

SOCIOLOGY

Pavlov B.S., Bondareva L.N.

**“FATHERS AND SONS” IN THE
URALS: SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF
ADULTHOOD AND COOPERATION**

Pavlov B. S. The Russian Federation (Russia), Yekaterinburg, Professor, Doctor of Philosophy, Leading Researcher of the Institute of Economics, Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (UB RAS), current member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (RANT) and International Academy of Acmeologic Sciences (IAAS).

Bondareva L.N. The Russian Federation (Russia), Yekaterinburg, Candidate of Economy, Professor of the Management department of the Russian State Vocational Pedagogical University (RSVPU)

Abstract

This article deals with the analysis of the topical problems connected with the traditional relations of “fathers and sons” in parental families. Particular attention is given to the diagnosis and prevention of socio-economic and educational risks and deviations in the process of youth socialization, as well as to the enduring role of child, juvenile and youth labor in the process of their maturation. The material is based on the results of public opinion polls conducted by the authors of the paper in 2008-2015 in the cities and towns of the Urals.

Keywords: family, socialization, juvenile, student, deviants, “fathers and sons”, social risks, child labor, the Urals.

An enduring interest in the problem of “fathers and sons” is predetermined first of all by the significance of the process of socialization of young generations in the reproduction of social life in Russia. In the first place, it deals with the reproduction of labor, cultural, moral and, naturally, demographic potentials of the society

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

corresponding to the current and long-term goals and objectives of its development. The most important objective, content and result of the socialization process of a young person is his/her achievement of a definite and sustainable degree of social maturity, implying the individual's perception of meaningful social experience, the formation of value orientations and attitudes in principal spheres (types) of life activity that primarily include labor, family and domestic life.

In their time, the classics of social and economic thought noted that a family represents a miniature picture of those same opposites and contradictions, in which the society moves [1, v. 21, p. 70]. Each specific family is a unique living cell of the social organism. The community faces the common socio-economic "diseases" affecting life activity of the families making up this community. The "illness" of the society causes the "illness" of most families. What can be done for the families under such conditions? What can help consolidate family bridges of "intergenerational continuity"?

First of all, it is necessary to approach the problem of "family-children" and "fathers-children" based on the phenomenon which is quite undesirable for the family and known as *social risks*. According to the famous Ural sociologist E.S. Barazgova, risk minimization task brings this problem from the scope of mathematical calculation to the domain of the social system analysis. In the scholar's opinion, "the assessment of the degree of any technical risk depends on the adequacy of a view of the place and role of the object or process constituting a potential threat to the social system" [2, p. 8].

Nowadays it is justifiably stated that sociological approach becomes a principal one in riskology. At the present stage of the community development, both the sphere of each person production and the process of society reproduction also become a sphere of risk.

We will try, for example, to sketch different kinds and situations of risk accompanying the process of socialization of our contemporary – a young citizen of Russia (scheme 1).

Component periods	Risk elements, situations, conditions and objects
<i>A. Passing of the primary socialization age</i>	
Preconceptional period of development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - life activity conditions of potential parents; - virtual and bipolar gender variability; - the nature of subject-subject interaction; - the probability of unfavorable gene

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

	<p>heredity; - the probability of genetic incompatibility;</p>
Perinatal life	<p>- the conditions of intrauterine development; - the probability of acquiring congenital malformation; - the conditions of delivery; - the conditions and nature of care at the maternity hospital;</p>
Preschool age	<p>- housing and valeological conditions of newborn child care in the family; - the degree of medical and pediatric patronage; - the probability of mother and child's epidemiological infection; - the development of healthy way of life in the family; - mother's decision to resume her work in social production; - the nature of inclusion of the father in taking care of his child and getting involved in his child's upbringing; - a decision on the degree of grandparents' attraction to child care and education; - the probability of social and living injury of the child; - the quality of the educational environment at preschool; - the line of development of primary socio-cultural needs; - a purposeful development and containment of natural temperament manifestations; - the nature and conditions of manifestations of instincts, inclinations, abilities; - the level of access to PC.</p>
Junior school age [3].	<p>- a decision on the second child conception; - the choice of school; - the choice of training programs' orientation; - the level of cultural, professional and humanist development of the first school teacher; - the danger of traffic accidents; - the danger of the child's physical and</p>

