ABSTRACT
Transformations of modern Dagestan society affected the family and marriage sphere directly. Characteristic family and marriage sphere of transformation are reflected in the reproductive function of the family. The reproductive processes, factors that affect positively and negatively the state of the family and family behavior are actually for researching. Ignoring the problems in the family and marriage sphere, deteriorating the principles of reproductive behavior contributed to the emergence of negative trends in the family institute ultimately. The reproductive behavior and attitudes of the Dagestan peoples reveals in this the article. It is gave a sociological dimension to the real reproductive behavior of mothers. It is cited factors that affect the reduction and increase in the birth rate. It is showed changes in the planning of the future family that is characteristic of modern Dagestan society. The results of our research demonstrate the different reproductive attitudes characteristic for the Dagestan peoples. Social factors have a huge impact on the planning process of the desired and available number of children. The decrease in the birth rate in modern Dagestan society is as a socio and cultural problem. In addition, there is a weakening of the positions of family and marriage values, the destruction of the foundations of the traditional family. There is focus on the lack of children in the first years after the marriage in the mass consciousness and behavior of the Dagestan peoples. At the same time, a certain sector of respondents refers to a "career" type of family. Material, educational status and career is more important than family and family values for them.

Keywords: demographic processes, family and marriage sphere, family, fertility, reproductive behavior, Dagestan peoples.
The crisis of the modern family is largely due to significant changes in social life in general by the familist opinion. A revolution in the structure of social relations of an individual is largely determined by processes that complicate the social and group system of society, because groups formed on the socio-economic differentiation of society lose their role as a space within which relations between people are closed, behavior, motivation, as well as a value-symbolic structure by the researches. Such transformations are caused, firstly, by sharply increased rates of social transformations, which contribute to the loss of stability, certainty and uniqueness. Secondly, large social groups and their primary cells are less able to pass on their specific group culture to the individual coming out of their former cultural isolation. In other words, the current shifts in the relationship between the individual and the society go in the direction of greater elasticity, versatility, less rigidity of the human social ties and, therefore, create greater scope for the manifestation of his individuality. A new stage in the growth of the autonomy of the individual and the historical process of individualization of man are expressed in these shifts. At the same time, it must be clearly seen that individualization is often purely negative as growing loneliness, social disorientation of a person, expanding the possibility of manipulating his consciousness and behavior. But it can lead to a real exaltation of his individuality, the ability to make a creative, unique contribution to the life of society [2, p. 119-120].

The Russian family is being transformed at present time. The above indicates a decrease in the number of people who are oriented towards the establishment of an officially registered family, an increase in the age of marriage, an increase in the number of late marriages. The latter are of an unstable nature. All of the above directly affecting reproductive behavior and reproductive settings of a person. This situation, as a rule, contributes to the demographic crisis, which was clearly manifested in Russian society in the post-Soviet period. The Russian demographers and the familists focus on researching and analyzing the parameters, directions and reasons for the steady decline in the population for this reason. They "offer refined hypotheses and theoretical justifications for this process, but very rarely call it the main reason. This is the society's skeptical attitude to all without exception the semantic foundations of an ordinary family, supported by the aggressive and easily perceived ideology of a conscious, voluntary and socially-welcomed rejection of trades family values" [3, p. 29]. The Russian researchers concluded that the population of Russia is rapidly declining for analyzing current trends in the family institute, the nature of reproductive behavior and attitudes of Russians. A set of stereotyped explanations for the causes of this process already had existed. These are poverty, stressful uncertainty in the morrow, alcoholism, etc. Although "everything is much more complicated, because these, in general, the phenomena familiar to Russia today have combined with a fundamental revision of the notions of the meaning and values of family life, childbearing and the children themselves ... the force of impact of the change in the minds of people on all the parameters of modern Russian life completely ignored "[4, p. 57].

Thus, it can be said that the modern Russian family is very close, the forms of marriage and marital behavior characteristic of Western society, most often manifested in a civil marriage, or rather, in simple cohabitation. Famous Russian researcher S.V. Zakharov emphasizes that officially registered marriage loses its attractiveness in modern Russia, because it is observed that the alternative form of marriage is civil marriage. Although "it is known from the historical experience of Russia that the strength of unions based on voluntary consent, other things being equal, is lower than official marriages ... That is why from the professional camp of demographers, sociologists and politicians often follow a pejorative discriminatory attitude towards unregistered unions. The calls for "strengthening and reviving family values" are now more and more transformed in Russia into an appeal to prevent the further spread of "illegal cohabitation" [5]. And further, in the answer to the question "Are the new forms of marriage and family life already defective from the demographic point of view? " he writes that "the experience of a number of developed countries shows that the transition to a variety of types of marital relations is in line with the question growth of birth rate, when the habitual marriage adjoins the consensual union. There is a higher overall fertility in Europe countries today where the share of "extramarital" births is high "[6]. In other words, it can be assumed that the foundations of the traditional family are being destroyed. This thesis is partially confirmed by the results of ethnographic and sociological studies of this problem [7].

