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ПЕРІОД ОЧІКУВАННЯ І НАРОДЖЕННЯ ДИТИНИ ЯК ДЕТЕРМІНАНТА УЯВЛЕНЬ ПРО ВЛАСНЕ БАТЬКІВСТВО

Анотація

У статті розглянуті особливості очікування чоловіком народження дитини. Метою роботи стало визначення основних аспектів психологічної підготовки батька до появи дитини. Основним методом написання статті виступив системний похід в психології з метою більш детального і систематизованого розгляду поставленої проблеми. Описані основні особливості ставлення чоловіка до батьківства. Розкриті окремі аспекти батьківської позиції батька по відношенню до дитини. Сформульовані чинники, що визначають уявлення чоловіка про батьківство.

Ключові слова: *батьківство, народження дитини, готовність до батьківства, період очікування дитини, уявлення про батьківство.*

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ПЕРИОД ОЖИДАНИЯ И РОЖДЕНИЯ РЕБЕНКА КАК ДЕТЕРМИНАНТА ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЙ О СОБСТВЕННОМ ОТЦЕ

Аннотация

В статье рассмотрены особенности ожидания мужчиной рождения ребенка. Целью работы стало определение основных аспектов психологической подготовки отца к появлению ребенка. Основным методом написания статьи выступил системный подход в психологии с целью более детального и систематизированного рассмотрения поставленной проблемы. Описаны основные особенности отношения мужчины к родительству. Раскрыты отдельные аспекты родительской позиции отца по отношению к ребенку. Сформулированы факторы, определяющие представление мужчины об отцовстве.

Ключевые слова: отцовство, рождение ребенка, готовность к отцовству, период ожидания ребенка, представление об отцовстве.

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THE WAITING PERIOD AND BIRTH OF THE CHILD AS THE DETERMINANT REPRESENTATIONS OF PROPER FATHER

Summary

This article describes the features of men's expectations the birth of child. The purpose of the work was to identify the main aspects of psychological readiness of father to birth of child. The main method of writing was a system approach in psychology for a more detailed and systematic examination of the problem. The basic features of the relation man to fatherhood are described. Some aspects of parental father's position in relation to the child are disclosed. The factors that determine the representation of men about fatherhood are articulated.

***Key words:** fatherhood, birth of baby, readiness for fatherhood, while waiting for a child, the representation of fatherhood.*

Statement of the problem. A modern rhythm of life dictates new rules for the functioning of society. So, the question about birth of child for men faces rather sharply, because the reluctance to rearrange a system of his own priorities from field of career claims to sphere of family life leads to men's unavailability for birth of child, notion of fuzziness about expectant fatherhood.

The scientific novelty of this work consists of factors' systematization, which determines the notion of man about fatherhood.

Objective: to discover specifics of the waiting period and the birth of child, who acts as a notion determinant about own fatherhood.

Work tasks:

- 1) to determine the characteristics of men's attitudes to parenthood;
- 2) to describe a paternal position of father towards child;
- 3) to identify the factors, which determine the notions about paternity.

In writing of this work, the author followed by a system approach in psychology for more detailed and complex consideration of claimed problem.

Problem development. Notions of men about his own man's role transforms in three consecutive periods (time before pregnancy of wife, expectation of child, birth of child). And, if the notions before pregnancy of wife were stereotyped, in the second period there is a dynamic reconsideration of stereotypes, the awareness about expectant role, an acquaintance with child, the adjustment of life goals. The man, who had previously mentally "tried on" the role of father, thought about how successful he would be in it, is mentally prepares for process of fatherhood.

In the historical model of fatherhood, just fathers played a dominant role in the caring of their children, assuming a range of responsibilities supervising and defining the development of children. Domestic control was largely in the men's hands; wives were expected to help husbands on childrearing. A moral role of father persisted through childhood into adult life. His influence was pervasive and exceeded the responsibilities of mother over the child.

In the nineteenth century, by the transition from agrarian to industrial mode of production, the control of father over children began to erode. The economic roles of men drew outside the home to market place, and sphere of domestic influence of women was extended.

The separation of home and work helped to revise parental and marital roles. For fathers, that was the beginning of an exclusive emphasis on economic responsibilities, which curtailed the day-to-day contact of men with their children. The separation of family life and work led to the disappearance of key traditional fatherhood elements (father as moral overseer), also to the transformation of others (father as role model). The men still continued to act as disciplinarian in the family, but the removal of them from the home to work weakened their position to the emotional bonds, which form between generations in the family.

