



InterAcción y Perspectiv

Revista de Trabajo Social

ISSN 2244-808X
D.L. pp 201002Z43506

Octubre-diciembre 2024
Vol. 14 No. 3



Universidad del Zulia
Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas
Centro de Investigaciones en Trabajo Social

Interacción y Perspectiva
Revista de Trabajo Social
Vol. 14 N°3 692-704 pp.
Octubre-diciembre

Dep. Legal pp 201002Z43506
ISSN 2244-808X
Copyright © 2024

ARTÍCULO DE INVESTIGACIÓN

Enfoque funcional para comprender la esencia de la familia

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11155223>

Alexander Mokhov *, Yury Svirin **, Vladislav Sorokin ***, Eduard Artyukhov ****,
Alexey Pekshev *****

Resumen

La legislación rusa aún no ha desarrollado una definición jurídica unificada de familia. Sin embargo, la ciencia civil intenta comprender la institución familiar desde diferentes perspectivas. Los autores del artículo defienden los valores familiares tradicionales, pero se esfuerzan por considerar la institución familiar desde un enfoque funcional. Creen que es posible fijar las funciones de la familia como institución socio-jurídica a nivel doctrinal. Basándose en el enfoque funcional, el aparato conceptual de la familia y otras ramas del Derecho, así como la legislación centrada en la familia, pueden formarse en el futuro. Este enfoque de la definición de familia permite la necesaria diferenciación de las familias teniendo en cuenta su ciclo vital. El tema se estudia utilizando métodos científicos generales (análisis sistémico y teórico) y especiales (derecho comparado, análisis lógico, técnico y jurídico, especificación e interpretación). La tarea principal es estudiar la institución de la familia en la actualidad e identificar las cuestiones teóricas y prácticas del concepto de familia. Los autores también consideran la doctrina, el derecho positivo de Rusia y la práctica judicial en casos de familia, que estipula la necesidad de un enfoque funcional para comprender la esencia de la familia.

Palabras clave: política familiar, esencia de la familia, enfoque funcional, legislación centrada en la familia.

Abstract

Functional approach to understanding the essence of family

Russian legislation has not developed a unified legal definition of family yet. However, civil science attempts to comprehend the institution of family from different perspectives. The authors of the article defend traditional family values but strive to consider the institution of family using a functional approach. They believe it is possible to fix the functions of the family as a socio-legal institution at the doctrinal level. Based on the functional approach, the conceptual apparatus of family and other branches of law, as well as family-centric legislation, can be formed in the future. This approach to defining

family allows for the necessary differentiation of families with due regard to their life cycle. The topic is studied using general (systemic, theoretical analysis) and special (comparative law, logical, technical, and legal analysis, specification, and interpretation) scientific methods. The main task is to study the institution of family at present and identify theoretical and practical issues of the family concept. The authors also consider the doctrine, positive law of Russia, and judicial practice in family cases, which stipulates the need for a functional approach to understanding the essence of family.

Keywords: family policy, essence of family, functional approach, family-centric legislation.

Recibido: 29/02/2024 Aceptado: 15/04/2024

* Doctor en Ciencias Jurídicas, Profesor, Investigador Jefe del Centro de Investigación Científica de la Universidad Estatal Panrusa de Justicia (RLA del Ministerio de Justicia de Rusia), Moscú, Rusia. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8139-7932> . E-mail: med-farm-law@mail.ru

** Doctor en Ciencias Jurídicas, Profesor de la Universidad Estatal Rusa de Justicia (RLA del Ministerio de Justicia de Rusia), miembro de la Academia de Ciencias Naturales, Abogado Honorario de Rusia, Moscú, Rusia. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7616-2637> . E-mail: usvirin@mail.ru

*** Doctor en Ciencias Jurídicas, Profesor Asociado del Departamento de Apoyo Jurídico a la Economía de Mercado de la "Escuela Superior de Derecho" de la Facultad de Administración Estatal y Municipal de la Academia Rusa de Economía Nacional y Administración Pública bajo la Presidencia de la Federación Rusa, Moscú, Rusia. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0279-9907> . E-mail: sor.vladislav2013@yandex.ru

