

THE IMPACT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RURAL YOUNG FAMILY ON THE TERRITORIES' DEVELOPMENT. A STUDY CASE - THE REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN

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Abstract

The article deals with the problem of impact of modern social cultural and economic factors upon the young rural family. The problems of these contradictory and complex impacts led to such negative phenomena as reduction of its size, the growth of divorces and the share of people who have never been married, the growth of unregistered unions and births, the decrease in the number of children, the weakening of intra-family communications, the destruction of value foundations, and others. The problem of the rural territories' development becomes urgent as in the globalization and urbanization conditions the youth strives to leave the modern village which is characterized by the scarcity of the labor application spheres, a low income level, the underdevelopment of population social protection forms, the lack of possibilities and places for spending a spare time. The author's view on the young family problems has been given. The sociological studies made it possible to analyze social demographic situation presupposing the population decrease in connection with the number and the youth share decrease, the birth rate reduction alongside with a gradual transfer to the European family model, the women education growth and the value orientation change of the rural youth will cause serious problems of the territories' occupation and the traditional economic direction development-the agricultural industrial complex of the Republic of Bashkortostan. The statistics data and the studies' analysis have defined the directions of the young rural family model improvement.

Key words: young rural family, rural territories' development, social economic life conditions, social demographic characteristics, agricultural industrial complex

INTRODUCTION

Contemporary processes in the rural young family due to both the existing historic, cultural civilized, demographic factors and socio-economic living conditions. We can't change considerably the first factors in our days, but social- economic factors may and must be influenced by the state regulation methods [1, 4].

A rural young family is a family that lives in a rural area. In the Concept of Sustainable Development of Rural Territories of the

Russian Federation, rural territories are defined as "the territories of rural settlements and the corresponding inter-settlement territories (i.e., territories that are outside the boundaries of settlements)" (Concept of Sustainable Development of Rural Territories [12]. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) the rural regions (districts) embrace the population, the land and the other resources of the open landscape and the small settlements beyond the borders of the direct economic regions under the impact of the

major city centers [13]. Rural areas, especially in comparison with urban regions, characterized by narrow relationships industries and low population density. In most rural regions priority lesson is agricultural work, the less the degree of socio-economic development, a small set of types of work, most professional and social homogeneity of the population [13].

Socio-economic conditions and global transformation of value orientations of society, systematic economic crisis in the countryside, gradually changing family and marriage, reproductive values and attitudes of the villagers, their attitude to marriage, children, parents, relatives. Moreover, the problem is that there are various trends in the minds and behaviour of the representatives of the rural young families. Thus, on the one hand, in the rural young family, compared with the urban one, the commitment to traditional 5 values dominates, and on the other hand, these values are significantly transformed, which is reflected in the spread of divorces, unregistered cohabitations and unregistered births, reducing the number of children in the family.

The structure of the young rural family, its composition, the lifestyle and values, the gender roles' distribution is gradually reaching the city model of the family. The problem consists in the fact that the environment, the occupation, the features of the household contradict the urbanized style and the lifestyle of the rural youth.

Moreover, the gradual decline of the traditional extended family and the desire of young people to live separately from parents led to the modern structure of the young family that doesn't fulfil its functions, because the problem of unemployment, low levels of life, availability of kindergartens and schools in rural areas is much more sharper than in the city. Modern rural family is characterized by trends such as the growing number of divorces, the decrease in the number of children in the family, the increase in the proportion of single people, consciously choosing solitude and refuse marriage, individualization of family members.

Nowadays the family is characterized by diversity, ambiguity, uncertainty, of its future. Nowadays the family is characterized by the diversity, the variants' ambiguity, the indefiniteness of its future, the variety of its development trends. A valuable thing to prove our viewpoint about a gradual loss of its functions by the rural family is the work of the structural functionalism representative William Fielding Ogborne who in the work "The changing family" [3] proves that 5 functions of the family out of 6 defined by him (the affective, the economic, the educational, the religious, the recreational, the protective) gradually transform beyond the borders of this institute. He refers to the following trends as the arguments: 1) the family ceases to be the productive cell; 2) the economic everyday function is more often realized by the public service sphere, as many domestic works transform beyond the borders of the house (e.g., the family members seldom cook at home but eat in the cafes or the restaurants; the family more often utilizes the laundry services rather than washes the cloths at home); the school bears more responsibility for the children education; the religious education is redistributed in favor of the church. The changes of family relations formulated by W. Ogborn sounded like this "the loss of family's functions. The loss of its functions is not a problem yet as it may mean its narrow specialization. However, alongside with the loss of the functions the system of the social communications changes, that is, as it was supposed by W. Ogborn and M. Nimkoff, "the family patterns are becoming more disorganized" [10]. Disorganization refers to increased conflicts, divorces. This point of view is valuable for us in terms of considering the relationship between changes in the structure and functions of a rural young family and modern processes, among which are the growth of the number of unregistered marriages and births, divorces, changing reproductive attitudes towards childlessness. The rural family is currently undergoing a crisis of Patriarchal family. Gradually, it is replaced by a married family [9]. It can be noted that due to the influence of traditions, the formation of a married family in the

