welfare of most families have changed these fundamental principles of the educational process. In such conditions, the employment of children approved by parents becomes a mass phenomenon. Parents now not only allow, but also welcome the connection of children to the process of making money.

All large families with three or more children are divided into three categories:

1) conscious large families (strong family, religious, and national traditions; they experience difficulties related to insufficient security; however, parents are motivated to raise children, problems are quickly solved in such families, parents do not think about lonely old age);

2) families from the second marriage, in which children are born, (they can be prosperous, but they have the feeling of an incomplete family);

3) dysfunctional large families (children in such families need help, suffer from underdevelopment) (Asedova E.M., 2005: 36).

Large families often can not provide their children with a prestigious standard of living and education. In this regard, to the fore they have the financial - domestic, financial problems. Since large families are the least well-off, with low average monthly income per family member, this leads to an increase in the cost of food, clothing, utility bills. Due to the constant rise in prices, there is a shortage of the most necessary items: shoes, clothes, school supplies. However, the natural and material assistance of state and charitable organizations does not completely solve the problem. In such families there are not enough funds for education, summer rest, for the development of children's musical and creative abilities. For the same reason, not all children can attend kindergartens.

In addition, there is the problem of parental employment: if the mother does not work, and the father does not always receive a salary on time, child support is not regular and insufficient. In modern conditions, the survival of a large family is possible by increasing their own income - this is a personal initiative, the second job, the work of adolescents, bringing income to the family. The housing problem is particularly acute for large families: housing conditions do not always meet the standards, it is not enough for the purchase of housing. In this regard, it is not easy to maintain health, performance, get an education, there are no opportunities to start a family business in your own apartment.

It is important that in a traditional large family children are in equal position. But at the same time, there is little time left for their upbringing due to the heavy workload of the parents. Unfortunately, these children have little opportunity to meet their needs, which develops a sense of

envy, a low level of understanding with parents and at the same time an increased need for parental support. Of course, there are medical problems: the health of children in large families, social insecurity of such families, pessimistic social well-being, low level of sanitary culture.

Thus, the majority of large families face problems that they themselves cannot solve, so they cannot do without state assistance. In our opinion, it is necessary to raise the level of care and assistance to motherhood, legal protection of the family. It is important to create social conditions to ensure the development of each child, taking into account his physiological characteristics. In this situation, the role of the economic function of the family increases.

In a society at the state level, family policy is of particular importance. The need for a strong state family policy is driven by social needs. By its nature, the family is an ally of society in solving its problems, socializing children, developing culture and the economy. To this category of families can be attributed to a young family. Social policy determines the attitude towards a young family. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the special significance and special role of the young family in the life of society. Social problems of a young family should be viewed from the perspective of not only the present, but also the future, since the family is the basis of society and the main personal characteristics are laid in the family, therefore, it depends on the family what our society will be in the future.

It is known that the modern young family is in crisis. Currently, in a society for young families there is a problem of financial and economic deficit, which indicates the impossibility of ensuring a decent life for them. Sometimes these families live on the earnings of the husband, because the wife is busy raising a child. At the same time, the young family has increased financial needs, since it is necessary to carry out the formation of family life: it is necessary to purchase an apartment, organization of life, leisure activities. As a rule, young spouses do not have experience in social relations, but youthful maximalism is present, they seek to get an education and improve their professional status, and this requires additional material costs. The socioeconomic crisis reduces the standard of living of the majority of the population, and in this connection, the role of domestic work is increasing in order to ensure self-sufficiency for the family, which is especially important for a young family (Andreykovets E.M., 2011: 55).

But despite this, in Kazakhstan today built a comprehensive model of support for families with children, which includes a system of state benefits, social benefits, employment promotion measures and incentives in taxation.

Today, social support is provided to 5 categories of families:

1. mothers and families with children up to 1 year;
2. large families;
3. families with children with disabilities;
4. low-income families;
5. families who have lost their breadwinner and took children in custody or guardianship.

The Kazakhstan system provides support at all stages of a citizen's life. The system of social support for families provides for different life situations. All social payments are annually indexed to the level of inflation. When a child is born, a one-time allowance is provided, the amount of which depends on the order of birth of the child. In 2019, the amount of the benefit for the birth of the first, second, third child is 95,950 tenge, for the fourth or more child - 159,075 tenge (Ministry of labor and social protection of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2019).

For modern young families, the problem of housing is acute. Since the absence of an apartment does not allow planning family welfare. It is important to understand that the life of young families is distinguished by dynamism: value orientations, correlation of significance for spouses of material and spiritual customs and traditions. At the same time, the demographic situation is determined by the increase in the number of mothers of young age, the increase in the number of illegitimate births. In recent years, there is a trend of family disintegration, despite the birth of a child. Unemployment has a certain impact on young families. Lack of work leads to a change in personality, impairs health, anger increases. In addition, socio-psychological family relationships are deteriorating.

Thus, young families are distinguished by inconsistency in relationships. Since there is an unstable economic and professional position of the spouses. Young people are just beginning to develop a life strategy, they still need to be brought up.

The solution of family problems in the market is seen in the formation of new needs and opportunities for the family, and the improvement of socio-economic status will ensure social support and normal family living conditions. Given the serious changes in family structure and family relationships, a few changes should be made in the implementation of family policy. If in the previous five years, she, on the basis of the current demographic situation, it was mainly aimed at increasing the birth rate, and positive results were achieved in this, now the emphasis should be placed on solving the socio-economic problems of the family, the realization of its economic function.

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