

## ABSTRACT

### Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the Specialty 6D030100 "Jurisprudence"

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#### "Institute of paternity in the Republic of Kazakhstan: problems of legal support"

**Research rationale.** In the modern world, during the period of economic turbulence, grow of different internal and external threats, crisis of generally accepted moral and cultural values a person seeks to find unyielding support that provided protection and defense for centuries. That institutional support is a family, although it's underlying principles was continuously challenged for the last 50-60 years. However, the family is still the place for personal fulfillment and where a person may become a citizen and member of a society.

In recent years, it is the family institution that captures interest of science. Traditionally, many research papers are devoted to the study of the rights and freedoms, as well as to the legitimate interests of children. The analysis of the problems of motherhood, as a part of the inseparable bond "mother-child", is also of steady interest.

In this context deliberate attention towards the institution of paternity is unexpected. In earlier times family issues in most cases were considered through the prism of guaranteeing and protecting the interests of the child, and motherhood was considered as essential part for the development of the institution of childhood, but now the world becomes aware of importance of fatherhood as well. So, without paternity there can be neither motherhood nor childhood.

The Republic of Kazakhstan pays close attention to family support issues. In accordance with the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": a new political course of a consolidated state", the country accepted policy to accelerate modernization and industrialization, which is stipulated in the Concept for Kazakhstan's entry into the 30 most developed countries in the world. Kazakhstan intends to use a 15-20 year "window of opportunity" to implement five strategic directions: develop human capital, improve the institutional environment, establish a knowledge-based economy, develop modern infrastructure and extent international integration. On December 6, 2016, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan signed a Decree that introduced the Concept of Family and Gender Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan 2030. The Concept outlines achievements of family, marriage, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood policy for 2006-2016, and a range of measures to improve family policy as an integral part of Kazakhstan's social policy that is a set of principles, merits and measures of organizational, economic, legal, scientific, informational and personnel character aimed to improve conditions and increase the quality of family life.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the Year of Youth, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev stressed that: "Together with the institution of motherhood, it is important to develop the institution of paternity, to form in young men a sense of responsibility for their family. It is necessary to provide accessible psychological and counseling assistance in all aspects of family relations. Our particular concern is the issue of family breakdown. Scientists, social activists, and mass media should pay serious attention to these issues."

Awareness of paternity importance leads to the necessity of scientific understanding of legal support, guarantees, enforceability and protection since:

1. The institution of the family is in deep crisis. In Kazakhstan, marital breakdowns become normal even for the families with children. For 9 months of 2018, the judicial authorities satisfied 24 614 civil claims for divorce involving the underage (in 2017, 35 727). Statistically, in average, there are 1.9 children in any household and during 9 months of 2019 approximately 46,766 children were transferred to the category of children raised in single-parent families [Committee for the Protection of Children's Rights of the Republic of Kazakhstan *//do*]. In fact, every third marriage ends in divorce, and the number of so-called "civil marriages" increase constantly indicating a frivolous attitude towards the bonds of family and marriage and that fact does not contribute to the stability of the marriage union. In terms of the divorce rate, according to these statistics, Kazakhstan is in 24th place. There are more than half a million single-parent families in the country: mothers with children - almost 87%, the rest are single fathers.

2. This practice leads to the number of incomplete families in which children are raised in skeptical and even negative environment and attitude towards marriage. In addition, it should be noted that a number of financially independent women with career ambitions and childless by choice, suffering negative attitude to marriage and motherhood increased. Thus, according to generalized statistical data, 73% of abandoned baby-girls grow up in single-parent families and, accordingly, do not have experience of life in a prosperous and two-parent families.

3. For the full development of a child, it is desirable to have not just "mother-child" and "child-father" bonds, but a full-fledged triad "mother-child-father". In the prevailing public consciousness, the role of the father in a two-parent family, and even more so in an incomplete one, is unacceptably reduced, which gives rise to insecurity of the interests of the child, an unbearable burden on the mother and the irresponsible attitude of fathers to the family in providing and raising the child. According to psychologists "Family upbringing is characterized by a deeply emotional, intimate nature of the relationship between mother and father to children and is enhanced by family affection, and mutual love. The strength and resilience of family relationships is due to the fact that they are constant and long-lasting, repeated in a wide variety of life situations. The relationship of the child with the parents is the fundamental principle, the foundation of the relationship of the individual to the world as a whole. The family has objective opportunities for the systematic inclusion of children in household, economic, educational activities."

