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DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A MODERN AND A TRADITIONAL FAMILY

Abstract. The differences between traditional and modern forms of family are described. It was found that modern society will no longer be able to return to traditional family.

Keywords: family, marriage, spouses, woman, divorce, modern society, traditional society, social institutions

Foreword

First of all, it is necessary to define the terms and boundaries of reasoning in relation to this work.

1. Past - the period of time until the middle of the twentieth century. The past began long ago - several millennia ago. The present is dominated by modern family.

2. Present - a period of time from the middle of the twentieth century, today's time and plus some period of time. The present is dominated by modern family.

Remark 1. Determination of the date for the beginning of the "past" and the end of the "present" is not the purpose of this work.

3. The future is a period of time after the end of the present.

4. Traditional family - the dominant heterosexual family in the past in the world in the form of monogamy or polygamy.

5. Modern family - the dominant heterosexual family in the modern world in the form of monogamy or polygamy.

6. Family of the future or future family is the form of family that will dominate the world in the future. It is very difficult to say what this family will be like now, therefore it is impossible to fully describe the future form of family today.

Differences between traditional and modern family

Both of these forms of family exist in the world today. Traditional and modern forms of family have much in common, but for the purposes of this work, it is much more important to determine how one form differs from another.

Alternatives. Traditional family within one state did not have an alternative accepted by society. If someone wanted to live openly in another form of family, then such a person should have moved to the country where this form of family was legalized. Modern family has such alternatives - civil family or cohabitation without registration, a permanent mistress, and so on.

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The usual age for marriage. In traditional marriage people got married at the age of about 16-20 years - modern newlyweds usually create an official family at about 25-30 years old.

Acquaintance before marriage. Personal acquaintance of young people before entering into a traditional marriage was not necessary, although it was recognized as desirable; at the same time, the future newlyweds before the wedding could see each other only a few times. Before entering into a modern marriage, society requires that young people must meet for some time - usually a period from 2-3 months to a year or more is considered acceptable; during this time, the future spouses will spend dozens, if not hundreds of love dates and various meetings.

Love. The actual presence of love is not necessary for a traditional marriage: if it is, then it is good, if not, then it is possible without it. Modern marriage is impossible without love.

Consent to marriage. The actual basis of marriage in traditional society is the consent of the parents of both future spouses - the consent of the children to the marriage is desirable, but not necessary. In modern society, the consent of future spouses is the main thing for marriage - many marriages are concluded without parental consent, and often even without parental notification of the wedding.

Premarital sex for a girl. Traditional marriage treats premarital sexual relations of the future bride extremely negatively, and modern marriage recognizes them as natural.

Marriage ransom. The amount of the marriage ransom in a traditional marriage is significant in size, and the amount of the bride price in modern society is symbolic.
The usual age of death for an adult. Traditional family was formed when adults lived, on average, not for long, up to about 30-40 years. Modern family exists in a society in which adults live much longer - on average, up to 60-70 years. Due to the increase in life expectancy in modern society, a much larger percentage of older people than in traditional society.

The usual ending of a family. One of the most important aspects of a traditional family is its understanding as something permanent, so the choice of a spouse was usually carried out once for a lifetime. Modern family, in many cases, is a temporary long-term condition that ends not in the death of one of the spouses, as in a traditional family, but in divorce.

Divorce. In a traditional family, it was almost impossible for ordinary people to divorce; at the same time, the divorce procedure for modern family is quite easy to implement.

The advantage in family and divorce. Traditional society advantaged the husband in family. Modern society does not provide any advantage in family to either husband or wife. There were practically no divorces in traditional society, and in modern society, a woman has an advantage after a divorce, especially a woman with children.

Fertility and infant mortality. Traditional family dominated in conditions of a high birth rate and a high level of child and adolescent mortality - about five to ten or more children were born in traditional families, of which only a few survived adulthood. Modern family is

characterized by a small number of children born - usually in such families there are about two children, and almost all of them live to adulthood.

Illegitimate children. Traditional society had a negative attitude towards illegitimate children, while modern society is loyal to such children.