Thus, the research of the reproductive attitudes of Russians shows that the reduction in fertility is associated with the problem of value orientations of modern man. The values of children and the family way of life are gradually weakening against the background of growing importance of education, material success, career
and "career family", personal freedom, etc. The effective implementation of family-demographic policy measures is becoming increasingly difficult in this regard, because it is becoming increasingly difficult to influence people's value orientations. At the same time, it is necessary to note some positive points. The main of them is the preservation of two-thirds of the interviewed respondents, regardless of gender, age, educational level and material status of the orientation toward official marriage, as well as the desire of a significant percentage of Russians to have two or three children. The orientation towards marriage and a two – three child family among the majority of Russians surveyed should become the basis for the formation of modern family-demographic policy and guarantee its effective implementation. Comparison of the desired, expected and available number of children, taking into account age differentiation, financial situation and educational level and marriage status gives us grounds to say that a multifaceted family and demographic policy is needed to stabilize the demographic situation in the country. The program of material stimulation of fertility, of course, is constructive and promising proposed by V.V. Putin. But "the problem of low birth rate can not be solved without changing the attitude of the whole society to the family and its values .... And we must restore our ancient values of careful attitude to the family, native hearth "[8].

Based on the foregoing, there are sets forth the reproductive attitudes existing in the mass consciousness of the Dagestan peoples, as well as the motives for "having / not having children" in this article.

Empirical research base. The results of a sociological survey on the study of the traditional Dagestan family is the applied part of the research conducted by the author in 2016 in Botlikh, Derbent, Kazbek, Kayakent, Kizilyurt, Karabudakhkent, Kizlyar, Lak, Levashin, Novolak, Khasavyurt region, Derbent, Kaspysk, Kizlyar, Kizilyurt, Makhachkala, Khasavyurt, as well as identification of the factors of its destruction and development tendencies. N - 1323. The main method of collecting information was a questionnaire. The questions included in the questionnaire of the sociological survey were of a semi-closed nature. This is above provided the respondents with a wide choice to indicate their attitude to the family and marriage sphere. The survey was conducted by random selection. The sample was constructed taking into account the proportional representation of the Dagestan peoples in the structure of the republic population. All social strata were included taking into account the educational level and gender and age specificity, attitudes towards religion. Its representatively was determined by it.

RESEARCH RESULTS
Before proceeding to the analysis of the sociological material received, it should be noted that the specificity of reproductive behavior at the present time is the predominance of the orientation toward small childbirth with a low need for children and living conditions leading to its change. Such reproductive attitudes in the mass consciousness of Russians contributed to the formation of a narrowed type of reproduction of the population. In other words, the program of the demographic development of Russian society as a response to the unfavorable situation in the social sphere has established the most important role of reproductive activity, understood as a type of reproductive behavior of the population, providing in the future the growth of its number. Conditions of life that contribute to the realization of the need for children or impede for it, acting as a structural element of reproductive behavior [9, p. 359], form one of its two types. There is reproductive activity or reproductive passivity. The main factors in the development of the reproductive activity of the population as a whole are the activities of all the actors involved in this process. Firstly, these are the state, society and the business community in the formation of the appropriate "social order," the definition of goals and norms of reproductive behavior, adequate evaluation of the results of the reproductive process. Secondly, there is the activity of the population itself, the family with the direct implementation of reproductive function [10, p. 37].

I.F. Dementieva notes quite rightly that the radical reforms that took place in Russia in the 1990th of the 20th century drew the attention of state structures from everyday problems in the activity of a number of social institutions, including the Russian family. The reduction of attention to it led to the development of extremely adverse social consequences, including the growth of adolescent drug addiction, early motherhood and extramarital children, criminalization and juvenile delinquency, violence against children in the family, and social orphanage. Statistics give disappointing information about the progressive increase in the involvement of children in these antisocial processes. Thus, the number of underage drug addicts in Russia registered in medical institutions was 9,622 people in 2006, and toxic addicts was 21,263. The children born out of wedlock were 29,2% with the largest number of extramarital births from mothers to 20 years in 2006. The crimes were committed by 148600 minors aged 14-17 years in 2006 [ref. on: 11, p. 102].

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The lines of reproductive behavior are characteristics that allow us to judge reproductive behavior in the period preceding the birth of the first child and between the births of children. They represent a sequence of reproductive actions and events, conditioned by the magnitude and strength of the need for children and characterized by the prevention / interruption of pregnancy or rejection of them at various stages of the reproductive period [12, p. 133].