**** Jubilado Primer Adjunto del Fiscal de San Petersburgo, Rusia. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7977-1515> . E-mail: e.artiuhov@yandex.ru

***** Doctor (Medicina), Profesor Asociado del Departamento de Derecho Médico, Universidad Estatal de Derecho de Moscú Kutafin (MSAL), Moscú, Rusia. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6076-609X> . E-mail: avpekshev@mail.ru

1. Introduction

The range of methods and techniques for understanding social and legal reality is wide. One of the universal methods is the functional approach. It is applicable both for describing various biological, technical, and other systems and for studying objects of social and human sciences, including the science of law. Being a regulator of social relations, law considers systems from the standpoint of possible influence through certain tools. An accurate description of a system (primarily the social system, including family) and the identification of its main functions in the doctrine are necessary to determine possible and most effective methods of influencing it. The regulatory and protective functions of law cannot be fully realized without the knowledge of the exact structure of a system, its functions, strengths and weaknesses, and the vulnerability of their connections. To protect a social system and its ability to perform the most significant functions in ever-changing conditions, legal science should be aware of the main threats and risks to its sustainable functioning.

The traditional family as a unity of a man and a woman is studied by such sciences as philosophy, sociology, medicine, law, etc. The set of family functions varies in different sciences. This is due to their subject field, tasks, and other characteristics. However, this does not mean that certain functions can be discarded or rejected by legal science.

Intersectoral, interdisciplinary, and systemic approaches require their consideration and careful study. Not all of them have direct access to doctrinal conclusions, let alone a direct impact on national legislation. Lawyers recode the knowledge of other sciences to solve their problems. Such activity should be carried out not rigidly but delicately. Otherwise, the recommendations developed and implemented into social practice will not work or will periodically fail. The result is the need to make amendments and additions to national legislation to more accurately configure systems and reduce the number of failures in their operation. Thus, an elementary translation from one language to another is not just recoding the original text and creating a new product to understand its main content but a full-fledged process aimed at preserving its initial content and stylistic features.

2. Methods

In this study, the selection of sources was thoroughly carried out to ensure a comprehensive and representative examination of the family as a socio-legal institution. The methodology incorporated a deliberate choice of sources through comparative jurisprudence, prioritizing documents that provided a deep insight into the legal frameworks governing family structures and their societal functions. Furthermore, logical, and technical-legal analyses were applied to these selected sources, enabling a detailed and systematic exploration of legal norms, principles, and their practical implications. This approach was underpinned by a strong theoretical foundation in epistemology, guiding the analysis towards a nuanced understanding of the family's role within the context of Russian society. Through this methodical selection and examination of sources, the study aimed to uncover the intricate dynamics of family functions, highlighting both legal and social perspectives.

3. Results

The scientific approach to studying family began to take shape in the middle of the 19th century and was determined by the development of sociology. Family was the subject of sociological science and was considered a unit of human society and the fundamental basis for the development of civil society and the state. The Soviet sociologist A.G. Kharchev (1979: 75) understood family as

“a historically determined system of relationships between spouses, parents, and children as a small social group, whose members are connected by marriage or parental relationships, a common life, mutual moral responsibility, and social necessity, which stipulates the social need for the physical and spiritual reproduction of the population”.

A more detailed definition of the family was developed by the sociologist N.D. Shimin. Shimin considered family a specific form of social life of people determined by the

economic system of society, based on marriage or kinship and including the entire set of existing relationships (between husband and wife, parents and children, different generations). It develops due to the joint versatile activities of its members, in which both the needs of society (the physical and spiritual reproduction of the human personality ensuring the joint functioning of people in the sphere of personal life) and the individual are realized (Shimin, 1989).

We believe that a family is a voluntary union of a man and a woman, based on the principle of reciprocity, love, and respect, to reproduce and raise offspring, which is the main unit for the construction and existence of society at a certain period of its historical development.