As shown by various studies, modern young people are oriented not enough towards execution of maternal and paternal roles, and much more disposed to infantilism. Therefore, their notions about parenthood, paternity are very fuzzy and irregular [1]. According to the survey results, carried out by Y. Borisenko, during definition of paternity the man issues from specifics of child of elder age. They think that it is necessary to give knowledge, principles to child, but don't describe the care for nonspeaking baby as a component part of the image of their own future or living baby.

K. Whitacker devotes to father a role of wingside spectator during his wife's pregnancy and child-caring. That inactivity provokes a feeling of men loneliness and distresses him. At the same time, K. Flake-Hobson believed, that the participation of father in the processes of birth and upbringing of the child has a huge impact on both husband and wife and baby, importing something extraordinary to their relations. In many researches there is a tendency to increasing of fathers' quantity, who takes the most active part in life of their own baby, starting from the moment of his birth (in Germany 90% of fathers are present during the birth of their baby, experiencing the birth process together) [8,9,10].

Young people, staying at the door of the parenthood, have personal features, that differ them from the men and women, who are not planning a birth of child in the near future. The partner of pregnancy wife takes care of not only his own prosperity such bachelor, who separates from parents' family and not create a family yet. In mind of the expectant father there is always present an understanding that he is responsible for not only his life, his life is valuable now also for the expectant mother and the unborn child.

The theoretical analysis of modern tendencies in the development of the paternity's institute allow to propose, that there are five main factors, which have an influence on men notions about their own paternity as shown in figure 1.

