

## **Раздел 5. МАТЕРИАЛЫ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ, АСПИРАНТОВ И СОИСКАТЕЛЕЙ «АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ»**

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### **ONE-PARENT FAMILIES IN MEGALOPOLIS**

Family research is very relevant and important both for sociologists and other scientists – demographers, culture experts, psychologists, etc. The family is a system of social functioning of individuals, one of the major institutions of society, and many researchers consider the family as the most important social institution. Currently, the family institution is experiencing a transformation whose effects can talk about crisis of the family as a social institution. The crisis manifests itself in increasing the number of divorces, the number of single people in the emergence of new styles and forms of family behavior. As for me I'm particularly interested in the causes of the crisis of the family and the consequences of this crisis.

I studied the scientific works by many Russian scholars such as T. Gurko, M. Matskovsky, S. Golod, A. Antonov and others. These scientists have been studying the problems of marriage and family, functions of the family as a social institution, various forms of family and others. Of course, all these topics are very important, but also I was curious to find out more about the researches of Western scientists, since the crisis of the family is not only a Russian phenomenon, but it is the phenomenon of the civilized world. That is why I found and read a few articles on topics of interest to me.

I've read the following articles of American researchers of the family: The influence of Physical and Sexual Abuse on Marriage and Cohabitation by Andrew J. Cherin, Linda M. Burton, Tera R. Hurt and Diane M. Purvin, Nonresident Father Involvement and Adolescent Well-Being: Father Effects or Child Effects? by Daniel N. Hawkins, Paul R. Amato and Valarie King, and American Family in Crisis by Jimmilea Berryhill.

Now I briefly present the main ideas of each of the articles.

The first article is devoted to the influence of violence in marriage and cohabitation. Using ethnographic and survey data on low-income families residing in Boston, Chicago and San Antonio, researchers examine the relationship between women's patterns of union formation and their experience of physical and sexual abuse. The researchers concluded that women who have been physical or sexual abused are substantially less likely to be married or to be in stable, long-term cohabiting relationships. In addition, it was concluded that the timing and different forms of abuse may have distinctive associations with union formation. For example women who have experienced abuse beginning in childhood, particularly sexual abuse are less likely to be in sustained marriage or stable cohabiting relationships and instead are more likely to experience transitory unions. While women who have not been abused in childhood but experience adult physical abuse are less likely to be in either a marriage or a cohabiting union and some have withdrawn from having relationships with men. So researchers have concluded that the growth of violence in modern society has implications for a family. This study suggests that abuse is a widespread and serious problem because of which women try to find other options than marriage. If society is concerned about the decline in stable, long-term unions among the poor and near-poor, then political and social organizations ought to consider measures that would directly reduce the high levels of physical and sexual abuse that women must bear.

The second article touches the problems of relations of Nonresident Fathers and Adolescents. In this article the authors gave the result of researching particular child-rearing in complete and incomplete families and concluded that the non-resident father has a significant impact on the child when the child is very young of preschool or elementary school age or when the child achieves adulthood. In addition, researchers suggested that the nature of the relationship between father and child in single-parent families are more dependent on the child.

The third article concerning the causes of a family's crisis in the U. S. Dissemination of nontraditional forms of relationships, such as same-sex families, single-parent families, cohabitation reflects a crisis of the family. The author calls the secularization as a main cause of the crisis of the American family. Also one of the major causes of the crisis of the family is that many women still yearn to engage in productive work. Changing moral norms in relations between men and women also contributes to worsening of the crisis. These and other factors cause the crisis of the family in the USA, as well as in our and

other countries. The only way out of the crisis is a return to traditional form of family. And the main task of the church and the government is promoting moral standards among the citizens.

Scientific literature I've read is very interesting for me. I got acquainted with the ideas of Western scholars and researchers in matters of marriage and family. In my opinion the third article was particularly important because it addresses the problem of interaction between the two social institutions – the family institution and the institution of religion. It is clear that these institutions are linked with each other and changes in one institution entail changes in other institution. The authors analyzed in detail the process of secularization of modern Western society, which entailed significant changes in family and marriage. I think the study of foreign scientific literature is necessary because it enables us to look at the problem from another point of view and to get acquainted with findings of foreign scientists.

**Е. А. Ботова**

## **INTERNATIONAL PROTOCOL**

Business etiquette is the established order of business and business contacts. We all know that any member of the firm is a person of the company, and it is important that the person is simultaneously sympathetic and professional, friendly and unshakable, helpful and self.

Russian leaders do not always seek to understand the technology of working with foreign partners. If you get an agreement with the Germans, it is absolutely the same methods which are used in the negotiation, for example, with the Japanese. However, in each country – its peculiarities of affairs and this must be considered.

During the business negotiation with representatives of foreign companies and organizations need to remember that participants in these contacts are citizens of different states. From the proper organization and conduct of business negotiation depends largely on the future decisions.

In every country and people have their own traditions and customs of business communication and business ethics.

An international protocol is a set of generally accepted rules and traditions to be observed in international business circles, a set of measures to help each participant understand their role in the process of business communication. Lan-