Family as a social institution has the following characteristics: specific social roles (husband, wife, father, mother, child, etc.); a special form (official marriage); public and unspoken norms typical of family members; and family values. In Russian doctrine, scholars identify three functions of family (reproductive, educational, and economic) (Agaltsova et al., 2016). L.B. Schneider (2000) identifies a wider range of functions. Schneider lists reproductive, economic, regenerative, educational, control, recreational, social, and psychotherapeutic functions, as well as the function of spiritual communication. In legal science, the essence of family and its constitutive features and functions are debatable. As a rule, the emphasis is laid on marriage registered in accordance with the established procedure, consanguinity, and cohabitation. Legal facts are consolidated in the doctrine that entails legal consequences. This forms a circle between law and legislation. Even in the Soviet family law, the definition of family was given by listing the grounds for its emergence (based on marriage or kinship) and its inherent characteristics (an association of persons related by mutual rights and responsibilities, mutual moral and material community and support, the birth and upbringing of offspring, running a common household) (Vorozheikin, 1974).

Article 1 of the Family Code of the Russian Federation of December 29, 1995 No. 223-FZ (State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, 1995) reproduces the constitutional norm on the protection of family and establishes the provision that family legislation is based on the need to strengthen family. Along with the main provisions of the code, it is not so much about family as it is about family members (men, women, minors, disabled family members, etc.). Surprisingly, the core act of family legislation (the Family Code of the Russian Federation) does not contain the family concept. Moreover, the code is devoid of a conceptual apparatus. Therefore, many scholars do not enter discussions about the essence of family but simply reproduce well-known formulations in their scientific works and commentaries on legislation.

Due to vague and ambiguous approaches to family as a social and legal institution, there are constant disputes in Russian doctrine regarding the need to consolidate such concepts as family and marriage, as well as their derivatives. Less frequent disputes concern fixing the mandatory and optional characteristics of family and its functions.

Many authors believe that it is unnecessary or difficult to define these concepts. M.V. Antokolskaya considers family an exclusively sociological and not legal phenomenon. In

Antokolskaya's opinion, it makes no sense to develop a starting definition for jurisprudence (Antokolskaya, 1996). However, law enforcement officers work with categories developed primarily by legal science. It is allowed to use special facts and skills from other sciences and areas of human knowledge only in the most difficult cases.

In some countries, the concept of family is fixed not only by national doctrine but also by law. According to Article 59 of the Code of the Republic of Belarus on Marriage and Family of July 9, 1999 No. 278-Z (House of Representatives of the Republic of Belarus, 1999), a family is understood as an association of persons related to each other by moral and material community and support, running a common household, and having rights and responsibilities arising from their marriage, close relationship, or adoption.

According to T.V. Shershen (2010: 17), "The concept of family should be consolidated due to both practical and theoretical reasons. It is also required to create an effective mechanism for the legal protection of family, ensuring its stability and sustainability in the Russian society and the state".

A.A. Ashin and M.A. Nekrasova propose to consolidate the definition of family at the level of federal law. They define it as

"An association or union of persons living together based on ethnicity, marriage, kinship, or adoption and guided by mutual respect and support, whose members have mutual personal non-property and property rights and obligations associated with a community of life, in which moral values and rules of conduct are formed that are protected by the state" (Ashin & Nekrasova, 2019: 12).

In our opinion, this definition lacks the features and functions necessary and sufficient for recognizing some community or association based on kinship, property, and other characteristics as a family and not any other form of cohabitation. Law enforcement practice ensuring the stability of family, civil, and other legal relations pays much attention to the mandatory and optional features of family. They lay the basis for developing the doctrinal (subsequently, legislative) concept of family.

Some authors consider it difficult or even impossible to fix such a definition in regulatory legal acts in connection with the development and transformation of the family institution. For example, there are same-sex marriage and cohabitation. In this regard, a question arises: Do these forms of implementing certain functions by individuals constitute family? Under Russian legislation, the answer is no. Cohabitation does not guarantee the same property rights for its parties as marriage. By virtue of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, marriage is regarded exclusively as a union of a man and a woman.