The national legislation of Kazakhstan enshrines the right that "Every child has the right to live and be raised in a family, the right to know the parents, the right to

their care, the right to live together with them, except in cases when it contradicts with child's interests. A child has the right to be raised by the parents, for protection of its interests, full development of the human personality, respect for human dignity" [Code]. Accordingly, a child has the right to know both parents, mother and father, to communicate with them and has the right to be cared for by both parents. Such a child's right, in our opinion, should be adequately consolidated and guaranteed, ensuring full and correct consideration of family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood issues, as well as the protection of the rights of mothers, fathers and children from all kinds of abuse.

4. At the same time, the local legislation does not pay due attention to the guarantees of the rights and legitimate interests of the father, whereas the paragraph 1 of Art. 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan states that "marriage and family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are under the protection of the state" [Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan].

The Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 26, 2011 No. 518-IV "On marriage (matrimony) and the family" being the basic act that determines the goals, objectives, principles and legal framework for regulating marriage and family (matrimonial) relations, ensures the protection of the rights and interests of the family, defines its development as a priority direction of the state social policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, but does not give the concept of either fatherhood or motherhood. At the same time, this act stipulates the concepts of establishing paternity, contesting paternity and uses these terms in regulating other situations of family and marriage relations.

The analysis of international legislation on human and civil rights, on the rights of women and the rights of the child also reflects the lack of a clear definition of maternity and paternity, which are essentially legal categories that determine the status of their owners in relation to each other, to the child, to the state and to society...

5. The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966, the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 being the fundamental documents stipulating modern theory of human rights and being a frame for the international and national legislation, in our opinion, places greater emphasis on securing and guaranteeing the rights of women and children, to a certain extent leaving men (fathers) aside. This bias is historically justified by the fact that the above-mentioned acts were adopted in the period after the World War II and were conditioned by economic, social, political and gender circumstances.

In the modern world, the situation is not so straightforward. However, in modern society the role of men and fathers is somewhat belittled, despite the formal legislative equality of men and women. This is confirmed by statistics so that in 98 cases out of 100, the court leaves the child with the mother upon divorce,

This approach has given rise to a situation where fathers, willingly or unwillingly, are rejected from responsibility for the family and raising the child,

shifting most of their functions onto the shoulders of women (mothers). However, in recent years, an increasing number of fathers, outraged by this approach, fight for their children, for the right to communicate with them and take care of them, creating public associations and movements.

6. The above circumstances, coupled with the expanding feminism, gave rise to the attitude of society to fathers as to the weak link of the family. A stereotype of the "modern father" has been created, which is characterized by the following features:

- 1) growth of fatherlessness, the frequent absence of the father in the family;
- 2) insignificance and poverty of paternal contacts with children in comparison with maternal ones;
- 3) pedagogical incompetence, ineptitude of fathers;
- 4) lack of interest and inability of fathers to carry out educational functions, especially caring for small children.

The so-called phenomenon of the "modern father" reflects the peculiarities of the mentality of modern society and vividly highlights the problem of modern paternity, influences the formation of consciousness and psychology of future generations and directly affects the attitude of judges and law enforcement officials, social protection agencies, education and upbringing agencies in resolving specific cases and on law enforcement practice in general.

7. At the same time, the number of fathers who show an active civic position, in two-parent families and in single-parent families, take an important place in the lives of their children, providing them with moral and material assistance. In addition, there is a category of single fathers who themselves raise their children due to certain life circumstances. And it is in relation to this category that it is necessary to strengthen the mechanism of securing and guaranteeing their rights. Particular attention should be paid to their social and psychological support.

