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## CHANGES OF PARENTAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS IN REPRODUCTIVE PRACTICES OF YOUTH

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The theoretical analysis of the conditions of reproductive behavior's transformation of young people from patterns of parental behavior as a result of the growing influence of secondary socialization's agents, transformation of the traditional structure of modern families and strengthening of internal group pressure are made in the article. The certain types of formation of reproductive practices, accompanied by the implementation of a certain type of reproductive practices based on the existing parent family in behavior patterns are defined and substantiated. Patterns are the original reference templates of reproduction, which indirectly form a type of reproductive practice, of young nuclear families especially in a neolocation. The researchers determine a level of separation from parental behavior's patterns as an external factor of influence, as a characteristic of mature personality. Indeed, at the present stage of social development with domination of individualized practices of the personal self – fulfillment leads to the transformation of the traditional structure of family relationships that directly affects on the implementation of the reproductive practices of the person. Reproductive events such as childbirth, choice of a reproductive partner, pregnancy, lactation, artificial or natural abortion are key elements of the life cycle of families. The study of the structural characteristics of reproductive behavior allows distinguishing social conditions' determinants for the implementation of the reproductive behavior of young families at the quality of fertility, which is very important in a narrowed reproduction, which is the main strategy demo reproduction not only in Ukraine but also in most developed countries over the past decades. The priority directions of social support for families and children is determined, based on the analysis of experience results' of qualitative birth rates stimulating in developed countries to promote qualitative growth of the reproductive activity of young families in industrial region.

**Keywords:** reproductive practice, pattern, pattern of parental behavior, separation, separation level, phases of separation.

**D**ecree of problems in general and its relationship with important scientific and practical tasks. The process of transformation of social relations in the formation of new civil relationships contributes to specific changes in the structure and functioning of the family's institution. It is well known that the family is a consolidating and integrating factor, a translator of the national socio-cultural heritage, which ensures the nation's reproduction as an ethno-social community. Analysis of demographic situation in Ukraine during few last decades allows to state that regulating rules of the family, including reproductive, behavior are flexible enough according to external conditions. In particular, changing of the children's number in the family is connected not so much with an economic situation as with an active change of the traditional patterns of reproduction. Analysis of the historical development of the family eloquently demonstrates that regulation of fertility norms throughout the civilized development of society lies primarily due to the immediate social stimulation of birth rate or in formation of an extended type of reproduction [1, p. 127]. And the direct interference in the process of reproduction by the public authorities through financial incentives of birth, mostly leads to negative consequences, which significantly exceeds the positive results of such measures. In particular, the experts connect an increasing number of illegitimate births with social grants for single mothers [2, p. 146].

An important aspect of studying of reproductive practices' transformations is an investigation of the phenomenon of separation as «allocation of ideological orientation against a background of emotional experiences, which is a necessary condi-

tion for the formation of a harmonious personality, who is able to function adequately in society» [5]. The point of culmination of this process is a family group creating, which is accompanied by the implementation of a certain type of reproductive practices based on the existing parent family in behavior patterns. Thus, separation from family type indirectly forms the type of reproductive practices, a young nuclear family especially in neolocation conditions. The most essential argument of the separation theory's proponents about its influence to the individual, in particular in the field of reproduction is the definition of separation from patterns of parental behavior, as a characteristic of mature personality.

It should be noted that the very notion of personal maturity and high level of separation are not identical, though their relationship is essential because the only person who has completed the separation is considered mature, in fact the presence of high levels of separation from patterns of parental behavior at a young age can also act as an indicator of deviations. The factor of separation takes a particular influence in creating a family group for implementation of reproduction, because this aspect of functioning of young families shows the integrity of awareness of their own moral values and displacement of infantilism's expressions which are one of the main reasons for failure to create a stable (balanced) family structure, attraction to such chaotic family relationships which are based on excessive emotional intimacy of partners, promoting empathy, including to affect, the erosion of family's role differentiation, including gender character. Similar trends are evident in unclear functionality of family group as a whole,

which causes increased level of internal and external conflict and leads to the interruption of family life cycle. Increased level of children's infantilization who socialized in single parent families, causes overstated expectations from emotional intimacy of partners and unclear role differentiation of marital relations deepens crisis aspects of group interaction in the early stages of marriage – as a result marital relationship of persons formed under conditions of single parent families are defined as most unstable and conflict [3].