village is slower and harder than in the city. That certainly affects the development of rural areas. However, the development of the rural family repeats the main stages of development of the family as a whole, so the spread of the married family, which, however, is a less stable form of family, in rural areas, is likely to be inevitable.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Let's consider first of all the changes in the rural settlement structure and the most important characteristics of the young rural family in the Republic of Bashkortostan. By the quantity of the population the Republic of Bashkortostan occupies the first place in the Volga federal region and the seventh place among the Russian Federation subjects [2]. On the Bashkortostan territory according to the census data from 2010 there live the representatives of more than 160 nationalities [3]. From this number three nationalities (the Russians, the bashkirs and the tartars) make up 90% of the population in the region. First of all, let us consider the changes in the structure of rural settlement and some of the most important characteristics of a rural young family in the Republic of Bashkortostan.

In terms of population, the Republic of Bashkortostan ranks first in the Volga Federal district and seventh in the Volga federal region and the seventh place among the Russian Federation subjects [2].

According to the 2010 census, representatives of more than 160 nationalities live in the territory of Bashkortostan [2]. Of these, three nationalities (Russians, Bashkirs and Tatars) account for 90% of the population of the Republic [2].

The part in the Republic of Bashkortostan makes up 2.3% of the urban population and 4.3% of the rural population in Russia. 11.6% and 18.5% belongs to the Volga federal region respectively [2]. To study the changes in the demographic behavior of urban and rural families, a survey of young urban and rural families in the Republic of Bashkortostan was conducted. The survey was conducted in 2015. In addition to urban young families, the

sample included 870 representatives (one of the spouses/partners) of rural young registered and unregistered couples. The sample is multistage, territorial, quota. The survey allowed for a comparative analysis of the marriage and reproductive attitudes of rural and urban young families.

In the article the statistic data were used presented in the collections of the state Committees of the Republic of Bashkortostan; the secondary analysis of the all-Russian study results conducted by the Russian Public Opinion Research Center (the All-Russian Center of the Public Opinion study), the POF (the Fund "public opinion"), the Levada center and others and the selective studies of the population-RMES (the Russian monitoring of the economic situation and the public health), KOUZ (Complex Observation of the life conditions of the population) and others [2, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Having considered some aspects of rural settlements in the region, let's turn to the analysis of the characteristics and trends of rural families in the Republic of Bashkortstan. The part of the young people in the region is gradually decreasing because of the total number of the young people in the population pattern (Fig. 1).

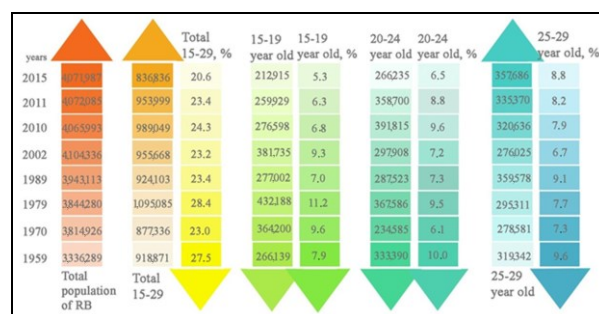


Fig. 1. The dynamics of the young people number and the specific value in the Republic of Bashkortostan
Source: Survey Data [8, P. 123].

According to the demographers' forecasts in the perspective the youth number and its specific value in the aggregate population have the further tendency to decrease. The 2010 census showed significant disparities in the population by sex, which

directly affects the marital status of the inhabitants of the region. Traditionally, men in the region are fewer than women. On the average for the Republic of Bashkortostan there are 1,139 women per 1,000 men. The results of the census show an aggravation of the problem of the ratio of male and female population in urban areas of the republic (1,185 women per 1,000 men) [2].

