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Vasil Tsybulko, Ph.D. (Pedagogic) Docent of Social Work and Social Pedagogic Department  
Khmelnytsky National University

### FACTORS OF YOUTH READINESS FOR FAMILY LIFE

*The article deals with the problem of youth readiness for family life. It was established that readiness for family life is a complex social and psychological formation of the individual's structure that is formed by many interconnected factors. The key factors that influence the willingness of young people for family life were revealed.*

**Keywords:** youth, family, marriage, readiness for family life, impact factors on readiness for family life.

**Lit. 8.**

**Василь Цибулько**, кандидат педагогічних наук,  
доцент кафедри соціальної роботи і соціальної педагогіки  
Хмельницького національного університету

### ФАКТОРИ ГОТОВНОСТИ МОЛОДИ ДО СІМЕЙНОГО ЖИТТЯ

*У статті висвітлено проблему готовності молоді до сімейного життя. З'ясовано, що готовність до сімейного життя – це складне соціально-психологічне утворення в структурі особистості, яке формується багатьма взаємопов'язаними факторами. Розкрито провідні фактори, що впливають на готовність молоді до сімейного життя.*

**Ключові слова:** молодь, сім'я, шлюб, готовність до сімейного життя, фактори впливу на готовність до сімейного життя.

**Василий Цибулько**, кандидат педагогических наук,  
доцент кафедры социальной работы и социальной педагогики  
Хмельницкого национального университета

### ФАКТОРЫ ГОТОВНОСТИ МОЛОДЕЖИ К СЕМЕЙНОЙ ЖИЗНИ

*В статье освещена проблема готовности молодежи к семейной жизни. Выяснено, что готовность к семейной жизни – это сложное социально-психологическое образование в структуре личности, которое формируется многими взаимосвязанными факторами. Раскрыты ведущие факторы, влияющие на готовность молодежи к семейной жизни.*

**Ключевые слова:** молодежь, семья, брак, готовность к семейной жизни, факторы влияния на готовность к семейной жизни.

**Problem setting.** Family, its character and level of material prosperity, spiritual and moral health form the personality today. However, the current state of the family in this country can be described as a crisis one: divorce rates are rising, birth has fallen, being a mother is not prestigious, system of behavioral norms in the sphere of marriage and family, as well as the essence of the family roles are not stable. Many couples are not satisfied with emotional and psychological climate in the family. Antisocial relationships in families are getting wide spread. It must be noted that at present the views of young people about marriage and family behavior are influenced by popular culture, experience and traditions of their environment. That is why the formation of youth readiness for marriage and family life problems are especially important nowadays.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The problem of family and premarital education of the young generation is reflected in the works of eminent scientists such as K.D. Ushynskiy, O.C.

Makarenko, V.A. Sukhomlynskiy, L.N. Hudkovych, I.V. Grebennikov, S.V. Kovaliov, A.V. Mudryk, V.S. Mukhina, Y.M. Orlov, L.N. Tymoshenko etc.). They emphasized that the need for the family does not occur by itself, it should be brought up in every person, and formation of a family man should be carried out at all stages of a person's development.

**Paper objective is** to determine the factors contributing to the willingness of young people to family life.

**Paper main body.** As we have noted, the problem of youth readiness for family life is not new. Its origins can be found even in the writings of prominent thinkers of antiquity. Thus, the benefits of marriage, harmonious relationship between husband and wife, the need to prepare children for future life in the family says Aristotle in his works. Socrates said that commitment to marriage should be formed since early childhood in children of both sexes, and Plato believed that boys and girls should be taught marital arts since childhood, to ensure a healthy generation [7, 123].

The formation of the readiness for family life problem has been raised in works of such eminent philosophers and teachers as Y.A. Comenskyi, Z.Z. Rousseau, I.G. Pestalotsi. Famous Ukrainian educator and scientist K.D. Ushynskyi developed recommendations as for the education of children in the family and prepare them for future family life [7, 123]. Modern scholars E.F. Achilydyeva, O.M. Zhukova, S.V. Kovaliova, T.I. Gurko, I.V. Berezko, A.P. Pryhozhan, P.S. Perepelytsia and others considered different aspects readiness of boys and girls for family life boys and girls. They are motivation, knowledge, and individual's traits. And almost all the authors reach the opinion that the creation of a stable young family requires from young couple certain knowledge, attitude to the future marriage, its value, understanding of the nature of a husband and wife, the ability to behave in conflict situations [1, 8].