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** In the present investigations of the phenomenon of reproductive behavior scientists focus on external (socially determined) forms of personality's interaction as personalized criterion, i.e. one of that is fixed at analyzing of the individuals' performance, and provides the ability to predict their behavior [2]. In particular, these include expressions of parental behavior patterns in reproduction and socialization as unsustainable model, because the level of external borrowing at this stage is extremely high. Namely external borrowing of behavior's patterns, the atypical for parental patterns, is determined by a high level of separation. The most important criterion for separation, most researchers tend to define the formation of the nuclear family group with its formalized in a marriage [4]. However, some researchers [6] consider that marriage is an «incorrect» display of separation demonstration – it is interpreted as a kind of escape from the deep-rooted problems of child-parent relationship [2, p. 49].

It should be noted that research in the field of separation though are fairly wide range of empirical data, cause some confusion by excessive accentuation of attention on their flight nature (pretty amazing when research is called piloting, conducted over three years using standardized methods) [1].

**Goal of this article** is reasoning of changing conditions of parental behavior patterns in reproductive practices of young people due to the growing influence of agents of secondary socialization, transformation of the traditional structure of modern families by influence of internal group pressure.

**Presenting of the main material.** By definition pattern (from Latin Patronus – model, role model, pattern, style) – sustainable behavior patterns which a person uses in the interaction of different types of social relationships and so on, automated algorithms which are implemented at the level of reflexes. Most researchers think the patterns are the basis of human behavior in society, so they pay much attention to research, particularly in psychology and sociology [5]. So one could argue that patterns which are typical models of interaction's implementation are formed for all types of behavior, and reproduction is not an exception.

However, patterns of reproduction is a multilevel construct as they include implementation samples of specific acts of behavior in the form of different types of group and individual interaction, a parental family plays a key role in their shaping. Therefore, speaking about the patterns of reproduction it is advisable to first determine the pattern of reproductive behavior of parent family.

It should be noted that reproductive behavior is characterized by a high level of structure. The main elements of reproductive behavior are: re-

productive norms and values; need for children as a set of reproductive attitudes and motives; patterns of parental behavior that indirectly affect to the implementation of reproductive function; the process of selective evaluation of conditions for realization of the need for children; the actual number of children in the family and others.

Factors of influence (transformation) of reproductive behavior's patterns of young people who were socialized in families of serial monogamy:

- 1) the dominance of chaotic type of structural and functional organization of family relationships;
- 2) significant spread of single parent families which structural disturbances cause deviation of children's socialization and increasing conflict interaction in the early years of marriage;
- 3) spread of serial monogamy;
- 4) focus on simplified content of egalitarian relationships, which is causing a violation of the stability of family role structure and leads to divorce;
- 5) violations of reproductive practices implementations, which is causing a decrease of the birth rate in general.

Please note that all reproductive events are significant in determining of patterns of parental behavior. Investigating the conditions of the life script S. Yen stressed that the most powerful factor of determining of family's future model is the pattern of parent families [3, p. 60- 61]. The child sees the relationship of parents as a model of their own behavior in society without respect to assessments, that their correctness, normative or emotional perception, in the future they are the basis of its own behavior, especially in the area of family relations. Reproductive behavior is monitored and adjusted by a reproductive scenario of an individual, laid during the primary socialization. Its changes are possible under influence of external factors only in a positive flow of separation especially at the cognitive and social stages that is in adolescence, and early young age, accordingly [7].

Changes in the birth processes in Ukraine are impossible to analyze qualitatively outside the context of family functioning, especially the young, should be noted that in addition to physical problems and living conditions associated primarily with childbearing attitudes of young families, their feasibility in the current conditions, the level of reproductive health of young women. Only a quarter of young families said that after childbirth they have not changed living conditions and available financial support. Instead, more than half of respondents pointed to the emergence of financial problems, and they are sharper in families formed by peers and in single-parent families.