However in various age groups the male and female ratio is not the same. As a rule, the male are more often born than the female. But towards 30 there are less male than the female.

Nowadays the demographers are alarmed, marking a considerable settlement gender disproportion of the population in the village [8]. The women are more mobile. A hard life in the village, the underdevelopment of the social infrastructure, the unemployment makes for the female population urbanism of the employable age to the cities. That's why from the young age (15-19 years old) the female population predominates in the cities and their peers, the men, mainly stay in the villages.

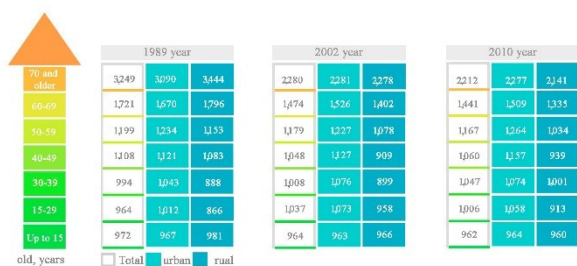


Fig. 2. The male and female ratio of the age population groups of Republic of Bashkortostan (1,000 men and 1185 women)

Source: Survey Data [2, P. 14].

Figure 2 shows that according to all-Russian census results 2010 there were only 913 rural women and 1,000 rural men of the same age [2]. Besides, for the last inter census period the share of the women for 1,000 men decreased from 058 to 913 persons. This index shows as well as some other indices that the rural and the urban settlements have a considerable differentiation. For instance, in 2014 in the c. of Sibay for 1,000 men of the employable age there were 1,214 women. In Birsk there were 1,204 women. At the same

time in Mishkin region for 1,000 men of the same age category there were only 758 women, in Baltach region there were only 766 women, in Askin region there were 774 women [7, 8]. The rural population is distributed, that's why the gender difference in the marital age is substantial in some settlements.

In the village we may observe a considerable gender differentiation in the young age groups in the households where there's only one person (Fig. 3).

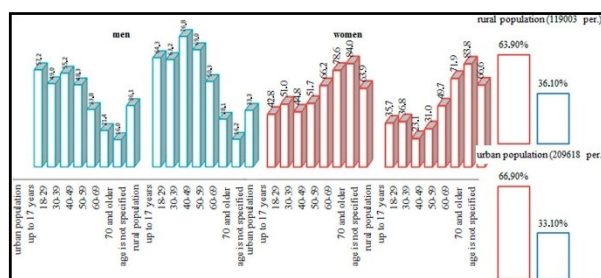


Fig. 3. The proportion of the urban and the rural population, in %

Source: Survey Data [8, P. 89].

Among the urban population at the age of 18-49 years old, the households where there's only one person, are distributed according to the gender identity almost uniformly. At the same time in the rural households, as a rule, there live only men. At the age from 30 to 31 the number of such households is thrice as much as the number of the households where lives only one woman of the same age. It is worth noting that the unmarried rural women due to the specificity of the rural lifestyle prefer to live together with the relatives and the unmarried urban women on the contrary, prefer to live alone.

Nevertheless, the problem of a significant shortage of women of marriageable age in the countryside has a place to be. Marriage behavior of rural youth as well as their urban peers from the late 80's. XX century. was transformed: a decrease in the number of young people who are married (Fig 4), the number of the divorced has increased. And this happened in representatives of all the numerous nationalities that inhabit the republic.

