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WHAT DOES THE SIXTH TECHNOLOGICAL PARADIGM MEAN FOR THE FAMILY INSTITUTE IN RUSSIA?

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Abstract. The article analyzes the family institution transformation, the cause of which is technological development. The analysis is carried out by using the statistics on territory of the greater Urals for a significant historical period of time (250 years) as an example. The results of the analysis allowed us to conclude that there is a close connection between the world economic structure and demographic transition, as well as the change of technological structures with the phases of demographic transition. Another result of the study is the contradiction fixation between the need for further technological development of Russia, in the prevailing difficult conditions, and the preservation of traditional society. Russia is a country with a catching-up type of technological development today, while the country has a multi-layered economy. Multiculturalism in Russia, on the one hand, contributes to the preservation of the traditional type of family, while on the other hand it fixes the technological gap, because there is an accumulation of old technologies, which further aggravates the contradictions between productive forces and production relations. The socio-economic sphere complication in the new technological order presupposes the formation of a new economic model that should correspond to the new world economic order. Scientific and technological progress or new industrialization always contributes to the formation of a new labor division structure, in which there will be practically no place for outdated skills of people specializing in old technological ways. Consequently, these people, territories will be outside the framework of the new economic model. The existing contradictions require special attention on the part of state institutions to strengthen the family institution role at the present stage of economic development. Whereas, without due attention, the change of technological and world economic patterns can lead to increased negative consequences both for the family institution and for the country development as a whole.

Keywords: demographic transition; family institution; world economic structure; technological structure; economic development; catching up economy.

JEL codes: I25; J11; P46.

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