We share the point of view of B.M. Alimova, that "the process of transition from a large number of children to a one-and two-child family has gone far in the cities. There was a process of significant growth in the birth rate in cities only in 2010. Apparently, this is due to the introduction of maternal capital on the occasion of the birth of the second and subsequent children" [13, p. 51].

What trends are in the settings of the Dagestan peoples in the planning of children? Does the age of a person affect the desired and expected number of children? These and a number of other aspects of the demographic problematic led to the formulation of the question "When should the first child appear in the family?" The results of our sociological research show that every second person interviewed throughout the whole array does not have a clear understanding when planning children and adheres to the position as "at any time that seems appropriate for a particular family" (40.6%). Every fourth person interviewed throughout the whole array is focused on the birth of the child in the first year of marriage. Men (37.5%) and women (32.3%) married stand out prominently here in contrast to the bachelor subgroup (23, 6%) and unmarried women (14.1%).

"Social and material stability" is more important for unmarried respondents for planning a family. There are 25.6% of bachelors, 27.8% of single women, 29.7% of widows and 30.0% of widowers, in contrast from married (17.8%) and married (11.3%). If activities aimed at achieving personal economic benefits were seen as self-serving unworthy of a Soviet man and often regarded as a speculative one in the socialist period then the attitude toward business and private trade changes radically in the post-Soviet period. Moreover, this form of employment becomes prevalent, because the ability of an individual to extract economic benefits from certain circumstances becomes the main condition for success. It is called entrepreneurship. The family is as the main custodian and translator of social and moral values. Such a sharp change in the value orientations of society directly influenced the formation of family ideology. The Russian family today is under intense pressure from the new social norms, dictating a completely different logic of behavior that is different from the old one [14, p. 105]. Further, every eighth interviewed throughout the array indicated the need "to verify by spouses their relationship and confidence in their strength". The options vary from 10.5% of married men to 18.9% in the subgroup of widows.

The establishment of the attitude of the interviewed Dagestan people to the absence of children in the family is no less important in our research. We asked the question "How do you feel about childless families?" 45.7% of the respondents adhere to a position as "I feel sorry for them, maybe they can not have children for health reasons" according to the whole array. The position as "negatively, there must be a child in the family"(20,7%) take second place. The position as "positively, this is the right of every family" (19.7%) take third place. The proportion of those who share the first sentence among married men is 31.6%, bachelors - 36.0%, widows – 43.2%, married women – 45.7% and unmarried women – 58.6%. Every third interviewed among married people and every five interviewed among bachelors and married people and every five respondents among widows and every seven among unmarried women emphasized the need to have a child in the family. Statistically small proportion of respondents – 5.4%, 4.8% and 1.9% , respectively are of the opinion "positive, if people are good without children," "the woman's destiny is to become a mother", "negatively, the demographic problem in the country".

There are significant changes in the settings for extramarital motherhood in modern demographic behavior. Moreover, changes in views to a certain extent can be related to the liberalization of views on the family and marriage sphere the prevalence of free, non-binding relationships, especially in the youth environment. Distribution of early entry into sexual relations, the problem of alcoholism and drug addiction, freedom of morals negatively affect the understanding of family values, moreover, contribute to their erasure. Of course, there is the birth of a child is not considered to be extramarital in the Muslim regions if a religious marriage is concluded in the absence of registration in the registry office. In the opinion of Alimova B.M., the forms of marriage and family did not remain unchanged, because they changed in the same way as socio-historical formations changed: "There have taken place great changes both in society itself and in the sphere of marriage and family relations in the post-Soviet period. The ways of modernization selected in modern Dagestan society lead to the loss of ethno-cultural traditions. The condition of morality and morality worries
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the Dagestan society today. It is related not only to a particular family, but also to the entire modern society. The norms of behavior established in it and value orientations have a negative impact on the way of life of a certain part of the youth" [15, p. 48]. L.L. Rybakovsky notes among the reasons for the crisis of the family institute and the decline in the birth rate in Russia changes in reproductive attitudes, their gradually gaining strength under the influence of the media. There are taking place western samples of family, reproductive and sexual behavior in the consciousness of the Russian youth. The share of unregistered civil marriages increased in the 90th (they were 6,6% in 1994 and 9,0% in 2002). The number of extra-marital births increased. The age of the onset of sexual activity decreased. So, the share of extra-marital births was 14,6% in 1990, 21,1% in 1995, and it reached 29,5% in 2002. At the same time, the current Russian youth is more serious about creating "family nests" and giving birth to children. Firstly, the material problems should be solved. There is the acquisition of housing, its improvement, buying a car, getting education and a profession, and therefore, a well-paid job, and then expanding the family [16].