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

	mental overload;
Middle school age [4,5].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the choice of supplementary (in addition to school) training programs, as well as programs designed for cultural and physical development; - the deformation of intergenerational relations in a parental family; - the risk of being raped; - the risk of falling victim to a serial killer, sadistic manifestations, robbery;
Senior school age [6,7].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - anomie to learning activity; - the danger of joining groups characterized by asocial behavior; - the risk of suicidal moods; - the danger of acquisition of parasitic lifestyle, “unnecessary” and “non-obligatory” participation in socially useful labor; - the danger of alcohol and drug addiction; - the system of life ideals, role models;
<i>B. Passing of the resocialization (conceptual socialization) age</i>	
Occupational training [8,9].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the choice of future profession; - the choice of a particular institute of higher education (educational institution) for occupational training; - the choice of means (financial, organizational, etc.) aimed at achieving the objectives; - the focus of vital interests and aspirations;
Pre-marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the risk of forming phobia of women or men; - the development of sexual impotence; - the risk of infection with venereal diseases; - the age requirement for marriage;
Family foundation [10,11].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the deformation of views of optimal and acceptable family model; - the focus on a specific nature of marital and family relations; - the focus on this or that parenthood status;
Adaptation in the sphere of production [12,13].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focus, content and nature of additional education, additional occupations;
Assimilation into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the nature of preferences in the sphere of

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

culture	leisure-time activities; - the degree and focus on spiritual needs.
---------	--

Scheme 1. Modern social and valeological risks of
socialization of children in Russian families

Analyzing the juvenile behavior against a background of society of adults, one cannot but take into account the specifics of the teenager physiology. The juvenile period is characterized by, *firstly*, an intensive physical and physiological development of the body as a result of the mutual influence of growth and sex hormones; *secondly*, the particular condition of the nervous system, when the neural processes often predominate over inhibition. Psychological transformations characteristic of the juvenile period occur against a background of ontogenetic changes in the organism. The adolescent psychology manifests itself also in the hatred to one's personality and hostility towards the surrounding world, the propensity to suicidal ideation, thoughts and actions. In addition, this period is characterized by a number of new internal attractions to secret, forbidden and unusual things, going beyond the usual and orderly everyday life.

The present paper is based on a range of integrated regional studies of family relations in the Uralic families conducted by the authors of the article in 2008-2015 at the Institute of Economics, Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. In particular, the following studies have been conducted under the guidance of and personal participation of the authors of the present paper:

- *in 2008* – three categories of respondents in 7 cities and 14 villages of Perm, Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk oblasts were surveyed using the authors' questionnaires: a) middle and senior school pupils attending urban schools – 900 people; b) middle and senior school pupils attending rural schools – 540 people; c) parents of those asked pupils attending city schools – 770 people. – **“Ural-1”**;

- *in February-March 2013* – the social survey was carried out. It involved 510 middle and senior school pupils attending 15 comprehensive schools of Yekaterinburg (Kirov region) and 300 pupils attending 9 schools in the closed town of Lesnoy (Sverdlovsk Oblast). The survey was aimed at analyzing the processes of socialization and preparation of young citizens for the future adult life (boys – 46%, girls – 54%) – **“Ural-2”**;

- *in 2014* – based on the representative sample in Yekaterinburg and Chelyabinsk, 150 experts in the system of public education of children, adolescents and youth were surveyed,

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

including: 50 providers of educational work in comprehensive secondary schools, 50 teachers of two Ural state pedagogical universities (in two cities specified) and 50 researchers involved in the study of youth problems – “*Ural-3*”;

Along with psychophysiological peculiarities of youth (*adolescent*) age, there is an objective fact, causing the deviant behavior of contemporary young citizens. It deals above all with the deformation of the “socialist” morality and morals in the Russian society. Young people, as well as the society of adults in whole, are experiencing the crisis of values. Information and cultural space surrounding the young man today is full of propaganda of the utilitarian values of consumer society, in which aggression and violence are regarded as “legal” means of achieving objectives. A hero of our time is a “negative leader” – a selfish, cynical, but *successful and prosperous person, acting regardless of any means*.