8. In his Address, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan dated October 5, 2018, in order to develop initiatives to protect the rights of children, noted that comprehensive support for youth and the institution of the family should become a priority of state policy and it is necessary to create a wide platform of social lifts, which will include a full range of support measures for all categories of youth.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, over the years of independence, certain steps have been and are being taken to develop and strengthen the institution of the family, improve and strengthen the status of parents and ensure the guarantees of the interests of children. But in the Republic of Kazakhstan and in other countries of the modern world, heterogeneous, complex and contradictory processes are observed in the development of the institution of the family. In modern foreign special literature, there is a surge of scientific interest towards problems in this area, which is called due to family institution development and decline of its role in education of an individual, society, state and society as a whole.

All mentioned circumstances explain the large number of publications on this topic published in recent years, but they do not address the problems in a comprehensive manner. These circumstances necessitate further research on the

subject of the legal status of paternity in the light of the “renaissance” of family values and traditions. The chosen topic of the dissertation research is of scientific and practical interest. System analysis of regulatory and other problems in the selected area creates space for the work of scientific legal thought.

**Scientific novelty of the study** is expressed in the very choice of the topic. In the modern world, under the influence of a whole complex of reasons, fatherhood as a social phenomenon does not have an important meaning inherent in its nature, and has not received proper legislative regulation.

It seems necessary to highlight the following elements of novelty, reflected in the dissertation research:

- established the legal nature and essence of the institution of paternity as a fundamental element of the family and the institution of constitutional and family law;

- the analysis of the formation and development of the institution of paternity from ancient times to the present period in the countries of various legal families is carried out, special emphasis is placed on the nomadic society of the Kazakhs and the development of Soviet and post-Soviet family legislation;

- the analysis of the international legal foundations of the institution of family and marriage, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood and its impact on the development of domestic constitutional and family and marriage legislation;

- the analysis of the institution of paternity as a natural human right and its connection with the institutions of motherhood and childhood was carried out;

- it has been established that the right to paternity is a complex right, which simultaneously applies to the socio-economic rights of a person and citizen, and to civil rights;

- the system of components that make up the institution of paternity has been substantiated;

- the principle of equality of rights of parents in the family is argued as a fundamental principle of solving problems arising in family and marriage relations.

**Degree of the scientific development of the issue.** The concept of paternity belongs to multifaceted categories. Paternity can be viewed from the standpoint of biology, health care and medicine, philosophy, sociology, political science, economics, family psychology and ethics, pedagogy and law.

Philosophical foundations paternity is embedded in ideas Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Herodotus and received further development in the works of I. Kant, G. W. F. Hegel, J. Locke, M. Montaigne, J.-J. Rousseau, C. Montesquieu and received their development in the works of S. Eisenstadt, K. Mannheim, F. Mantre, M. Mead, F. Nietzsche, M. Foucault, B.V. Markov, OM Lomako.

In the field of psychology, the role of the father has been dedicated to studies such as Flake-Hobson, Robinson, Skin, I.S. Kohn, Karabanova OA, Starostina L.D., Furrow D., Nelson K., Benedict H., Starostina L.D. and others. In our opinion, the dissertation research of Rybalko I.V. The transformation of fatherhood in modern Russia, which established that the daily transformation of fatherhood is based on a significant modification of the system of gender roles that has occurred in society over the past century, which indicates a more intensive process of constructing a

new paternal rather than maternal role, which is manifested in the emergence of new forms of activity fathers, in the reassessment and clarification of paternal functions by society, which are increasingly distancing themselves from the traditional model of paternity [Rybalko I.V. The transformation of fatherhood in modern Russia. Dissertation abstract. - Saratov, SSTU, 2006].

Sociological studies issued by researchers have been dedicated to the institution of paternity as follows: I. Cohn, J. Carney, R. Larossa, L. Marx, S. Menson, J. Plek, I. Ostroukh, R. Palkovitz, L. Plantin, N. Radina, V. Ramikh, A. Rotundo, Rybalko I.V. and others.

Role of the father in the pedagogical process and children upbringing have been reflected in the papers by L. von Bertalanffy, G. Bateson, M. Bowen., A. Ya. Varga, S. Minukhin, K. Madanes, V. Satir, M. Palazzolli); L. S. Vygotsky; G.N. Volkov; M.S.Kagan, D.S. Likhachev, Yu.M. Lotman, A.V. Predtechensky, A.S. Robotova, V.Ya. Stoyunin, S.O. Schmidt, A. Bandura, A. Beck, A. Ellis, J. Kelly, S. Bern, E. Badinter, V. G. Ivanitsky, I. S. Kletsina, I. S. Cohn, J. Lorber and others.