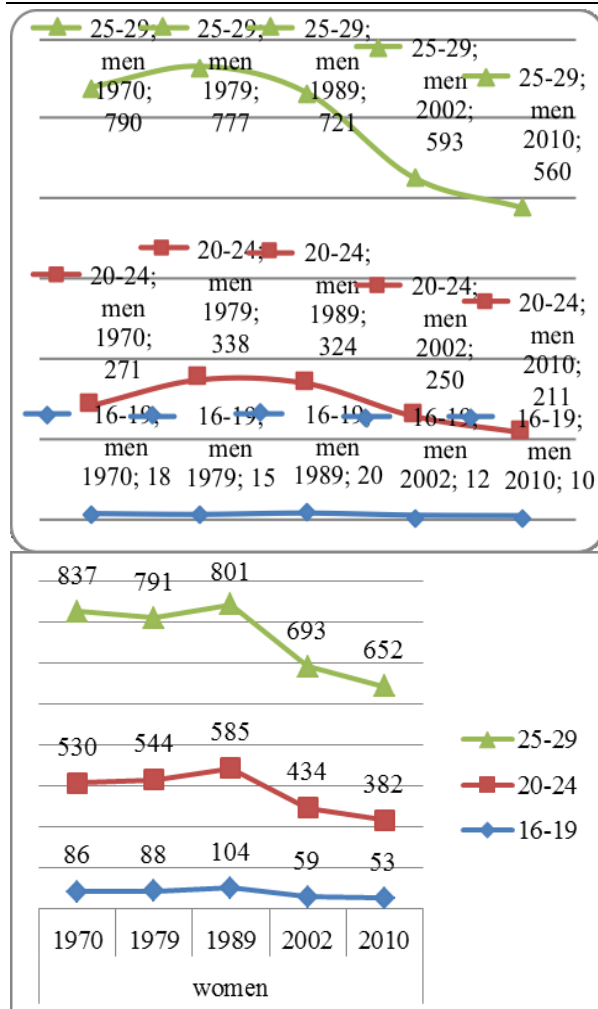


Fig. 4. The population distribution aged under 30 by their marital status, according to the census in the Republic of Bashkortostan.

Source: Survey Data [2, P. 11-12, 27].

Among the women and the men from 16 to 29 for the last 40 years the share of those who were not married greatly increased. This was due to the increase of marriage age and the increase of population proportion, never held in marriage. For twenty-five years, the proportion of men to 25 years old, married, fell twice. If in 1990 among women up to 25 years, almost 70% were already married, but in 2015, 2010. there were only 40.7%. Thus, over the past quarter century there has been a significant increase in the age of marriage, including and among the rural population. In many ways, this was due to various socio-economic factors, urbanization, globalization and individualization of society. Table 1 reflects changes in marital behaviour of the population.

Table 1. The age structure of the married population, in RB, %

year	1990	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015
Men						
The total number of married	100	100	100	100	100	100
Up to 18	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
18-24	53.3	48.4	43.3	37.2	25.8	24.7
25-34	33.3	33.9	37.5	44.6	52.5	53.3
35 and older	11	13	13.5	12.7	16.1	16.9
Women						
The total number of married	100	100	100	100	100	100
Up to 18	3.5	3.4	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
18-24	64.6	61.8	59.3	52.6	40.9	39.9
25-34	20.8	21.8	25.3	33.9	42.1	42.4
35 and older	11	13	13.5	12.7	16.1	16.9

Source: Survey Data [2, P. 37, 38].

Despite a significant transformation, the rural family institution is still distinguished by more traditional values. For example, young respondents from rural young families differ from their peers with negative attitudes toward early (under 16 years) sexual life. With regard to sexual experience, the urban youth acquires it at an earlier age. Thus, 67.1% of the polled urban respondents mentioned that they got their first sexual experience up to 19 (among the rural respondents it is 37.2%). The majority of the rural respondents got their first sexual experience at the age of 19-22 (38.8%) (Fig. 5).

Simultaneously with the above-mentioned processes there is a high growth of the of the unregistered marriages' share (in the RB there are 12. 5% for men and women).

The comparison of the regional indices with the all-Russian ones shows that among the Bashkirian youth, especially among the young men, the unregistered marriages are less popular than among their peers from other regions, that is obviously specified by a high rural population share.