Who is the father of the child. From the point of view of traditional family, the biological father of the child is the husband, therefore, for the majority of the population, it was possible to become a father only in a traditional family. Modern technologies with the help of genetic analysis can clearly identify the father of the child, therefore, traditional family is not necessary for a uniquely understood and socially accepted paternity.

Contraception. Traditional family was formed and existed in the absence of contraception, and modern family exists in a society in which everyone has the opportunity to control the number of their children.

Medicine. The level of medicine in modern society is at a much higher level than in the traditional one, therefore, issues of childbirth, infertility, as well as operative intervention to save lives in today's society are solved better than in traditional ones.

Hard work. In the past, basic work required heavy physical labor, which was performed mainly by men. In the present, many jobs are performed by machines and mechanisms that can be operated by both men and women.

Labor productivity. Traditional family dominated in low labor productivity - modern family dominates in much higher labor productivity.

Housework. In a traditional family, almost all of the housework was done by the wife: in the past, there was no variety of household appliances to facilitate domestic work, and in addition to the many procreations, the wife had absolutely no time for other work, except for domestic work. In a modern family, men do some of the housework; in addition, specialized household appliances help spouses save time and effort.

Literacy and education. The literacy rate of the population was low in the past. In modern society, the literacy rate is generally high - much higher than it was before. In addition, in modern society there are many more people with a complete secondary and higher education than there were such people before, that is, to receive a regular education in the past, it took less effort than now. Modern society gives women opportunities for education and career growth.

The woman is married. In traditional family, the wife is seen as a dependent, weak and dependent member of the family. Modern family views the wife as equal to the husband.

Career for women. In the past, women had neither the strength nor the time to build their own careers, so women's success in society was minimal.

Religiosity. Traditional family is religious, and religion has little effect on modern family. The basis of traditional family is the union of people, sanctified by religion and proceeding in accordance with religious attitudes, and the basis of modern family is a civil status governed by civil law regulations.

Population mobility. In the past, people were limited in mobility - travel was dangerous, requiring a huge investment of time, effort and money. In the modern world, with the development of railway, sea and air transport, the mobility of people has increased many times.

Class restrictions. In the past, there were strong class rules limiting the number of potential spouses; in modern society, there is no such problem, since there is no class division.

The existence of free men and women. Traditional family took shape and dominated in conditions when the majority of the population were either still children or already married. Modern family dominates in a society with a sufficiently large number of men and women who are free for relations.

Outer beauty. In fact, external beauty is a call for sex, so the external beauty of a woman or a man is the sum of the beauty of the body (natural or changed by sports, plastic surgery and other methods), external additions (clothing, makeup, tattoos, etc.), behavior (special words, posture and other actions) and social status (wealth, fame, family and personal ties, and so on).

Inner or spiritual beauty is a combination of subjectively understood character traits.

View *Homo sapiens* has existed for over a hundred thousand years, which means that his genetic code, as a whole, remains constant, therefore the qualities of human characters as they were in the past have remained so in the present, and they will be so in the future, which is why the inner beauty of mankind is unchanged qualitative value.

Overall beauty is the sum of outer beauty and inner beauty.

In general, based on this understanding of beauty, in the past people, in general, were outwardly less beautiful than they are now.

Erotica and pornography. In traditional society, erotica was limitedly available only in cities - the majority of the population lived in villages, was poor and illiterate, and did not have access to erotica (spectacles, drawings, texts). There was very, very little pornography in traditional society, and it was available only to the upper strata of society.

In modern society, there is not just a lot of eroticism, but very, very much, and pornography is easily accessible to the broad masses of people.

Urbanization and manufacturing. Traditional family is a family primarily in a rural community or a small hunter-gatherer tribe. Traditional family is a "family on the ground", that is, in one's own house with homestead farms, and modern family is, basically, a family among townspeople, that is, it is a "family in an apartment," that is, in a dwelling, often multi-storey, without homestead farms. In addition, a traditional society is predominantly an agricultural society, and the main products of modern society are produced in the areas of industry and services.

Population density and social contacts. Traditional family dominated in low-density societies, while modern family dominated in high-density societies. Plus, due to the increase in population density, modern man are forced to contact much more people than before.

Communication over the Internet. In the past, there was no dating and communication via the Internet, and modern society includes virtual communication as part of interpersonal interaction.