Traditionally, incomplete (especially mother) families with children, whose number increases with the dynamics of divorce are very vulnerable to the risks of everyday life and in need of social protection and efficient support from the state. However, the interviewed families issue the problem service (placement to pre-schools, the ability to implement leisure practices, availability of educational institutions) at the center in the hierarchy of problems associated with reproduction. The difficulties of caring for a child – the main problem which emphasize the respondents, lack of parenting skills and time to care the child occupy

the second place among the obstacles caused by the birth of a child, as defined by respondents (in this issue of complete and incomplete families are consentient). The economic problems (aggravation of housing and domestic issues which are more specific to single-parent families, prices' increasing for baby products, etc.) are only on the third place.

Only every fourth an interviewed young family (25%), not having children, noted it did not postpone of having a child deliberately, but only 32% among them are planning the birth of child the nearest one or two years. In general, most of respondents determine the financial situation of the family (lack of funds, inadequate housing conditions) as the main reasons for the postponement of reproductive events. However, the dominant reasons are psychological and diversified needs, which are disguised economic component (the desire to just «live for them» to self – realize, to achieve a certain «level»). The desire of young people first to get a higher education and to change qualification plays an important role, and this is one of the reasons respondents from every other family has no children. And among those respondents who have a higher education and a separate business, the lowest level of the «obstacles» hierarchy takes the absence of public policy to support families and significant cash expenditures for medical care of mothers. While among the respondents of extroversive type (the overwhelming majority of employees and low-skilled workers), this reason takes the second – third place.

When determining the amount of regulatory reproduction, the majority of respondents (64.7%) referred gender – polarized family having two children – that exactly is the threshold of simple reproduction of generations. Nevertheless, only a small portion of respondents (11.4%) practically realized this strategy in the first three – five years of marriage. So, a significant gap and contradiction between the desirable and the available number of children in a family is pronounced, that often causes having only one child in a family, which is fixed by statistics and this process gradually is considering as normative behavior by our society. Many questions to the respondents were directed to study the prospects, expectations, and desires for self-realization of young families. According to the survey, one of the main factors that can adversely affect to the strategy of reproductive practices of young families is the instability of the labor market which is highlighted by the negative dynamics of economic development of the region and Ukraine as a whole. This aspect is equally important for both incomplete (57%) and for complete families (54%), without significant differences in gender polarization (women –56%, men 53%). So today's realities significantly influence to the conditions for the implementation of reproductive practices of young families. Changes socially normalized strategies of family, marriage and reproductive practices reinforce the trends of nuclearness and neolocation which provide domination of psychological family function. This trend destabilizes the role – family structure if extroversive orientation of family members increases, creating the conditions for expansion incomplete and serial monogamous families. In particular, this is confirmed

by the level of divorce, which is a slight decreasing for the last two years is situational.

Exploring the specifics of family relationships in families of serial monogamy, the scientists concluded that family relationships are the most difficult in families where the father has children from a previous marriage, especially in the absence of a common child [4, p. 102-104]. These families tend to chaotic type of family role structure and to forming a negative attitude to the institution of the family as a whole. This trend is the most evident in those families that formed after the divorce, which took place in the period from 5-15 years of marriage. A period of formation of a new family group with a spouse who brings up a child-adolescent is determined also unfavorable [5]. In such families cognitive separation begins almost simultaneously with the period of communicative separation that considerably influences to the level of stability of family structure and causes disruption of the family as a whole.

The presence of common children in families with repeated monogamy usually stabilizes the structure of family relationships, except for some individual reactions generated by the extroverted personality types [1, p. 227]. In particular, T. Arhyentova emphasizes that child-relationship in the families of serial monogamy, largely depends on the age of the child and psycho type of parents. Presence of enhanced reproductive practices in the remarriage reduces the intensity of conflict interactions with foster father / mother and improves separation. As no common sibling separation process becomes more radical and usually leads to the formation of various forms of deviations both in family relationships and in the reproductive practices.