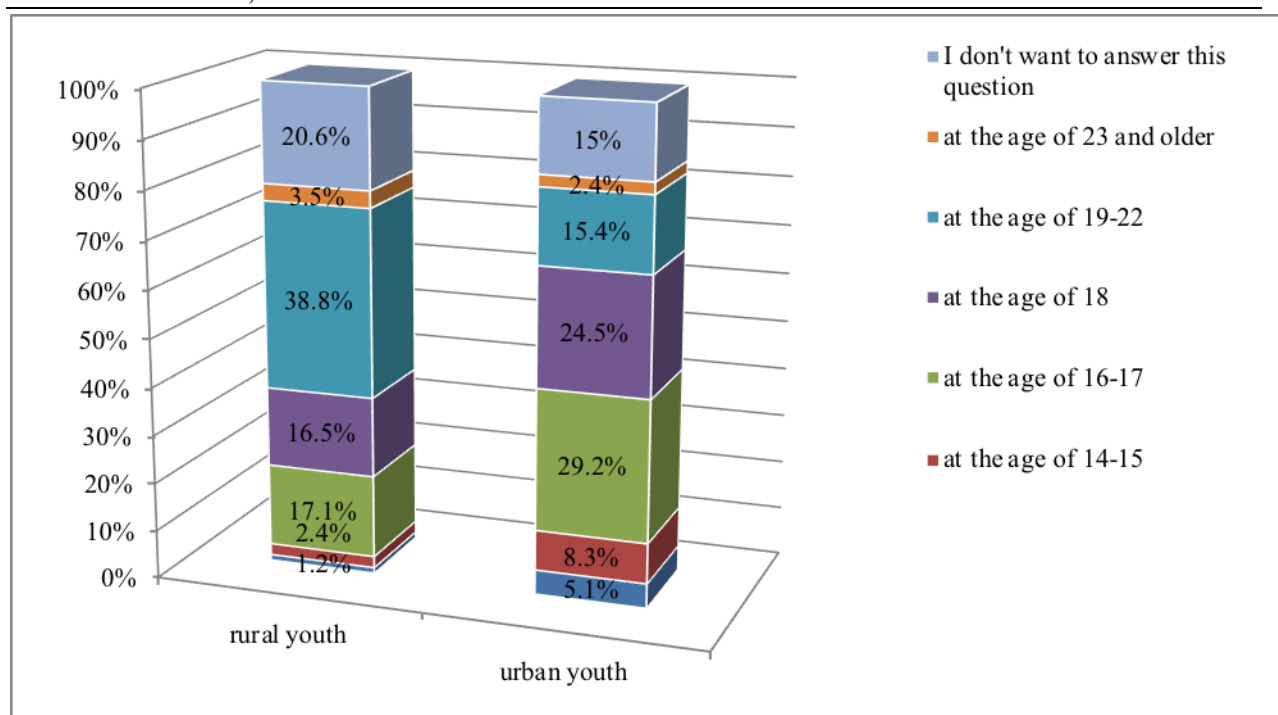


Fig. 5. The age of getting the first sexual experience among the rural and the urban respondents.

Source: Field survey, 2016.

Among the rural population as a whole the unregistered marriages are more widely spread than among the urban residents. However, this does not belong to the young

cohort. Among the young rural men there is a smaller amount of persons who had the unregistered relations than among the young urban residents (Table 2).

Table 2. The dissemination of the unregistered marriages among the urban and the rural young people in the Republic of Bashkortostan among the age groups.

	urban population				rural population			
	2002		2010		2002		2010	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
total population at the age of 16 and more. per.	8.1	8.1	12.1	12	10.4	10.4	13.2	13.3
Among them at the age of 16-19	30.9	27.4	58.6	46.5	33.4	33.3	40.3	39.2
20-24 years	15.5	13.8	28.1	22.5	16.9	14.9	22.5	20.1
25-29 years	11.2	10.9	15.4	14.1	13	11.8	15.4	16.2

Source: Survey Data [2, P. 37, 38].

At the same time the census data allow to note the following trend: while the part of the young urban residents for the last inter census period has greatly increased, the rural young residents' part has a slight increase. To our mind, the reasons for it are a more traditional

imagination of the rural residents about the family and a critical attitude towards unmarried relations. The young rural families' representatives as a whole regard the unmarried unions positively. But they are fully approved of only by one-third of the

respondents. The half of the youth polled, despite of the partial approval, see the underwater stones of such relations. At the same time there are some differences in the urban and the rural young families' answers. Thus, 30.7% of the rural young families and 40.6% of the young urban families fully agree with the statement "This is normal when an unmarried couple leaves together even if they are not going to legalize their relations". At the same time, among rural youth, the share of

answers "I agree in something and I disagree" (52.4%) compared to urban (39%).

At this point we note some gender differences. As it was expected, the young rural men approve of a joint living before the marriage in comparison with the young rural women who disapprove of it. Both the urban women and the rural women in contrast to the men look at the unregistered marriages more negatively. (Table 3).

Table 3. The opinion about the conformity with the cohabitation social norms of men and women who are not going to get married.