A traditional group or union is far from a family. Can a group of people living under the same roof but not related by marriage (kinship) be considered a real family? Hardly. Such groups may include military groups and persons living in orphanages, nursing homes, and other institutions. Therefore, connections that do not pursue goals typical of the institution of marriage and are not based on the principle of voluntariness are

difficult to classify as family-related. In this regard, we cannot agree with some Russian authors who propose to expand the concept of family. Yu.S. Kabanova (2020: 126) proposes to consolidate the following definition in the Family Code of the Russian Federation:

“A family is an association of individuals based on marriage or kinship, property, adoption, or other forms of placing children in a family, or the joint residence and household management, which should be protected by the state and whose members are connected by personal relationships of trust and common life and interests”.

The second part of the definition stating that a family includes not only persons related by marriage or kinship but also any persons living together, running a common household, and sharing common interests cannot be perceived positively since it violates the historically established norms of morality. This concept contradicts traditional values and may pose a threat to mental (spiritual, socio-cultural), demographic, social, and other types of security.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of November 9, 2022 No. 809 “On approving the Fundamentals of State Policy to preserve and strengthen traditional Russian spiritual and moral values” (President of the Russian Federation, 2022), a strong family is classified as one of the traditional values. Western values call into question the idea of a strong family, which leads to its erosion through destructive ideological influence on Russian citizens. A family is often regarded as one of the private-law communities (Kokova, 2016) along with legal entities of private law. Households, family business, and family entrepreneurship are common categories of economic science. For economics as a science, the economic function of any subject comes first. For legal science, this is not the only one and not the dominant function. According to Article 1 of the Family Code of the Russian Federation, family relationships are built on mutual love, respect, and assistance. Personal non-property relations are the most important in family relationships. Moreover, civil legislation is applied to property and non-property relations between family members that are not regulated by family law insofar as this does not contradict the essence of family relations. V.S. Nersesyants (1999) also dwells on the fundamental differences in relations between family members and members of civil society who are not related by blood.

A family is a relatively small and isolated group of persons, formed under specific property and kinship relationships, functioning according to public and unspoken rules based on existing traditions and social values.

According to a systems approach, family is viewed as a social, open, self-organizing, and self-regulating system (Kovalenko, 2012). If we consider family a functional self-regulating system that has its life cycle, then we need not so much to formulate a precise concept but determine the main functions of a family as a unit of society. Their feasibility analysis helps answer the following questions: What is a family? And What is its surrogate?

Part 1 of Article 31 of the Housing Code of the Russian Federation of December 29, 2004 No. 188-FZ (State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, 2004) contains a list of possible family members of the owner of a residential premises (spouse living together with the owner, as well as children and parents of the owner). The Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Articles 672, 1088, 1127, 1183, 1273, etc.) (State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, 1994) deals exclusively with family members of a tenant, owner, or testator. Federal Law of October 24, 1997 No. 134-FZ "On subsistence minimum in the Russian Federation" (State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, 1997) understands a family as persons related by kinship and/or property, living together and running a joint household. This law establishes the legal basis for determining the living wage in the country and provides state guarantees for citizens and other social protection measures. In the logic proposed by the legislator, family is of interest to the state and society exclusively in the context of the social policy it implements, or more precisely, in its permanent fight against poverty.

Indeed, poverty is a common problem for young, single-parent, and extended families, as well as families in difficult life situations. However, the role of the modern state is not limited to measures of social support. Surprisingly, the Soviet legislation used the same technique in an attempt to define family not in a law designed to regulate family relations but in a completely different act. The family concept was introduced in the Law "On compulsory military service" of 1930 (Central Executive Committee, Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, 1930). Family was defined as "a labor- or blood-related association of persons of different degrees of kinship, living together and running a common household or sharing budgets".