Authoritative studies issued by the legal scholars have been dedicated to human rights analysis as follows: Avakyan S.A., Alekseeva S.S., Vitruk N.V., Golovistikova A.N., Grudtsyna L.Yu., Lukashva E.A., Luchin V.O., Malko A.V., Belomestnykh L. L., Baymakhanova M.T., Sartava S.S., Sapargalieva G.S., Baymakhanova D.M., Busurmanov Zh.D., Bashimova M.S., Sman A., Mitskoy E., Kemali M. and others.

In general, issues of family and marriage were considered in the works of legal scholars: M.V. Antokolskaya, E.M. Vorozheikina, Ya.R. Webers, A.G. Goikhbarga, O.S. Ioffe, N.F. Kachur, O. Yu. Kosovoy, Yu.A. Koroleva, N.M. Kostrova, P.V. Krashennnikova, I.M. Kuznetsova, L.B. Maksimovich, R.P. Manankova, M.G. Masevich, AM Nechaeva, JI.M. Pchelintseva, N.V. Rabinovich, JI.H. Rogovich, V.A. Ryasentseva, G.M. Sverdlov, P.I. Sedugina, N.N. Tarusina, Yu.K. Tolstoy, O.A. Khazova, E.A. Chefranova, N.A. Chechina, AM Erdelevsky, N.G. Yurkevich.

The issues of civil legal regulation of the relationship of paternity are reflected in the research A.G. Didenko, M.K. Suleimenova, S. A. Dimitrova, E. N. Nurgalieva, V.N. Uvarova, I.V. Mezhibovskaya.

Scientists Estemirova B.A., Sabitova A.A., Zhailau Zh., Kazakova A.V., Zhetpisbaev B.A. and others have devoted their work to children's rights issues. The dissertation research of G.G. Turysbekova should be especially highlighted. "Theoretical problems of legal regulation of the institution of motherhood in the Republic of Kazakhstan", in which for the first time in Kazakhstan the problems of legal regulation of social relations emerging in the process of exercising the right to motherhood, in the field of protection and motherhood in the Republic of Kazakhstan are considered.

Despite the abundance of such studies, the problems of legal regulation of the institution of paternity in a comprehensive form have not been subjected to scientific legal research in Kazakhstan. These circumstances actualize the choice of the topic. of the dissertation research and the attempted complex analysis.

**The purpose of the dissertation research** is a comprehensive analysis of the theoretical foundations of the institution of paternity in its inextricable connection

with such elements of the institution of the family as motherhood and childhood, a generalization of the stages of its historical and legal development, a study of its current state from the point of view of international law, domestic legislation, the practice of judicial bodies and social services, formation of a set of specific proposals for improving family and marriage legislation. This goal is achieved by solving the following tasks:

- theoretical substantiation of the concept of paternity and analysis of its constitutional and legal nature;
- study of the modern direction of the development of the institution of paternity based on the historical and legal analysis of its formation in the Republic of Kazakhstan and foreign countries;
- study of the influence of international legal legislation on the constitutional and legal consolidation and effective functioning of the institution of paternity in domestic practice;
- analysis of paternity rights from the point of view of the theory of natural human rights;
- analysis of the place and role of the rights to paternity in the classification of fundamental human and civil rights and freedoms;
- substantiation of the structure and constituent elements of the rights to paternity;
- analysis of the principle of equality of rights of parents as a basic principle of family and marriage legislation and the successful development of judicial practice in family disputes.

**Objective and subject of the dissertation.** The objective of the research is to ensure the comprehensive analysis of the social relations that develop in the process of exercising the right to paternity and guaranteeing it.

**Subject of the Study** advocates the constitutional and legal consolidation and regulation of paternity relations in international law, in the Republic of Kazakhstan and foreign countries.