Karasevych A.P. defines the essence of the concept of "readiness for family life" as a moral and psychological, social and gender role individual's maturity, her or his achievement of social standards of behavior which ensure the successful creation and functioning of the family [3, 9]. Zritneva O.I. determines the readiness for family life as a socio-psychological formation of the personality's structure that integrates perception family values as a social institution with special knowledge and skills in the field of psychology, family relations, proper housekeeping, family pedagogy, interpersonal communication [2, 13].

The development of psychological readiness of young people for marriage essentially depends on a number of factors both subjective and objective. To affect these factors positively, there is a need to identify and study them comprehensively as low level of readiness of youth for a family life is the cause of wrong decision-making and the creation of unstable marriages. This, in its turn, negatively affects their mental well-being, behavior and activities. Therefore, a holistic understanding of readiness for family life is impossible without knowledge of the factors causing it.

N.V. Maliarova determines readiness of young people for marriage as a system of social adjustments of the individual that determines the emotional and psychological attitude to lifestyle and values of marriage. According to N.V. Maliarova, readiness for marriage is the integrated category, which includes a range of aspects:

1. Formation of a certain moral complex is the willingness of the individual to assume a new system of responsibilities of his or her marriage partner, unborn children.

2. Readiness for interpersonal communication and collaboration. The family is a small group. For its

normal functioning sequence of wife's and husband's life rhythms is necessary.

3. The ability of dedication to the partner. It includes the ability to conduct activities based primarily on the quality and properties of altruism of a person who loves another one.

4. Availability of the qualities associated with penetration into the inner world of a man. It is an empathy complex which includes the ability for empathy, understanding and feeling the partner's emotional world.

5. High level of the individual's aesthetic culture of feelings and behavior.

6. The ability to resolve conflicts in a constructive way, the ability to regulate own psyche and behavior [6, 11].

Sydorenko A.V. divides all factors of youth readiness for a family life into the internal and external factor groups.

The researcher considers internal factors to be the motives for marriage, psychological compatibility of partners, marriage and family demands, peculiarities of temperament, responsibility, empathy [8, 244].

Thus, the motif of family creation is a long process in which the viewpoints, attitudes and orientations emerged in certain circumstances, encourage people to intensify their activities towards meeting their social and natural needs in marriage. Contemporary psychology distinguishes three youth motivations to marry. They are motivation in the fact of marriage, the motivation for a certain type of marriage, the motivation for a certain person.

Psychological compatibility of partners is one of the most important conditions of stability and well-being of the couple. Compatibility of a couple is a partners' mutual decision, based on the optimal combination of similarity or complementarity of personal and psyche physiological characteristics and values.

Matrimonial demands are a set of desires, hopes, expectations and requirements experienced by a person about the future marriage. Interrelated components of marriage and family demands include demands with respect to a spouse, children and family relationships. Coincidence of both partners' demands to family value, the role behavior in the family allows them to establish a favorable psychological climate and avoid many conflicts.

Temperament peculiarities of a future spouse influence the behavior and communication in the family. S.V. Kovaliov utters that couples should be formed of people with different temperaments. Due to this fact the marriage will be characterized by high level of stability [4, 126].

Responsibility in marriage and family relations implies the willingness of the individual to take responsibility for own lives, relationships, partner, for children. The ability to take responsibility for the fate of others is the main sign of adulthood. Empathy is also one of the most important factors of psychological readiness of youth for family life, which provides the strength of emotional relations of a spouse. Levytska T.L. emphasizes that marriage will be successful if the partner is able to show tolerance for the expression of another partner's emotions; be able to penetrate deep into the inner world of his or her partner [5, 9].

Sydorenko A.V. relates characteristics of premarital communication, partners' income, the impact of parental family, schools, media, etc. to external factors [8, 245].

Premarital communication, premarital period is the time rich in positive and emotionally intense experience for a young couple. During this period a realistic vision of a partner is formed with all advantages and disadvantages, accumulation of joint experience and impressions, knowledge of each other, checking the decision to marry take place.