A comprehensive analysis of Russian legislation shows that each ministry and department, based on their competences and tasks, classifies as family members those persons in a way that is beneficial and suits them. This misguided practice developed back in the USSR has not been overcome to this day. In this connection, E.M. Vorozheikin (1974: 33) claims that "there cannot be several definitions of family in law for different branches. It must be universal".

Defects in legislation give rise to legal conflicts, some of which can only be resolved in court. According to the legal position developed by Russian courts, family members include children in relation to each other, i.e., brothers and sisters. A different understanding of this norm would mean a restrictive interpretation of law. The court's resolution that a brother and sister should be considered family members only if they are dependent does not correspond to the current legislation since the fact of relationship is not determined by the legislator due to the fact of being dependent. Kinship is an unconditional category, not dependent on the financial situations and obligations of family members towards each other.

Disputes regarding the maintenance obligations of family members sometimes cause difficulties for courts. Clause 48 of Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of December 26, 2017 No. 56 "On the application of legislation by

courts when considering cases related to the collection of alimony” (Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, 2017) enlists family members entitled to maintenance payments. In addition, the act clarifies the occurrence of maintenance obligations to actual caregivers. Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of April 23, 2019 No. 10 “On the application of Part 4 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation” (Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, 2019) states that when deciding whether persons belong to a family, the court shall consider family relationships and personal connections, periods of communication, the nature of their relationship, and other significant circumstances.

In our opinion, the doctrine is concerned not with a formal-legal but systemic understanding of the institution of family. Law and legislation are not identical phenomena. The existing conceptual apparatus not directly enshrined in federal law allows solving the main problems that arise in law enforcement practice.

Along with a special or legal understanding of family, V.A. Ryasentsev (1982) proposes to study the sociological understanding of this institution. This approach allows understanding the essence of family better and implementing state family, social, and other policies more effectively.

The legislation of other countries enshrines a sociological and even ideological understanding of family in their regulatory legal acts. According to Article 21 of the Constitution of Greece, family is the cornerstone of the preservation and advancement of the nation (Konstitutsiya Gretsii, 1975). Article 41 of the Constitution of Ireland recognizes a family as the natural primary and fundamental unit group of society. Family is also viewed as a fundamental moral institution (Konstitutsiya Irlandii, 1937).

An attempt to formulate a more general understanding of family, not limited to a list of legally significant facts, was made by Russian legislators. The Draft Federal Law “On the fundamentals of state support for family in the Russian Federation” developed by the Federation Council in 2007 (State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, 2007) proposes to consider a family an association of persons based on marriage or consanguinity, connected by a common life and mutual responsibility. This small addition to the definition (“mutual responsibility”) would have presented a family not as a union of individuals connected by mutual rights and obligations but as a new subject of law. At the doctrinal level, if family is singled out as an independent subject, it is done with reservations (as a self-organizing and self-regulating subject, as a special subject whose interests may not coincide with the interests of individual family members, etc.).

According to A.M. Rabetz, society is not ready to determine the legal personality of a family, either as a social institution or as a group of individuals, at the current level of legal thinking. Rabetz (2022) does not exclude the predominance of a new view on the legal personality of a family.

A.A. Mokhov also draws attention to the formation of the family institution as an independent entity along with the individual, society, and the state. In other words, it should become a separate addressee for the creation of family-centric legislation. In

Mokhov's opinion, the constitutional amendments of recent years, as well as strategic planning documents, cannot be implemented without changing the approach of society and legislators to the institution of family (Mokhov, 2023).

A detailed analysis of the basic approaches to family shows the following functions: biological, spiritual (mental), social, and economic. Thus, family exists in a system of relationships: personality – family – society – state.

Family functions are close or identical to those of the individual. This is no coincidence because any person is a social being historically adapted to living in a family, tribe, and society. Even an adult with basic skills could not survive outside a group for a long time. They gained this opportunity a little over a hundred years ago.