	All the respondents	rural	urban
Men			
Fully agree	42.6%	34.2%	47.8%
I agree in something and I disagree in something	41.5%	54.8%	33.0%
Fully disagree	11.2%	9.6%	12.2%
It's difficult to answer	4.8%	1.4%	7.0%
total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Women			
Fully agree	32.2%	28.3%	34.8%
I agree in something and I disagree in something	46.7%	50.0%	44.4%
Fully disagree	17.2%	14.1%	19.3%
It's difficult to answer	4.0%	7.6%	1.5%
total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Both men and women			
Fully agree	36.9%	30.9%	40.8%
I agree in something and I disagree in something	44.3%	52.1%	39.2%
Fully disagree	14.5%	12.1%	16.0%
It's difficult to answer	4.3%	4.8%	4.0%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Field survey, 2016.

It may be noted that among the urban people the share of the persons who occupy categorical positions of those who agree and those who disagree, is much higher than among the rural ones. Rural representatives of young families differ in the uncertainty of their position ("somehow they agree, or disagree"): more than half of rural young married and married men and women found it difficult to state their opinion regarding the

social norms of living together of men and women without setting marriage.

According to the results of our study almost one-third of the respondents fully agree with the statement that if the couple is unhappy in their marriage, the divorce is quite admissible even if they have children. More than the half of the respondents mentioned that they agree in something with this opinion and disagree in something with it.

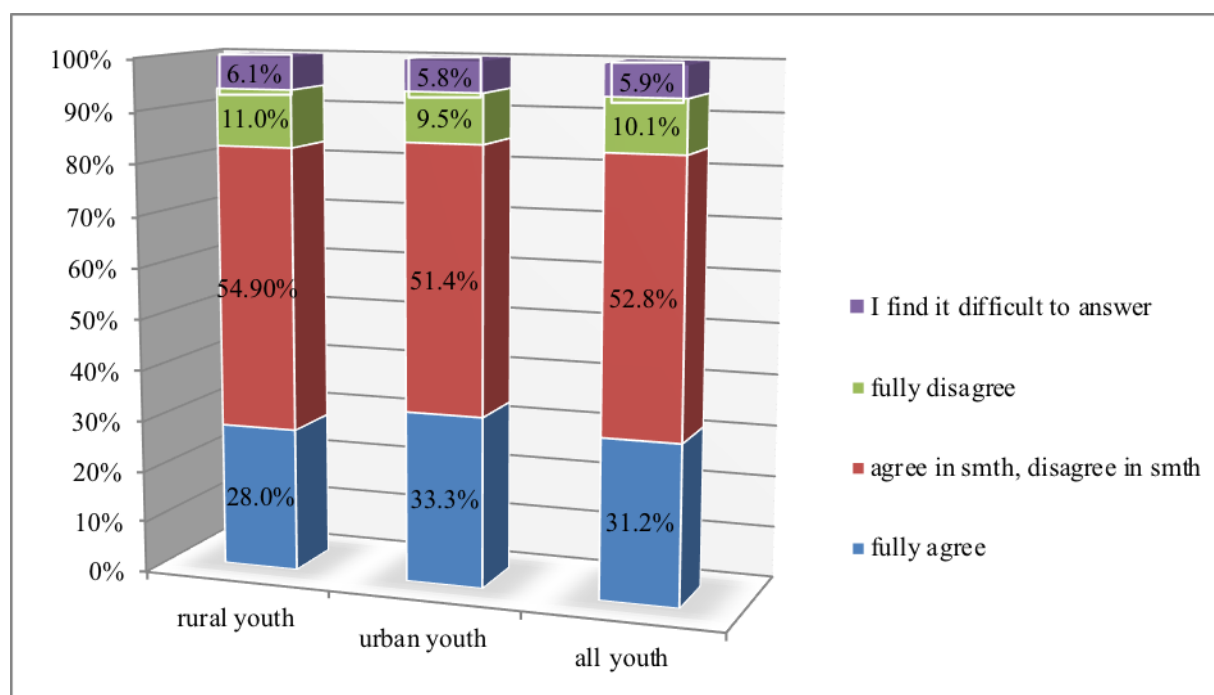


Fig. 6. The respondents' view on the divorce in a family having children, %.
 Source: Field survey, 2016

The majority of the young rural respondents, having families, believe that is better to divorce than to live in an unhappy marriage. There were no great differences in the rural and the urban respondents' opinions. (Fig. 6). Though among the young urban families' representatives (33.3%) the share of those who agree with the proposed statement is a little higher than among the rural ones (28%). While in the patriarchal family flourish period the main reason of the divorce was the women's fertility, nowadays it is alcoholism, drug dependency (69.3%), conjugal misconduct (50.6%), material problems (50.6%), different views of life, the absence of mutual understanding, respect (36.6%), interference of parents (relatives) in the family affairs (36.4%), an accidental marriage or an interested marriage (33.8%). The difference in the answers of the rural and the urban respondents are shown in Fig.7.