Nuclear families formed children, who brought up in a second marriage where one parent had a child/children from a previous marriage and negative experiences of socialization are less stable in conflict interactions first years of married life and are more prone to radical restrictions of reproductive practices.

At the same time, reducing of quantitative indicators marriage, fixed in recent decades, due to legitimization, the spread of consensual marriages or postponing of marriage until «better times», «achieving a normal level of living conditions», «harmony of the marital relationship,» etc. , cause the spread of separate practices of reproduction. Such couples argue delaying of childbirth socio-economic conditions. The contradiction between the desired (ideal) and actual number of children in families (it is often defined by the respondents as enforced having only one child), demonstrates not only the absence of appropriate conditions for the realization of reproductive strategies, but also the changes in the activation of the reproduction's patterns f in general.

Some researchers Hrishanova O.A., Dumanska V.P. determine the main factors of educational negative influence to implementation of reproductive practices following factors: prolongation of education, especially among the women who want to get higher education and not one; reducing of gender segregation in certain branches of education, which professional orientation increases the risk of implementation of reproductive practices;



low level of flexibility of the educational process of modern education system almost on the all levels creates institutional obstacles to the implementation of motherhood during study and formation of primary professional skills [2, p. 136-137].

As a result the transition to one-child model of young families is fixed, which does not provide a simple reproduction of social and demographic structure of the population in Ukraine.

The educational factor is also decisive in the spread of the phenomenon «childfree», when the implementation of career strategies entail conscious refusal of childbirth as a rational investment choices in the development of both the individual and the family [4, p. 128].

**The findings of this study and further research in this direction.** The current stage of society's development with domination of individualized practices of self-identity leads to the transformation of the traditional structures of family relationships that directly affects to the implementation of the individual's reproductive practices. Reproductive events such as childbirth, a choice of reproductive partner, pregnancy, lactation, artificial or natural abortion are key elements of the life cycle of families. The process of individuals' family separation determines ability of realization not only self-development, but also full reproductive practices, which are important part way of the individual's life way.

The agents of secondary socialization, including the media and the education system affect to the level of separation along with patterns of parental behavior. Declining of gender segregation in education led to the emergence of demographic transition in the early 80s century, when generation of mid-60s significantly narrowed reproduction rules that established the prerequisites of birth crisis in mid 90s. [3, p. 45]. Birth rates during the stabilization of a market economy at the end of the 90's in the early 2000s clearly demonstrated that economic factors alone are not decisive in the reproductive strategies of modern youth – significantly narrowing of children's numbers is formed primarily due to changes in social legitimate rules which determining factor is a profile and a level of education. Changes of reproductive behavior are expressed in the following trends: postponing of official registration of marriage; delaying of birth (the average age of women in childbirth, who

give birth to the first child 24-27 years); decreasing the number of children in families; increasing the number of childless couples who consciously restrict reproduction. Thus, one-child families at present are defined as normative. The second child is born only in every fourth family, 34% of which are serially monogamous [2, p. 143].

The study of the transformation of the structural characteristics of reproductive behavior allows to distinguish social conditions' determinants for the implementation of the reproductive behavior of young families at the quality of fertility, which is very important in a narrowed reproduction, which is the main strategy demo reproduction not only in Ukraine but also in the most developed countries in recent decades. The specific of implementation's conditions of reproductive behavior of young families in industrial region is singled out on the analysis of the results of empirical research. Summary results of the study can specify the following provisions:

- women of industrial region as a whole, positively focused on maternity, but extroversive orientation of paternity dominates over introversive, which is causing formation of separate and self – realized strategies of reproduction;

- the dominant reproductive practice of young families is a narrowed reproduction, characterized by a focus on having of few children, postponing of reproductive events and their determination by external conditions of extroversive content, thus reducing of fertility due to psychological and socio-cultural factors of socialization;

- increasing of the number of single-parent families and children born out of marriage, and serial monogamy is normative, i. e. conservative strategy of reproduction is based on the traditional method of forming a family loses its relevance;

- according to the survey, there is a direct correlation between stimulation of birth rate and growth of deviations in the implementation of parental behavior, including the child abandonment is universally recognized;

- dominant means of the state program of reproductive development (direct material stimulation of birth rate, diversified payment to single mothers with low income) cause a slight increasing of figures significantly reducing the quality indicators of reproduction adversely affecting to the social stability of the region.