The biological (reproductive) function is the realization of one's biological purpose as a biological unit (the birth of children, procreation, and reproduction). The very etymology of the word "family" is directly related to the birth and upbringing of children. When describing this function, anthropologists and biologists usually use the following words and phrases: "biological predetermination", "heredity", and "human nature". Unlike animals, humans face the task of not only quantitative but also qualitative reproduction. In society, it is not the strongest that survives and produces offspring but rather the fittest (emotional intelligence, etc.).

Today, biological, social, spiritual, and economic functions are closely intertwined. The external conditions of a family's life (economic, social, and the use of certain technologies (for example, counter-reproductive) have a strong impact on its reproductive function, i.e., the reproductive potential inherent in adults by nature.

The spiritual function of family is the basis of its well-being. The Code of the Republic of Belarus on Marriage and Family fulfills the task of strengthening a family as a natural and basic unit of society following the principles of universal morality, preventing the weakening and destruction of family ties. Specialists in the field of pedagogy and psychology describing the spiritual (mental) function of family are guided by the following concepts: "family relationships", "family atmosphere", "personality development", "formation of mental processes", "psychotherapy", "roles", and "role behavior". Representatives of traditional religions view family as a small church.

The social function is among the main family functions. In the literature, the family institution is considered one of the three active forces in human socialization. Family is one of the oldest social institutions responsible for both current and intergenerational transmission of basic values and constituting the basis of society or its groups. We distinguish between general (traditions, customs) and individual (specific embodiment, refraction of traditions, social practices) aspects (Glazkova, 2015). Thus, K.P. Pobedonostsev (2003) considers it important to encourage people to enter into marriage since its goal is to fulfill the law of nature. Family is engaged in upbringing and education and organizes effective communication between family members and other persons. It also plans recreation and leisure activities and satisfies other non-material needs of its members. In industrial (let alone post-industrial) societies, the tasks of education and upbringing have been transferred to public and state institutions. However, family has

also preserved them. Within this function, care is taken for family members, including their health and well-being. To a limited extent, family members also provide social control. The social function is of great importance, and many authors claim that social kinship can give rise to family relationships (Svirin et al., 2023).

The economic function of family has been widely considered by sociologists, economists, and, in recent years, lawyers. The ability of individual family members, as well as the family as a whole, to own the means of production highlights the phenomenon of family entrepreneurship. In addition, any family constantly solves economic and household problems, acting as a regular consumer of goods (food, clothing, household appliances, etc.). Basic labor skills are formed and developed within family. Consequently, family is often described with the following statements: "the formation of labor culture", "production and labor activity", and "the development of skills".

Indeed, the development of an individual family function and its activity in implementing certain tasks is determined by both external circumstances (favorable and unfavorable socio-economic, political, and other living conditions) and the stage of the family's life cycle.

For a newly formed and young family, a biological function (namely, childbearing) comes to the fore. For a mature family, it is more important to take care of the education of their children, raising grandchildren, etc. At a certain stage of development, an established family actively forms its economic base.

As older family members approach the end of their life cycle, they become more concerned with consolidating and transmitting traditional values to future generations, passing on positive family experiences and sometimes property.

4. Conclusions

Based on our study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Today, the effective implementation of state family policy requires a legal understanding of the essence of family from the standpoint of a functional approach. When developing strategic plans and other documents, it is necessary to consider not only the legal facts that mediate individual family relationships but also the full range of social relations under study.
- To implement state family policy and ensure the stability of law enforcement practice, the concept of family needs to be established (at the level of doctrine and/or legislative level).
- Family should be regarded as a special subject of social relations. The identification of family (rather than its members) as an independent addressee of the policy being pursued will help to solve social problems.
- The functional approach allows us to determine four main functions that characterize family and distinguish it from other groups (communities): biological, spiritual

(mental), social, and economic. The demand and use of a particular function depend on several internal and external factors. The most important characteristic of a family is its life cycle (young family, mature family, etc.).