**Theoretical and methodological background** research is based on an organic combination of requirements of general scientific and private scientific methodology. The general scientific methodology absorbed the achievements of the most important areas of the humanities and characterizes the approach to the relationship between the state, society, collectives and the individual. It includes taking into account the objective and subjective factors of social development, cause-and-effect relationships and relationships, their institutionalization and subordination, as well as showing the continuity and progressiveness in the history of the development of the regulation of paternity in family law.

In the work, private scientific methods were also widely used: formal-legal and structural-system analysis, concrete-historical, comparative-legal, logical, sociological and statistical methods, the method of analysis and synthesis, the method of modeling, etc.

**Theoretical background** works became scientific works in the field of constitutional law, administrative law, family law, international law, economics, sociology, pedagogy, religious studies, history, etc.

**Legal framework** the studies were composed of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, constitutional laws, international agreements concluded by Kazakhstan, laws and other normative legal acts of the republic, state programs, acts of specially authorized central and local executive and representative authorities.

**Empirical background** research was the materials of the practical activities of authorized authorities, research of public organizations, the results of scientific research in various fields, regarding the issue of interest to us, statistical data, reviews, analytical materials obtained from periodicals and electronic sources.

**Fundamental principles** which specifically disclose the novelty of the study conducted, special nature and significance of the institute of paternity for the development of the family, society and the state **are submitted for presentation:**

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (clause 1 of article 27) establishes the principle of protection of marriage and family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood. In the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, there is no concept of paternity as a legal category, only certain features of its legal status are disclosed.

Paternity is a legal institution, which is a set of rights and obligations of a man in relation to a child, arising from their blood or legal relationship. Fatherhood exists only in close connection with the concept of motherhood and the child, while the child is the main criterion for the emergence and implementation of the rights and obligations of the father.

2. Based on the analysis of the development of the institution of paternity from ancient times to the present day, we have proposed the following periodization of the history of its formation and development:

I period - the ancient era of the Steppe civilization - the birth of the institution of the family, in which the institution of paternity was assigned a special role in accordance with Kazakh customary law;

II period - the Soviet period, when the state, on the one hand, proclaimed support for the family, parents and children, and on the other, its policy was aimed mainly at ensuring the interests of motherhood and childhood, which resulted in a violation of the integrity and autonomy of the family, giving priority to public educational institutions and the devaluation of the role of the father in the family;

III period - a transitional period from the moment of gaining independence by Kazakhstan and the validity of the Constitution of 1993, which is characterized for the first time at the constitutional level of the institution of paternity on a par with the institutions of motherhood and childhood;

Period IV - the modern period of the development of the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood, characterized by the reflection of the global tendencies to strengthen the role of the family and the father in the upbringing of the younger generation, in the implementation of Kazakhstan's state policy on spiritual revival, self-development, strengthening patriotism and assessing the role of Kazakhstani society in world history of mankind

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that the institution of paternity has gone through different periods throughout the history of its development, has been exposed to government influence, which does not always give a positive result.



However, recently there has been a reassessment of values, the institution of paternity in the literature is assessed positively and promisingly, but, unfortunately, the legislation is not always properly reflected and guaranteed.

**3.** The analysis of the international legal foundations of the institution of family and marriage, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood allows us to conclude:

1. Unfortunately, at the moment these foundations need they are deeply rethinking, strengthening and developing under the threat of a complete collapse of the institution of the family in conditions of an immoral, individualistic, consumerist way of life;

2. The institution of paternity has not been developed in international legal documents, the legal status of the father is not clearly defined, his rights and obligations are not clearly enshrined;

3. In our opinion, the father is not "parent 1 or 2", his place in the family, in relation to his wife, to children, to society, in matters of education, in matters of material content, in maintaining national, religious and spiritual traditions in the consciousness of society, in the policy of the state and the international community needs revival, consolidation, provision, guarantee and maintenance.

4. The right to procreate and bring up one's children is an even older and more natural right than anyone else can be, like the right to life. We believe that the right to found a family, motherhood and fatherhood is a natural individual right that must be recognized by the state and guaranteed by it.