Thus, the divorce is considered to be as one of the widespread ways of solving the family problems by the young respondents and becomes a usual, a matter of fact phenomenon. Instead of the constructive ways of solving the family contradictions, the young spouses prefer to divorce rapidly, often

bringing some private problems into the next marriage.

It should be noted that all those processes that we analyzed above: the growth of the share of single young people, unregistered marriages, divorces has an impact on fertility, and in the most negative way. Let us illustrate the above-mentioned statistics and the results of sociological surveys of young families [5, 6]. The Republic of Bashkortostan by the index "the general birth coefficient" which reflects the number of the births for 1,000 persons of the population, by the results of 2015 and occupied the 21-st place in the Russian Federation and the 4-th place in the Volga Federal region: the general birth coefficient in 2014 was 14.8%, in 2015 it was 14.5% [11]. However it is difficult to speak about the regions' rating according to births as it does not reflect the gender age structure of the population.

Another indicator-the total fertility rate (the number of children per woman aged 15 to 49 years) was in 2015 for the Republic of Bashkortostan 1,939, which is slightly higher than in the Russian Federation as a whole – 1,777 and in the Volga region – 1,818. [11]

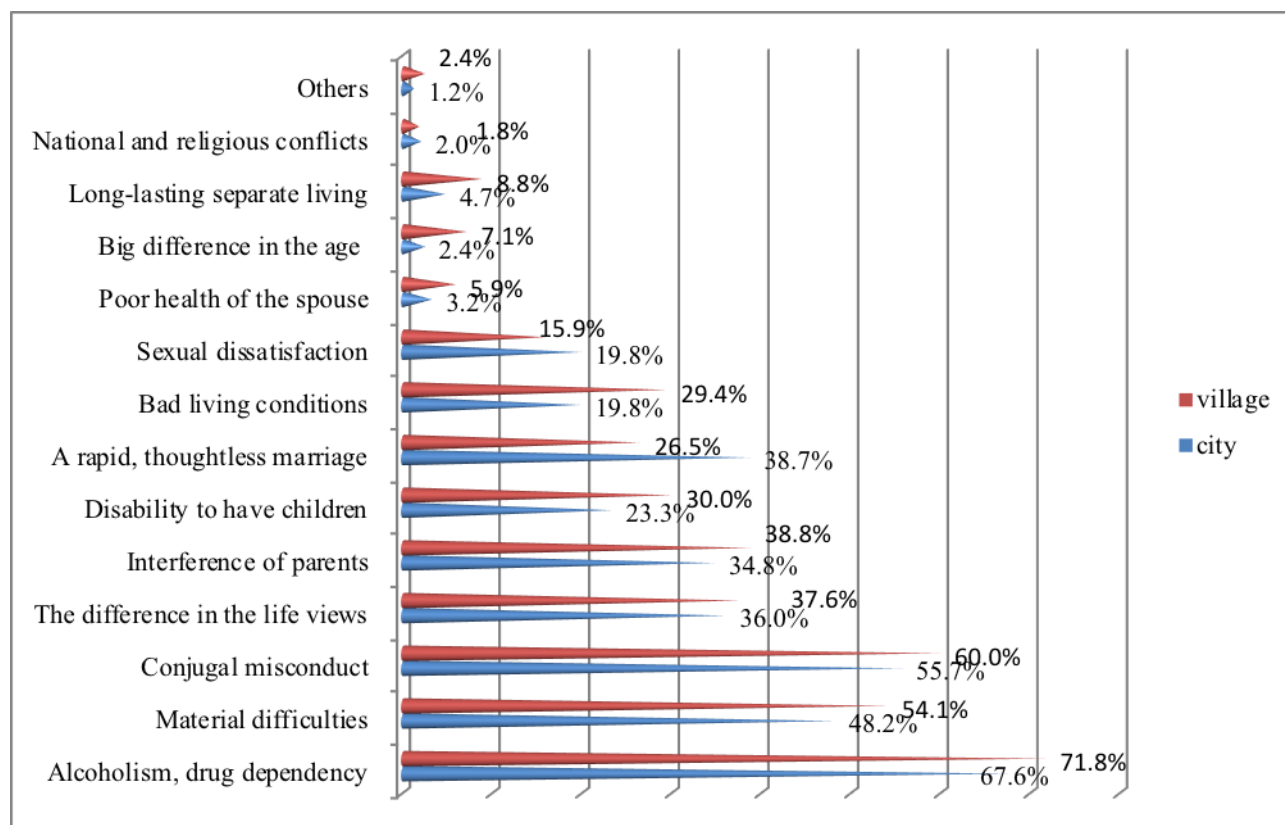


Fig. 7. The answers of the rural and the urban respondents about the reasons of the divorce.
Source: Field survey, 2016

Thus, we may say that the region is one of the Russian Federation subjects with relatively high birth rate. Birth rate in the region as in city and rural areas above, than in Russia in general. At the same time the birth rate in the village in the region is higher, than in the city: for example, in 2014 the total fertility rate was 2,532 that corresponds to expanded type of reproduction of the population; in the city – 1,737.[Own calculation]. At the same time the general birth coefficient the same year made up 15.2% for the city for the 1,000 persons and only 14.2% for the village that is due to a high share of the older generation representatives in the structure of the rural population and a low share of the young cohorts [Own calculation].

For the last quarter century, fertility rates have developed cyclically. In 2000, in the entire population, the birth rate has almost halved compared to 1990: if in 1990, there were 68.1 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49, in 2000 only 37.6, the most significant decrease was among the rural women (from 93 in 1990 it

became 49.6 in 2000) [11]. A favorable gender age structure of the population (the male generation who were born in the late 80-s reached the reproductive age), the state measures taken had a positive impact on the birth rate growth: from 2007 it began to increase and reached its maximum indices in 2014 (67.6 births for 1,000 women at the age of 15-49) [11]. However, it could not reach the indices of 1990: both the absolute and the relative birth indices decreased in all the female groups, both in the city and in the village. Demographers expect a further birth rate decrease among the urban and the rural population caused by a number of facts.