Bibliographic references

- Agaltsova, M. V., Bushev, A. Yu., & Voskobitova, M. R. (2016). Avtonomnoe tolkovanie Konventsii i sudeiskii aktivizm [Autonomous interpretation of the Convention and judicial activism]. In: **Rossiiskii ezhegodnik Evropeiskoi konventsii po pravam cheloveka** (Vol. 2, pp. 16-29). Moscow: Statut.
- Antokolskaya, M. V. (1996). **Semeinoe pravo** [Family law]. Moscow: Yurist, p. 8.
- Ashin, A. A., & Nekrasova, M. A. (2019). "K voprosu o ponyatii semi v nauke i zakonodatelstve Rossii" ["On the concept of family in the science and legislation of Russia"]. **Vestnik Cheboksarskogo filiala Rossiiskoi akademii narodnogo khozyaistva i gosudarstvennoi sluzhby pri Prezidente Rossiiskoi Federatsii**, 4 (19), 4-14.
- Central Executive Committee, Council of People's Commissars of the USSR (1930). **Law of August 13, 1930 No. 42/253b "On compulsory military service"**. Sobraniye zakonov [Collection of Laws] 1930 No. 40. Art. 424.
- Glazkova, T. V. (2015). "Semya v kontseptosfere russkoi kultury" ["Family in the conceptual sphere of the Russian culture"]. **Vestnik Chelyabinskoi gosudarstvennoi akademii kultury i iskusstv**, 4 (44), 56-61.
- House of Representatives of the Republic of Belarus (1999). **Code of the Republic of Belarus on Marriage and Family of July 9, 1999 No. 278-Z** (approved by the Council of the Republic on June 24, 1999). Available: https://mvd.gov.by/uploads/dgim/%D0%9A%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81_%D0%BE_%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%B5_%D0%B8_%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%BC%D1%8C%D0%B5.pdf
- Kabanova, Yu. S. (2020). "K voprosu o ponyatii semi v sovremennom rossiiskom zakonodatelstve" ["On the concept of family in modern Russian legislation"]. **Altaiiskii yuridicheskii vestnik**, 2 (30), 124-128.
- Kharchev, A. G. (1979). **Brak i semya v SSSR** [Marriage and family in the USSR]. Moscow: Mysl.
- Kokova, D. A. (2016). "Semya i semeinye pravootnosheniya" ["Family and family relationships"]. **Uchenye trudy Rossiiskoi akademii advokatury i notariata**, 1 (40), 156-159.
- Konstitutsiya Gretsii [The Constitution of Greece] (1975). Available: <http://worldconstitutions.ru/?p=153>

- Konstitutsiya Irlandii [The Constitution of Ireland] (1937). Available: <http://worldconstitutions.ru/?p=151&page=4>
- Kovalenko, A. V. (2012). "Issledovanie semi s tochki zreniya sistemnogo podkhoda" ["Family research from the viewpoint of a systems approach"]. **Diskussiya: Zhurnal nauchnykh publikatsii**, 12 (30), 19-23.
- Mokhov, A. A. (2023). "K voprosu o formirovanii semeinotsentrichnogo zakonodatelstva" ["On the formation of family-centric legislation"]. **Sovremennoe pravo**, 11, 5-9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.25799/NI.2023.42.86.001>
- Nersesyants, V. S. (1999). **Obshchaya teoriya prava i gosudarstva** [General theory of law and state]: Student's textbook. Moscow: Norma-Infra-M, p. 285.
- Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation (2017). **Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of December 26, 2017 No. 56 "On the application of legislation by courts when considering cases related to the collection of alimony"**. Available: <https://vsrf.ru/files/26293/?ysclid=lt8tv0ui3m543125561>
- Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation (2019). **Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of April 23, 2019 No. 10 "On the application of Part 4 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation"**. Available: <https://vsrf.ru/documents/own/27773/?ysclid=lt8u07z4p0438645426>
- Pobedonostsev, K. P. (2003). **Kurs grazhdanskogo prava. Chast vtoraya: Prava semeistvennyye, nasledstvennyye i zaveshchatelnye** [Civil law course. Part two: Family, hereditary and testamentary rights]. Moscow: Statut, p. 218.
- President of the Russian Federation (2022). **Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of November 9, 2022 No. 809 "On approving the Fundamentals of State Policy to preserve and strengthen traditional Russian spiritual and moral values"**. Sbornik Zakonodatel'stva Rossiiskoi Federatsii [SZ RF] [Collection of Legislation of the RF] 14.11.2022, No. 46, Item 7977.
- Rabets, A. M. (2022). "Mesto semi v pravovom prostranstve: Yuridicheskaya kharakteristika semi v Rossiiskoi Federatsii i v otdelnykh zarubezhnykh gosudarstvakh (normotvorcheskii opyt i problemy)" ["The role of family in the legal space: Legal characteristics of family in the Russian Federation and in some foreign countries (rule-making experience and problems)"]. **Lex Russica**, 75 (11 (192)), 100-111.
- Ryasentsev, V. A. (Ed.) (1982). **Sovetskoe semeinoe pravo** [The Soviet family law]. Moscow: Yuridicheskaya literatura, p. 33.
- Schneider, L. B. (2000). Funktsionalno-rolivaya struktura semeinykh otnoshenii [Functional and role-based structure of family relationships]. In: **Psikhologiya**