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## **ЗМІНИ ПАТЕРНІВ БАТЬКІВСЬКОЇ ПОВЕДІНКИ В РЕПРОДУКТИВНИХ ПРАКТИКАХ МОЛОДІ**

### **Анотація**

У статті здійснено теоретичний аналіз умов трансформації репродуктивної поведінки молоді від патернів батьківської поведінки внаслідок посилення впливу агентів вторинної соціалізації, трансформації традиційної структури сучасних сімей та посилення рівня внутрішнього групового тиску. Визначено та обґрунтовано окремі види формування репродуктивних практик, що супроводжується реалізацією певного типу репродуктивної практики, яка ґрунтується на сформованих у батьківській сім'ї патернах поведінки. Патерни виступають своєрідними еталонними шаблонами репродукції, що опосередковано формують тип репродуктивної практики, нуклеарної молоді сім'ї особливо в умовах неолокації. Зовнішнім чинником впливу дослідники визначають, зокрема, є рівень сепарації від патернів батьківської поведінки, як характеристика зрілості особистості. Адже на сучасному етапі розвитку соціуму з домінацією індивідуалізованих практик самореалізації особистості призводить до трансформації традиційної структури сімейних взаємовідносин, що безпосередньо впливає на реалізацію репродуктивних практик особистості. Репродуктивні події, як то народження дитини, вибір репродуктивного партнера, вагітність, лактація, штучне чи природне переривання вагітності є ключовими елементами життєвого циклу сімей. Вивчення структурних характеристик репродуктивної поведінки дозволяє виокремити соціальні детермінанти умов реалізації репродуктивної поведінки молодих сімей на рівні якісних показників народжуваності, що вельми важливо в умовах звуженої репродукції, яка є основною стратегією демовідтворення не лише в Україні, а і в більшості розвинених країн впродовж останніх десятиліть. Спираючись на аналіз результатів досвіду стимуляції якісних показників народжуваності розвинених країн визначено пріоритетні напрямів реалізації соціального супроводу сімей і дітей, що сприятимуть якісному зростанню репродуктивної активності молодих сімей промислового регіону.

**Ключові слова:** репродуктивна практика, патерн, патерн батьківської поведінки, сепарація, рівні сепарації, фази сепарації.

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## **ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ПАТЕРНОВ РОДИТЕЛЬСКОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ В РЕПРОДУКТИВНЫХ ПРАКТИКАХ МОЛОДЁЖИ**

### **Аннотация**

В статье представлен теоретический анализ условий трансформации репродуктивного поведения молодёжи от паттернов родительского поведения вследствие усиления влияния агентов вторичной социализации, трансформации традиционной структуры современных семей и увеличения уровня внутреннего давления группы. Обосновано выделение фаз процесса сепарации на основе формирования и реализации разных типов репродуктивных практик которые основаны на паттернах сформированных в родительских семьях. В процес се трансформации паттернов родительской репродукции под влиянием агентов вторичной социализации формируются особые стратегии репродуктивной. Репродуктивные факты такие как рождение ребёнка, выбор партнёра для репродукции, беременность, лактація, искусственное или естественное прерывание беременности становятся ключевыми элементами жизненного цикла семей. Процесс семейной сепарации индивидов определяет не только уровень самостоятельности в области развития личностных предпочтений или репродуктивного выбора, но и является важным элементом реализации жизнедеятельности на социальном уровне в целом.

**Ключевые слова:** репродуктивная практика, паттерн, паттерн родительского поведения, сепарация, урони сепараци, фази сепарации.