However, having lost all practical significance, acquiring a negative meaning, old values have not disappeared from consciousness. New values (“freedom”, “democracy”, “market economy”, “equal opportunities”, “private property”, “jural state”, etc.) have not been understood and accepted by many people yet. First of all, this is due to the fact that in their practical importance they are mainly connected with negative phenomena, negative feelings and senses. During the past decades, social general state of most young people (*it refers primarily to young Russians*) can be described using such terms as “frustration”, “pessimism”, “uncertainty”, “helpless”, “apathy”, “confusion”, “anger”, “aggression”, “extremism”, “terrorism”, etc. [14]

Due to social dissonance between the due, acceptable and possible, a significant part of minors comes to a particular moral and behavioral deadlock. To prove our statements, it is necessary to observe the results of our studies.

Among other questions, 510 pupils in Yekaterinburg and 300 pupils in Lesnoy (“*Ural-2*”) were offered to answer the following question: “*What do you fear most of all?*” The respondents had to choose no more than TOP 10 variants among the list of 20 different dangers and threats to life. The following table shows the answers divided into two groups of our respondents (% of total respondents in each city; in the numerator – the answers of the respondents from Yekaterinburg, in the denominator – from the closed city of Lesnoy):

TOP 10 “fears” of the Ural teenagers

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

- fear of losing parents	- 86 / 78
- fear of illness, parents' injury	- 67 / 58
- fear of losing friends	- 43 / 49
- fear of physical violence, being injured	- 46 / 40
- fear of being put into prison, colony	- 39 / 32
- fear of being unjustly accused of a crime, in the society	- 38 / 35
- fear of being held hostage as a result of a terrorist attack	- 33 / 35
- fear of getting addicted to drugs	- 31 / 26
- fear of being robbed at home, apartment, in the garden	- 30 / 29
- fear of failing to enter a university, college after school	- 25 / 52

Firstly, the overwhelming majority of the Ural adolescents consider a matrimonial factor as a priority value manifesting itself predominantly in the general state of a parental family, stability and reliability of material and economic environment accompanying it, on the one hand, and a social environment comfort, immediate surround of young people, on the other hand [15]. *Secondly*, numerous risky factors of urban environment of the Ural cities (*however, as in most other Russian regions*) form and maintain permanent personal fears of children and adolescents of ecological and valeological nature. From the standpoint of the due, such fears will result in the formation of the basis of self-preservation behavior of personality, adolescents' desire to save their health [16].

Finally, *thirdly*, the process of socialization of modern Russian youth is accompanied by a number of asocial manifestations both in the parental family and in the anonymous environment of the urban community. Taking into account the imperfections of the juvenile law, the absence of effective family interaction technologies and public education provokes (*or rather, does not prevent*) wide spread of illegal and asocial behavior both of urban minors and of cohorts of urban youth having obtained the legal rights of adulthood (nationality) [17].

Adulthood is not only the age period, but also participation in labor and taking on family responsibilities. However, without adequate preparation for adulthood, including family life, or if the established positions or behavioral models of youth cannot be adapted to changing social conditions, adolescence can become a

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

period of lost opportunities and increased risk from a medical point of view. Based on the self-assessments of our young respondents-villagers (*“Ural-1”*), we can state that by the 10th-11th form 53% of total respondents have “not learned” to cook borsch, 60% – to cook pies and 83% – to prepare jam and pickles. It should be noted that it does not deal with urban girls enjoying the public catering services, but rather with the villagers who are “close to the earth”, to natural management.

According to the poll *“Ural-2”*, both the household and urban adolescents in the Urals *“do not overwork”*. Regarding the question *“What kind of housework and gardening do you regularly do (more or less constantly)?”*, the responses of the pupils attending two Ural cities are as follows (% of total respondents in each city; in the numerator – the answers of 510 respondents from Yekaterinburg, in the denominator – the answers of 300 respondents from the closed city of Lesnoy):

a) housework:

- I get rid of dust using a vacuum cleaner - 67 / 64
- I clean and wash up dishes - 65 / 66
- I buy food regularly - 49 / 51
- I tidy up the room, clean the floor - 46 / 46
- I do the cooking (soup, the second course) - 32 / 32
- I do the ironing - 27 / 28

б) gardening:

- I water vegetables, flowers, berries - 51 / 39
- I gather “labor-consuming” berries (sea-buckthorn, currants, etc.) - 37 / 33
- I weed vegetable patches - 33 / 26
- I dig the ground, vegetable patches - 27 / 23
- I stoke (at home, in the Russian bath) - 21 / 17
- I am responsible for cooking - 13 / 13

в) chores done either about the house or garden:

- I look after pets (dog, cat, etc.) - 59 / 55
- I help repair some things at home, in the garden - 35 / 36
- I nurse younger brothers, sisters - 32 / 33
- I nurse elderly relatives (grandmother) - 22 / 19
- I bed out (look after) seedlings, flowers - 17 / 15
- I look after the car, motorcycle - 12 / 10

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

Comparing the degree of involvement in household chores of rural and urban adolescents, one can state the following. A particular “rural syndrome” has its antipode – “city syndrome”, with less perceptible, but socially equally or even more negative features-symptoms. First of all, it deals with *the temptations of parasitism* provoked by real opportunities to live in the city (*in a big city above all*) for months and years (*or even for life*) without doing any work. This leads to a direct moral decay either of parents or of their children. The possibility of domestic consumerism (i.e. total focus in all everyday trifles only on the service sector) makes its “contribution” to the alienation of the citizen from labor activity. It results in the appearance of whole generations of infantile children unable to common self-service, with the relevant changes in the state of mind [19].

“Intellectualism” of a contemporary adolescent, a large amount of acquired knowledge is often achieved at the cost of full release from his/her household chores and in the process of schooling. Meanwhile, the problem of labor education is inherently connected with the formation of social maturity of adolescents, far from being synchronous with the acceleration of physical development and information acquisition. Therefore, it is necessary to prioritize labor education contributing both to the formation of respectful attitude towards material values and labor and to the education of sense of duty and responsibility to oneself and the surrounding representatives of the older generation.

According to K.D. Ushinsky, “a human’s need for labor is inherent, but it can amazingly flare up or die out, depending on the circumstances, and particularly in accordance with those influences that surround the man in childhood and adolescence... However, education should not only command a pupil’s respect and love to labor, but rather help him/her form a habit of labor, since efficient and serious work is always hard...” [20, p. 156-157].

The study “*Ural-3*” has provided an opportunity to find out the respondents’ opinion concerning the reasons of widespread homelessness in the Russian regions and ways (means) of social rehabilitation of children. One of the questions was as follows: “*Why do you think many children leave their families, lose touch with their parents and become homeless? Specify the main (3-4) reasons for each “diagnosis of reasons”*”. Here are the answers of our experts (% of total respondents – 150 people):

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

Diagnosis I. Parents and family are to “blame” [21, 22].

- they have a complicated family situation (parents drink, quarrel) - 78
- a cruel treatment of children - 66
- parents don't understand them, live as if they are strangers - 56
- the appearance of a stepmother, stepfather in the family - 42
- the loss of parents (death or imprisonment) - 44
- the lack of money in the family, even for children's needs - 27
- the absence of parents due to frequent business trips of parents - 12
- leaving of the family for another place, with the loss of accommodation, work - 13

Diagnosis 2. The street, school, teenagers themselves are to “blame”: [23, 24]

- the influence of street friends on the child - 72
- addiction to drugs, alcohol - 62
- the desire to be free, without any rules and regulations - 48
- teenagers themselves, their apathy and spinelessness are to blame - 28
- they want to imitate “cool” guys who know how to “make money” - 37
- gangs of teenagers have influence in the city, region - 34
- they have problems with learning, spoiled relationships with teachers - 15
- incorrect work of police and law-enforcement agencies - 13

According to psychiatrists, the first escapes by adolescents from families are due to their fear of punishment or are a protest reaction, which afterwards turns into conditioned-reflex stereotype. The main reasons may include: a) the result of inadequate supervision; b) the desire to have fun; c) as a protest reaction to excessive demands in the family; d) as a reaction to the lack of attention on the part of family and friends; e) as the alarm and fear reaction to punishment; f) the result of fantasy and dreaminess; g) as a consequence of brutal treatment on the part of friends; h) as an unmotivated attraction to reverse the situation following from boredom, weariness, etc.