One of the negative demographic trends is the decrease of the reproductive stands of the contemporary youth among the rural and the urban one. Statistic data [11] and the sociological studies' results show that the family today, despite of the place of living, has one or two children. The following table vividly shows the changes in the reproductive behavior of the rural population.

Table 4. The structure of the children born among the mothers of the Republic of Bashkortostan, in %

number of children	urban population						rural population					
	years						Years					
	1960	1980	1990	2000	2013	2015	1960	1980	1990	2000	2013	2015
1	40.5	59.9	51.5	62.3	48.1	42	25.1	42.3	39.7	43	37.9	32.7
2	31.2	33.1	36.8	29.1	39.5	44.1	22.3	29.3	32.6	33.5	36.6	39.2
3	15.4	5.2	9.1	4.8	10.2	11.4	18.7	13.8	17.3	14.6	17.1	18.6
4	6.8	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	20.7	8.2	8.2	4.1	5.3	5.8
5 and more	6.1	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	20.7	8.2	8.2	2.7	3	3.7
not known	0	0	0	2.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	2.1	0.1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey Data [8, P. 59].

CONCLUSIONS

By the results of the studies it is possible to make a conclusion about the traditional imagination of the rural youth, about the impact of the rural society on the behavior and value orientations of young people. The rural society is less individualized, here the people are in a more close link with each other. Any family is in the full view. Since in the rural society the cohabiting marriages, as a rule, are disapproved of, one of the main obstacles on the way to the unregistered union is the fear of the public condemnation. Not only the young people are condemned but their parents too. While for the former the other persons' opinions are not so important, they are very important for the latter.

Besides, the stamp in the passport, to their parents' opinion, is a guaranty of a stable marriage. But the younger generation, realizing the current situation in the country (lack of legislative base, instability of the state as a whole), understands that love, trust, responsibility for a loved one, mutual understanding and mutual respect is more important than an indicative rich wedding. In our opinion, in the near future, the decline in population, coupled with a decrease in the number and proportion of young people, a decrease in the birth rate, along with a gradual transition to the European family model, an increase in the level of women's education and a change in the value orientations of rural

youth, will entail serious problems of settlement and the traditional economic direction development the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Bashkortostan.

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