Financial position of marriage partners, unfortunately, plays a crucial role in satisfaction with their marriage. Substantial financial and housing problems of young couples leave a little chance for an optimistic attitude to the future and many doubts as to the possibility of its material support. This uncertainty about the future, the ability to provide a family with a proper support often hinders its creation or expansion.

There is a strong parental family influence on readiness of young people to create their own family. Structure and social psychological characteristics of parental family affect the formation of ideas of young men about family life, their attitude to the opposite sex, roles in the family as a young person takes in everything that happens in the family as "a sponge" and later projects everything on his or her own family. That's why the culture of couple's relationship should be a top priority in a family when the children are born.

Education and training are important factors of psychological readiness of youth to a family life. Educational institution shouldn't not function if its work isn't aimed at developing youth positive attitude to the family as the most important value; to expand ideas about features of marital relationship; the development of such qualities as respectful attitude to the wishes and needs of the partner and other family members, equal rights, trust, mutual help and support to each other; to raise level of responsibility for family life.

Mass media is one of the most powerful factors

influencing the formation of youth readiness for family life as nowadays young people often learn the roles and rules of behavior in the family from TV serials, programs, magazines, books etc. Unfortunately, modern media decreases communication of family members, forming a passive interlocutor.

Taking into consideration above mentioned ideas, we can agree to I.V. Grebennikov, who emphasizes that the preparation of youth for family life should include the following aspects [1, 46]:

1. Social ones which reveal the social nature of marriage and family relations, family destination, family value, social roles of husband and wife, parents and others.

2. Moral and ethical ones which include training such moral qualities as friendly attitude towards the person of another sex; respect for the mother, father, older and younger generations; need for education of children; responsibility, fidelity, honesty, compliance, kindness, abstinence, sense of duty to his wife (husband), family, children; culture of intimate feelings.

3. Psychological ones which form the concept of individual's development, features of the psychology of interpersonal youth relationships, psychological fundamentals of marriage and family life, the ability to understand the psychology of others, development of experiences that are necessary for marriage and family life, communication skills.

4. Pedagogical ones which include formation of ideas about the role of family while bringing up children, its pedagogical potential, family education peculiarities, educational functions of father and mother, the ways of improving the educational culture of parents.

5. Physiological and hygienic ones which includes knowledge of the physiological peculiarities of male and female organism; features of sexual life, personal hygiene issues, etc.

6. Legal ones oriented on an acquaintance with fundamentals of marriage and family legislation, with the most important provisions of family law, responsibilities of spouses as to each other, children and the society they live in.

7. Business and economic ones provide young people with the knowledge about the family budget, culture of everyday life, the ability to manage.

**Conclusions.** Thus, readiness for family life is a complex social and psychological formation of the individual's structure, which is formed by many interconnected factors. These factors can be divided into two groups. They are internal (motives for marriage, psychological compatibility of partners, marriage and family demands, temperament peculiarities, responsibility, empathy) and external factors (characteristics of premarital partners

intercourse, partners' income, the impact of the parental family, mass media and educational establishment). The complex interaction of these factors determines how successful the family life of a young couple will be.

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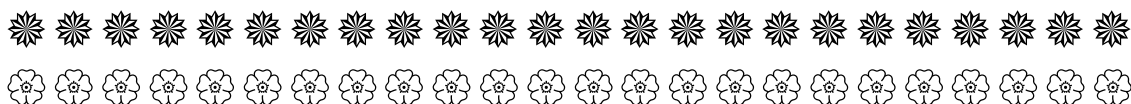
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“Людина лише тоді по-справжньому дорожить життям, коли в неї є щось несумірно дорожче за власне життя”.

Василь Сухомлинський  
український педагог, публіцист, письменник, поет

“Там, де є суворість і вимогливість жінки, дівчини, юнак стає справжнім чоловіком”.

Василь Сухомлинський  
український педагог, публіцист, письменник, поет

“Той, хто по-справжньому любить Батьківщину, – з усякого погляду справжня людина”.

Василь Сухомлинський  
український педагог, публіцист, письменник, поет

“Людина така, яке її уявлення про щастя”.

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український педагог, публіцист, письменник, поет

