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TYPES OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

The evolution of marital and family relations, like any historical phenomenon, is determined and defined by the development of culture, production, and social progress as a whole.

The main characteristic of the evolution of marriage was the gradual restriction of the freedom of sexual life. The primary form of marriage and family relations was promiscuity (disordered sexual relations), which gradually changed to group marriage in the form of exogamy and endogamy. The next historical form of marriage and family relations, which replaced the group marriage, was the segmental family (polygamy and polyandry), after which, under the influence of socio-economic factors, monogamous marriage appeared. Nowadays, along with monogamous forms of marriage and family relations, successive polygamy and polyandry (repeated marriages), collective family (group marriage), open marriage, swingership have become quite widespread; thus, the development of marital and family relations is now characterized by the expansion of freedom of sexual life [1].

We agree with L. Roussel, who saw the future of marital and family relations in the emergence of an ideal form of marriage - the family-club (la famille-club). This form of relationship will be characterized by flexible solidarity between spouses, seeking agreement, making a decision after a general discussion. Spouses in such a relationship will love each other; the attitude towards children will be characterized by

partnership and respect for their rights. The main task of such a marriage will be the personal development of each family member. We are talking about a small group that functions on the basis of a verbal contract, and it is enough for one of the spouses to refuse it, so that the contract becomes invalid. That is, the breakup of relations here takes on the character not of failure and collapse, but of a probable possibility according to the accepted conditions. R. Fletcher, independently of Russel, came to the same conclusions, but called the future type of family "the marriage between good friends" ("The Marriage of Good Friends"), in which self-valued family, not only love, is a married family for which marriage is the joint creation of life and raising children [2].

There are several classifications of marriages depending on the criteria underlying the typology. Traditional and alternative marriages are distinguished according to the criterion of orientation to social stereotypes, prevalence in society. A traditional marriage is a marriage based on generally accepted social norms and stereotypes accepted in society. It is the most common form of marriage.

In modern society, more and more people are directed to alternative forms of marriage and family relations [3].Such forms include: conscious loneliness or celibacy (a conscious decision not to enter into a marriage relationship; such people have close emotional relationships, but do not live together), civil marriage (the main feature is the absence of legal marriage registration), consciously childless marriage (available on refers to a situation when partners can, but do not want to have children), open marriage (the main feature is an unspoken or verbalized contract about personal life, in which in fact cheating is allowed), extramarital sex or hidden bigamy or concubinage (this is, for example, a relationship a married man with an unmarried woman, in which participation in running a joint household is assumed, the appearance of children is possible; it often ends either with the formation of a new traditional marriage, or with the rather rapid disappearance of the relationship), swingership (the main feature: a family is created from two married couples who exchange partners with each other), homosexual couples (based on same-sex love), group marriage or collective family (which consists of a relatively large number of adult members, who have sexual relations with each other and their children), regular-separated marriage (where a man

and a woman live separately for a long time, wanting to avoid routinization of life and domestic quarrels), successive polygamy (repeated marriages) and a family with non-natural parents [3].

The most common classification in family psychology is the distribution of power and roles in marital and family relationships. According to this classification, marriages are of three types: traditional or patriarchal family (or family headed by the husband), non-traditional or matriarchal (where the wife is the head), and egalitarian or syncretic (where both husband and wife hold power). The traditional family is defined by fixing the roles of spouses depending on gender: the woman plays the role of housewife and mother, the man is responsible for the financial support of the family and sexual relations. Peculiarities of a man's personality, worldview and attitude to life determine the worldview and attitude to life of all other family members. The role of a woman is defined by the circle of "feminine" responsibilities. In a matriarchal family, a woman plays the leading role. But the importance of a man here is greater than that of a woman in the previous type, he is not limited to performing "male duties", but also performs some "female ones".An egalitarian family is characterized by the distribution of roles approximately equally based on the individual characteristics of the partners, regardless of their gender. Decisions are made together, each of the spouses is aware of their freedom, as well as that of their partner, and cooperates with him [3]. The American sociologist P. Herbst adds another type to these three types of families - an autonomous family. It is characterized by different attitudes towards life and different value orientations of partners. They make decisions together, using compromises.

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