The position of the following question: "How do you feel about the illegitimate birth rate (when a woman decides to become a mother, not an official marriage)?" appeared thanks to the spread of the relatively tolerant attitude towards polygamy and the "second wife" institution in modern Dagestan society. 54,6 % of the respondents hold a negative position across the whole array. They think that "the child should grow up in a full family". 25,2 % of the respondents think the decision to give birth outside marriage is immoral. 22,8 % of the respondents condemn this act with the motivation that "an illegitimate child will be notorious and feel uncomfortable among peers". At the same time, 15.9% of those surveyed said that the out-of-wedlock birth is positive. They considered it "the free choice of every woman". 17,8 % of the respondents proceed from the premise that "every woman has the right to become a mother".

The establishment of the optimal age for marriage is equally important in this research because the author holds the position that the increase in the average age of the onset of childbearing in modern Russian society is directly determined by the increase in age (Table No. 1).

**THE FIRST TABLE**
The distribution of answers for question: "What age do you think is the most suitable for a woman to create a family?" (The answers are given by groups in percentages from total number of respondents)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variant of answers</th>
<th>18 years</th>
<th>19 years</th>
<th>20 years</th>
<th>21 years</th>
<th>22 years</th>
<th>23 years</th>
<th>24 years</th>
<th>25 years</th>
<th>26 years</th>
<th>27 years</th>
<th>28 years</th>
<th>29 years</th>
<th>30 years</th>
<th>After 30 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age for women</td>
<td>23,4</td>
<td>19,2</td>
<td>38,2</td>
<td>30,0</td>
<td>34,8</td>
<td>25,4</td>
<td>15,7</td>
<td>18,1</td>
<td>4,8</td>
<td>3,9</td>
<td>2,4</td>
<td>1,4</td>
<td>2,4</td>
<td>2,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age for men</td>
<td>4,6</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>6,2</td>
<td>8,0</td>
<td>13,6</td>
<td>21,5</td>
<td>27,1</td>
<td>46,5</td>
<td>24,5</td>
<td>20,9</td>
<td>12,9</td>
<td>7,5</td>
<td>10,3</td>
<td>5,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of the research show that according to interviewed Dagestan people, the respondents determine the optimal age of men to marry within the framework of 24 to 26 years with the largest indicator referring to 25 years. This position is explained by the fact that the man is the head of the family and the main function for providing it is laid on him. The age profile for women is much lower in contrast to men. It is varies from 19,2 % at the age of 19 to 38,2% in the context of 20 years. In other words, the age of marriage is growing from 18 to 25 years with regard to women with an insignificant difference in some sections. The optimal range is from 22 to 27 years for man. Then a decline occurs.

**CONCLUSION**
The foregoing positively raises the question of the Russian state's ability to exit the demographic crisis, and consequently, the formation of an effective mechanism capable of resolving a complex demographic situation. Of course, Russia has a huge margin of safety and the ability to overcome the demographic impasse and stimulate the birth rate. The authorities need to develop a concept of effective family and demographic policy aimed at ensuring stability, improving the quality of life and social health of Russians, improving reproductive behavior and attitudes in their mass consciousness and behavior. The measures taken are insufficient to achieve the purposes. The other ideological attitudes toward the family institution formed in the modern Russian society. They are not deeply analyzed in the Russia surnames. These attitudes caused...
the lack of the necessary attention and prediction of their consequences. The declaration of family policy does not yet indicate that urgent problems of a demographic, socio-economic nature can get a quick solution. Only understanding and understanding the value of the institution of a traditional family will solve the problem of demographic growth.

Thus, the conducted research shows the presence in the mass consciousness of Dagestan peoples of different reproductive attitudes. We can approve after consideration of the reflection of social factors on the process of planning the desired and available number of children suggests that the decline in fertility is mostly a socio-cultural problem with the weakening of values and attitudes of family. There are the predominant orientation is "to have children" in the first years after the marriage in the settings of the Dagestan people. Although a certain percentage of respondents can be classified as a "career family". Material, educational status and career are more important than family and family values for them. Apparently, the loss of certain family traditions and customs, especially in urban areas, compared with rural led to the formation of such attitudes. It should also be borne in mind that the horizon of women is limited to the lack of social communications. The focus of her interest is narrowed to the family. It can have negative consequences for the marriage itself as a whole. If a woman is busy in home affairs exclusively, that she realizes the existence of a consumer attitude towards herself against the background of a decrease in its authority at some point in time. Apparently, we should not overestimate the potential of a mother-housewife to carry out social control of a child as a criterion for good, quality education, however, as well as comfortable living conditions provided by a non-working wife and mother, do not always contribute to strengthening family-marriage relations and reproductive attitudes.

REFERENCES