After escaping from home, many girls become juvenile prostitutes. As they do not have an opportunity to earn their living, procurers pick them up immediately. It happens that an adult man

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

creature involves mentally ill girls or disadvantaged girls in the group, trains them to drugs, passes them from hand to hand, and then sells to procurers or becomes a procurer himself. Juvenile prostitutes see no alternative and do not even look for any way out. Sometimes they grieve only for the loss of their group where they felt at least some male attention and would agree to return there again and “serve” everyone [25; 26].

N.N. Pirogov emphasized that “the final aim of reasonable education should lie in a gradual transformation of a child’s clear understanding of the surrounding world and mainly public one, i.e. the world in which he/she will have to act in future. It is first and foremost. Then such understanding should result in the formation of good instincts of children’s nature in their conscious aspiration for ideals of truth and good. Finally, the task of education as a result of both should include a gradual formation of modern moral beliefs, training of strong and free will, and consequently training of those civil and human virtues, which constitute the best decoration of time and society” [27, p. 174].

The daily educational work of older generations of Russians with the younger one indicates that CONVERSATION is still the main means of influence. In terms of the study “*Ural-2*” young respondents from two Ural cities were offered to answer the following question: “*What topics from the proposed list have you discussed with your parents? The number of answers is not limited*”). The results are presented in table 1:

Table 1

**Content of parents’ conversations with adolescents in
the Ural cities**

(% of total respondents for each group)

Topics of “educational” conversations between “fathers and sons”	Groups			
	Per cities in whole		Lesnoy	
	Yekaterinburg	Lesnoy	Boys	Girls
<i>I. On moral and ethical behavior</i>				
On the necessity to study well	82	75	73	77
On the necessity to clean up after oneself (in the room, clean shoes)	71	63	58	68
On respect one’s elders	46	47	47	47
On the inadmissibility of using obscene words	42	41	44	38
On the culture of relationships between boys and girl	31	37	31	40
On compassion upon the weak, younger, sick people	28	27	27	26
On the danger of addiction to gambling	22	25	32	20
<i>II. On health and self-preservation behavior</i>				
On the health hazard of addiction to smoking	43	44	46	43
On the health hazard of addiction to alcohol	36	38	42	35
On the necessity to brush teeth every day and do morning exercises	34	34	33	35
On the health hazard of addiction to drugs	33	33	36	30
On the health hazard of overeating and on sure nutritional level	32	31	21	39
On the necessity to persistent medical examination	13	15	11	19

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

Successful socialization is impossible without improving the creative activity of an emerging personality both in life self-determination and in the achievement of the chosen values and positions. Moreover, life self-determination presupposes not only the fact of established values, positions of the emerging personality, but also a balanced assessment of real possibilities for their implementation – a somewhat real “planning” and “designing” of the process having to do with the passing of one’s own course of life.

Summing up the results represented in the article, we will take the liberty of saying that in contemporary Russia the family as an institution of socialization of young generation of Russians (*in our case, the citizens of the Urals*) preserves its undoubted priority among other factors and institutions ensuring stability of the society. It is necessary to mention that nowadays we are dealing with the generation of young Russians (*particularly in the Urals*) who are not so pessimistic (unlike the so-called “lost generations” of Europe). They believe and hope that they will not remain all alone in case of deformation of their life plans and occurrence of acute life problems. The overwhelming majority of adolescents hope for assistance, support provided by their nationals – Russians. In his speech, V.V. Putin stressed that “every law-abiding citizen has the right to demand reliable legal guarantees and state protection only in a free and fair society. And, undoubtedly, the ensuring of human rights and freedoms is crucial both for the development of the economy and for the socio-political life of Russia” [28].

References:

- [1] Marx K., Engels F. Collected Works. 2nd ed. V. 21.
- [2] The educational system of Sverdlovsk Oblast in the 90-ies: Development risks / Barazgova E. S., Barazgov K.B., Kozlovskaya O.V. - Yekaterinburg: Uralskoe izdatelstvo, 2001. P. 8.
- [3] Pavlov B.S., Sentyurina L.B. Demographic health of population as a basis of social and economic development of the region // Journal of economic theory. 2006. № 04. P. 151-155.
- [4] Gartman N.A., Kozlov V.N., Pavlov B.S., Anisimov S.A., Ivanova V.F. and others. Social protection of handicapped children in the region (based on the materials of sociological studies in Chelyabinsk Oblast). - Chelyabinsk, Management institute of the Russian State Vocational Pedagogical University, Chelyabinsk State University. 1998. - 204 p.