Analyzing the content of the constitutional and legal norms governing social relations in the field of family and marriage, it can be concluded that such a constitutional right as the right to family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood is a complex set of interrelated rights:

1. the right to found a family, the right to marry, the right to motherhood, the right to fatherhood, the right to childhood.

2. the right to protection of marriage and family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood.

**5.** The right to paternity is a natural individual right of a man to continue his kind and a constitutional right of a citizen guaranteed by the state. This right is part of the constitutional right of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan to state protection of marriage and family, motherhood, paternity and childhood.

Following the classification of human and civil rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution, we believe that the right to paternity is a complex right that simultaneously applies to the socio-economic rights of a person and a citizen, and to civil rights. This conclusion is justified by the fact that the family is an institution that is determined and provided by socio-economic factors, but also at the same time this institution characterizes the position of a person in society and the state, shows his role in their development as a full-fledged member of society and a citizen of the state.

**6.** The right to paternity includes a whole range of components:

- the right to reproduce (reproductive function);
- the right to determine the name of the child;
- the right to determine the nationality of the child;

- for living together with a child;
- the right to participate in the upbringing of a child;
- the right to economic support for the maintenance of the child;
- the right to ensure the education of the child
- the right to protect the rights and interests of the child;
- the right of the father to receive material assistance from the mother if he is raising the child on his own (which corresponds to the same right of the mother to receive financial assistance from the father in the case of the independent upbringing of the child);
- the right to receive care in the event of incapacity for work from their adult children...

7. The principle of equality of rights of parents in the family, along with the other above-mentioned principles, is the fundamental principle of solving all possible problems in this area, including after the breakup of the family. At the same time, we believe that these principles should also include:

- the priority of ensuring the interests of children;
- the unity of parental rights and responsibilities;
- taking into account the interests of parents;
- prevention of abuse of parental rights;
- the predominant nature of parental rights over all third parties and the state.

In our opinion, the principle we have proposed, namely the principle of the priority of ensuring the interests of children, is the main one that determines the meaning and main purpose of parenting and parental rights and responsibilities. It seems that this principle should be enshrined among the first in Art. 2 of the Code on marriage (matrimony) and family of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Theoretical and practical effect of this study** is that this study is the first the national and foreign science to investigate the problems of the institution of paternity.

**The practical effect of this study** lies in the fact that the research results can be used as a theoretical basis for further analysis of the problems of the effective functioning of constitutional and family legislation on the protection of fathers' rights. The proposals and conclusions made in the dissertation research are recommended for use in the development of family and marriage legislation, in the development of bills, in the legislative activities of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, in the activities of law enforcement, judicial authorities and human rights public organizations.

Provisions of this study may be used in the higher educational institutions when teaching in the specialty of "Jurisprudence", when giving classes on the discipline of constitutional, civil, civil procedural, family law and special courses.

The main content of the work, ideas and conclusions made in the dissertation were presented by the author in scientific reports and messages at international, republican scientific and scientific-practical conferences and round tables:

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2. Gusev M.A. Legal support and the state of the institution of paternity in the Republic of Kazakhstan // Modern issues of legal science and legal education in the context of modernization of public consciousness: materials of the international scientific and practical conference. - Almaty, 2018 .—pp. 106-109.

3. Gusev M.A. Legal problems of the institution of paternity // Constitutional reform and modernization of public consciousness (Sapargaliev readings): materials of the international scientific and practical conference. - Almaty, 2018 .—pp. 241-248.

4. Gussev M.A., Baydeldinov D.L., Fethi Gedikli. Institute of Paternity as component of the Family: Historical and legal aspect // Известия Национальной Академии наук Республики Казахстан. – 2019. – № 1(323). – С.180-189.

5. Gusev M.A. The principle of equality of the rights of parents: legislative regulation and problems of implementation in practice // Science and Life of Kazakhstan. International popular science journal. - 2019. - No. 6/2. - pp. 23-29.

6. M.A. Gussev, Y. S. Rakhmetov, A.K. Berdibayeva, A. Yessekeyeva. Legal problems of the paternity institution: Child's rights ensuring issues // Rivista Di Studi Sulla Sostenibilita. – 2020. – Vol. X, Issue 1. – pp. 267-286. DOI: 10.3280/RISS2020-001016.