Abundance of information. Traditional family has dominated in the context of a lack of information and the complexity of its transmission, and modern family dominates in an environment of an overabundance of information that spreads at a tremendous speed.

The level of diversity and the problem of choice. In modern society, there is a huge variety of goods, services, specialties and entertainment - such a variety was not in the past, which is why today's people have an acute problem of choice.

The threat of hunger. In the past, human society was constantly faced with the threat of mass hunger - wars, epidemics, crop failures and other dangers often deprived people of food. Modern society is devoid of the threat of mass hunger, although a certain part of the world's population is malnourished.

State influence. The influence of the state on traditional family was small, mainly, this impact occurred at the religious level. In modern society, the state often and actively intervenes in family relations (benefits, subsidies, as well as all kinds of permissions and prohibitions, and so on).

Remark 2. It is possible to find and formulated some more differences between the traditional and modern forms of family - the above list is not final, but only focuses on the huge number of differences between these two forms of family.

Remark 3. In general, modern society and modern family are much freer and more diverse than traditional society and traditional family, in which violence played a fairly large role.

Table. Differences between traditional and modern family.

№	Aspect	Traditional family in a traditional society	Modern family in modern society
1	Alternative within one state	No	Yes
2	Usual age of marriage	About 16-20 years old	About 25-30 years old
3	Acquaintance before marriage	Desirable but not required	It is necessary
4	The usual number of dates before marriage	Several	About a hundred
5	Love	Desirable but not required	It is necessary
6	Consent to marriage	Consent of the parents of the future spouses	Consent of future spouses
7	Premarital sex for a girl	Are prohibited	Allowed
8	Marriage ransom amount	High	Small, symbolic
9	The usual age of death for an adult	About 30-40 years old	About 60-70 years old
10	Number of older people in society	Small amount	Significant amount
11	Ordinary ending of family	Death of one of the spouses	Divorce or death of one of the spouses

12	Divorce	Almost impossible	Easy to do
13	Advantage in family	Husband	Nobody has
14	Divorce advantage	-	A woman
15	Birth rate	About 5-10 children	About 2 children
16	The attitude to children born out of wedlock	Negative	Tolerant
17	Infant mortality level	High	Low
18	Who is the father of the child	Husband	Husband or man identified by genetic analysis
19	Contraception	No	Yes
20	The level of development of medicine	Low	High
21	The need for physical labor	It is necessary	Not necessary
22	Labor productivity in society and in the household	Low	High
23	Heavy work inside and outside the home must fulfill	Men	Machines and mechanisms
24	Homework volume	High	Low
25	Who Should Do Homework	Wife	Wife and husband
26	Literacy rate in society	Low	High
27	The size of the effort to get a regular education	Little	Much
28	The position of the wife in family	Dependent	Independent and self-reliant
29	An opportunity for a woman to build a career	No	Yes
30	The level of religiosity in society	High	Low
31	Basis of family	Religious union	Civil union
32	Rules of life for family are set	By religion	By society and state
33	Population mobility	Low	High
34	Class restrictions	Yes	No
35	Number of free men and women in society	Little	Many
36	The number of outwardly handsome men and women in society	Low	High
37	Erotica in society	Very little	Lots of
38	Pornography in society	Not exist	Many
39	Access to erotica	Difficult	Easy
40	Access to pornography	Very difficult	Easy

41	The level of urbanization in society	Low	High
42	Population density in society	Low	High
43	Number of contacts with different people	Low	High
44	Place of household management	In a private house	In the apartment
45	Dominant branch of social production	Agriculture	Industry and services
46	Internet communication	No	Yes
47	The volume of information in society	Little	Big
48	Number of various goods and services	Little	Lots of
49	Number of different specialties	Little	Many
50	The number of different types of entertainment and spectacles	Little	Many
51	Man must make a choice	Seldom	Often
52	The threat of hunger	High	Low
53	State influence level	Low	High

The colossal differences between the past and the present of human existence are the basis for the fact that it is impossible to make traditional family dominant in modern society.

Conclusions:

1. It is impossible to make traditional family dominant in modern society.
2. Modern family is based on the marital attitudes of traditional family, but it exists in completely different external conditions and functions with different internal attitudes.

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