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

- [5] Pavlov B.S. Transformation of the family institution in the Urals in terms of social and economic destruction //The economy of the region. 2013. № 3. P. 121-131.
- [6] Pavlov B.S. Urban and rural students in the Urals: problems of social and settlement assimilation // Economic and social changes: facts, trends, forecast 2015 № 1. P. 88-98
- [7] Pavlov B.S. Destruction of family relations in the mirror of sociological analysis // Society and power. 2013. № 4. P.27-35.
- [8] Pavlov B.S., Bondareva L.N. On the problems of reproduction of the rural population in the Urals // Agrarian Bulletin of the Urals 2013, № 12. P. 90-94.
- [9] Pavlov B.S. Valeological general state and education of teenagers in a parental family in the Urals // Society and power. 2015. № 2. P. 22-30.
- [10] Pavlov B.S., Kostina N.B. The influence of intergenerational relations in the family on the labor practices of adolescents: empirical research experience // Society and power. 2014. № 3. P. 21-28.
- [11] Pavlov B.S. Premarital behavior of the Ural youth // Russia and modern world. 2013. № 3. P. 144-153
- [12] Pavlov B.S. Deviant subculture of students of the Ural institution of higher education // The economy of the region. 2014. № 3. P. 110-118
- [13] Artyuhov A.V., Pavlov B.S., Stozharov A.V. Family of northerners: traditionality and innovations (based on the sociological studies of families in the cities and towns of the Russian North). Yekaterinburg-Salekhard: Russian State Vocational Pedagogical University. 1999. – 208 p.
- [14] Pavlov B.S. Over a dangerous “social Pridonie” (on the deviant subculture of adolescents) // Sociological studies. 2013. № 2. P. 69-80.
- [15] Pavlov B.S. Family and self-preservation behavior of youth // The economy of the region. 2008. № 12. P. 109-122.
- [16] Pavlov B.S. Family and self-preservation behavior of youth // The economy of the region. 2008. № 12. P. 109-122.
- [17] Pavlov B.S., Zvereva G.L. Problems of social rehabilitation of urban adolescents in terms of deviant youth subculture // Herald of Chelyabinsk State Pedagogical University. 2007. № 14. P. 124-133.
- [18] Pavlov B.S. Labor of a young mother in the Urals: social and economic analysis // EKO. 2012. № 9. P. 139-152.

**3rd International scientific-practical conference
«Innovations in science, technology
and the integration of knowledge» 2016**

- [19] Pavlov B.S. Consumption and consumerism of youth in the “interior” of parental families’ poverty (based on the Urals) // EKO. 2013. № 7. P. 128-138.
- [20] Ushinsky K.D. Selected pedagogical works. - M.: Prosveshchenie, 1968.
- [21] Pavlov B.S., Razikova N.I. “Fathers and sons” in the urban family: communication or alienation // Discussion. 2012. № 10. P. 110-119.
- [22] Pavlov, Boris S.; Saraykin, Dmitry A. Adolescent Health in a Parental Family in the Urals//Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Russian Sociology/ Editor-in-Chief V. Mansurov, Moscow, 2014. – (474 p). P. 418-423.
- [23] Talalaeva G.V., Zapariy V.V., Pavlov B.S., Shibin A.V. Self-preservation behavior of young people in the society. Yekaterinburg, 2007. 66 p.
- [24] Pavlov B.S., Talalaeva G.V. Narcotization of youth as social and biological problem in the region (based on the cities and towns of the Urals). Yekaterinburg: Russian State Vocational Pedagogical University, 2004. 96 p.
- [25] Pavlov B.S., Korolev E.G. Children homelessness as a result of problems occurring in a parental family // Herald of Chelyabinsk State Pedagogical University. 2005. V. 8. № 1. P. 64-69.
- [26] Pavlov B.S. Family problems – a basic determinant of extrafamilial public education of children in Russia: based on the materials of sociological studies. Yekaterinburg: Russian State Vocational Pedagogical University, 2009.
- [27] Pirogov N.N. Selected pedagogical works. M. : Pedagogika. 1985.
- [28] Ros. gazeta. 2005. 26 April.