semeinykh otnoshenii. Kurs lektsii (pp. 128-178). Moscow: Aprel-Press, Izd-vo EKSMO-Press.

- Shershen, T. V. (2010). "O prave na semyu i probleme opredeleniya ponyatiya semi v sovremennom rossiiskom prave" ["On the right to have a family and the problem of defining family in modern Russian law"]. **Semeinoe i zhilishchnoe pravo**, 6, 14-18.
- Shimin, N. D. (1989). **Semya kak obshchestvennoe yavlenie: Opyt sotsialno-filosofskogo analiza** [Family as a social phenomenon: Socio-philosophical analysis]. Voronezh: Izd-vo Voronezh. un-ta, p. 21.
- State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (1994). **Civil Code of the Russian Federation of November 30, 1994 No. 51-FZ**. Sobranie Zakonodatel'stva Rossiiskoi Federatsii [SZ RF] [Collection of Legislation of the RF] 05.12.1994, No. 32, Item 3301.
- State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (1995). **Family Code of the Russian Federation of December 29, 1995 No. 223-FZ**. Sobranie Zakonodatel'stva Rossiiskoi Federatsii [SZ RF] [Collection of Legislation of the RF] 01.01.1996, No. 1, Item 16.
- State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (1997). **Federal Law of October 24, 1997 No. 134-FZ "On subsistence minimum in the Russian Federation"**. Sobranie Zakonodatel'stva Rossiiskoi Federatsii [SZ RF] [Collection of Legislation of the RF] 27.10.1997, No. 43, Item 4904.
- State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (2004). **Housing Code of the Russian Federation of December 29, 2004 No. 188-FZ**. Sobranie Zakonodatel'stva Rossiiskoi Federatsii [SZ RF] [Collection of Legislation of the RF] 03.01.2005, No. 1 (Part 1), Item 14.
- State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (2007). **Draft Federal Law of November 12, 2007 No. 481435-4 "On the fundamentals of state support for family in the Russian Federation"**. Available: <https://sozd.duma.gov.ru/bill/481435-4?ysclid=lt8u4ow07v839120670>
- Svirin, Y. A., Gorbunov, M. A., Malcev, V. A., & Kudinova, A. V. (2023). "Implicaciones jurídicas y sociales del establecimiento de la paternidad" ["Legal and social implications of establishing paternity"]. **Interacción y Perspectiva Revista de Trabajo Social**, 13 (1), 76-88.
- Vorozheikin, E. M. (1974). Semeinye pravootnosheniya [Family relationships]. In: Gribanov, V. P. (Ed.) **Sovetskoe semeinoe pravo** [Soviet family law] (pp. 31-61). Moscow: Yuridicheskaya literatura.