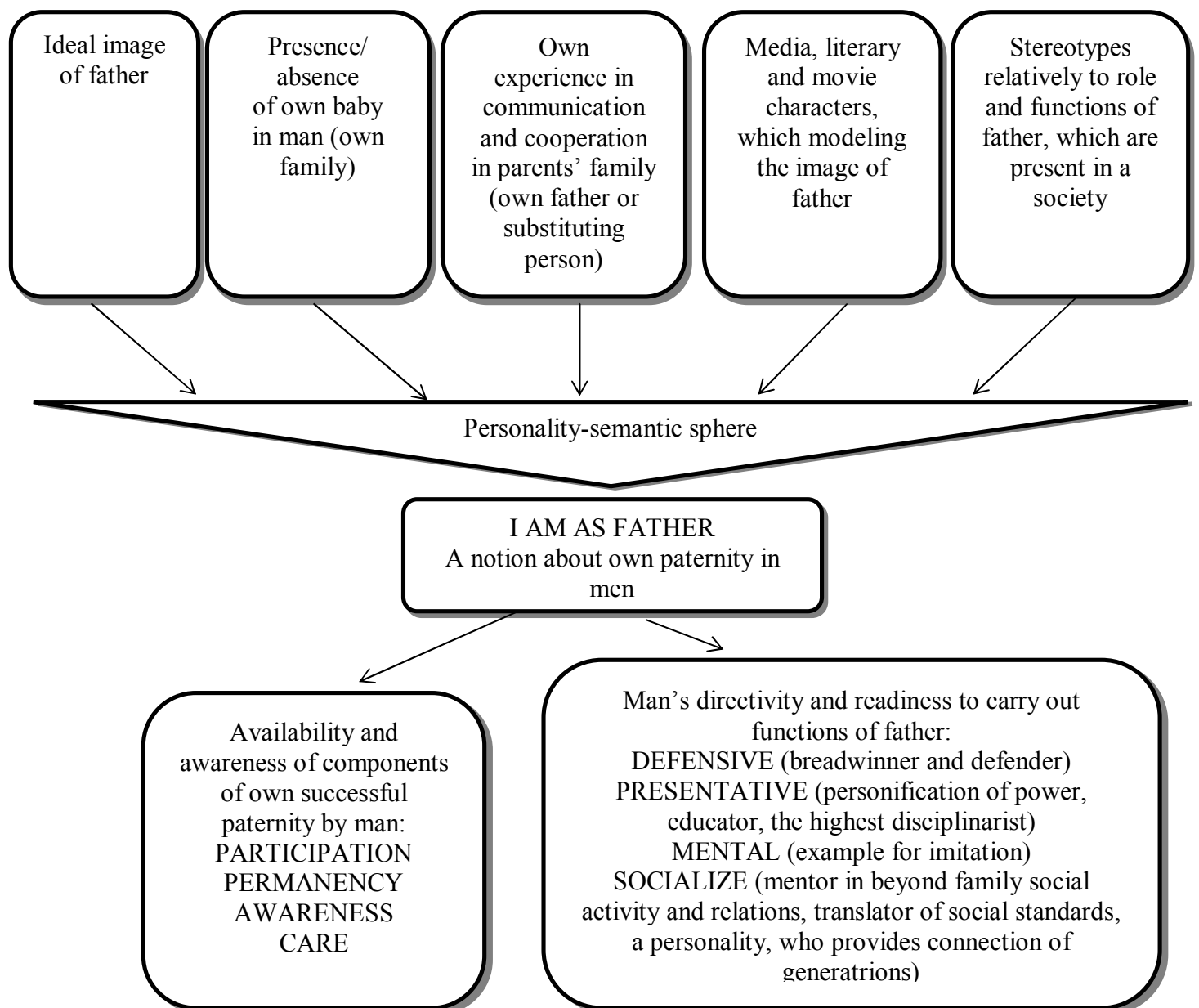


Figure 1. Factors, which conditions the notion about own paternity in men.

Factors of notion's development about paternity can be divided into: objective (complete and incomplete parents' family, the presence or absence of a child in men, the stereotypes, which are translated by media) and subjective (the image of father, the ideal image of father, the hierarchy of family values).

The notions about own paternity in men can have a dual character (positive or negative) as interpreted through the prism of personal experience. The contemporary image of fatherhood as reflected by different researches is Dr. Jekyll or Mr. Hyde. On the one hand we have the caring, nurturant, emotionally prepared parents who are shooting hoops

with the kids, reading bed-time stories, changing diapers, all the while bringing home the bacon. And on the other hand we have men who deny their own paternity, the absent fathers, the fathers who aren't absent, but have no involvement with their children, and men who refuse to support their own kids.

There is another stereotypic notion in the society, that all teenage fathers are uncaring, irresponsible, unconcerned about the mother or infant is obviously incorrect. A lot of young fathers are involved in the lives of their babies and their partners. In contrast, men who delay the entry into the fatherhood until they are thirty or forty years old are more involved with their kids than fathers "on time" and contribute more to indirect aspects of child-caring such as doing laundry, cleaning, cooking. Furthermore, the style of interaction varies with timing. The fathers of this age are less physically playful and also more likely to engage in such activities like reading or verbal games.

The growing literature on fatherhood about child development has focused on the consequences of involvement especially during infant period and early childhood for cognitive and emotional gains. While it would be an obvious proposition to us, that consistent of fathers and involvement in care of child would benefit the child, this appears to haven't been well established. So, the relationship between paternal involvement and well-being of children seems to be mediated by other conditions such as father, mother and child. The increased involvement of father doesn't automatically outcomes in improved child results. The paternal involvement provides a unique nurturance, which can't be as readily provided by any substitute caregivers.

However, the experience can also depend on perception of stereotypic images. For example, if the experience of cooperation with his father or substituting person has negative character and the young man besides sees a similar pattern in the plot of movie/advertisement, so probably there would be formed a notion: "Everyone have it, so it's normal". The source of stereotype can be actively imposed images of the father in media, but besides media production, stereotypes include socio-cultural and traditional social purposes. Therefore, the fourth and fifth factors in the scheme are always interconnected. All factors, which are represented in the scheme may have both positive and negative character:

- biographical experience is always determined by attitude to running events and also can be positive or negative;

- stereotypes can maintain or destroy the authority of father's image;
- media can form the notions of characters' images in awareness of consumers both first and second character.

As a result of combination of all the factors, and also by recording of its subjective relevance, there is a unique system for each male of notions about paternity.

In this work further we will try to pay the highest attention to the analysis and researching of the influence of factors "Own experience in communication and cooperation in parents' family (own father or substituting person)" and "Presence/ absence of own baby in man (own family)" on the notion features about own paternity in men. Moreover, it is also necessary to assess the impact of factor "ideal father", which compares himself to man, and to which he aspires, introducing his own paternity, as well as the attitude of men towards family values. Factor of influence of media on the formation of notions has been investigated previously in work I. Rybalko [5, 6], in our work it is advisable to carry out a theoretical analysis of the results. According to the author, the interaction with representations of the social world, generated in the media, stimulates the construction of the meaning of the majority of social phenomena. The media attached to objects a different social status, serves as an ideological construct, code, building a system of symbolic social, moral, gender and family values. Media products stereotyped gender myths of social consciousness and provides them as a ready-to-use models of behavior or national archetypes that reflect the existing models of paternity and are direct instructions to action [6]. Modern advertising products represents parental images typical to traditional, patriarchal culture, contrasting father's image of impractical, incapable of caring for the baby's to the mother's skillful and practical image. American researchers W. McKay and R. Day analyzed cartoons published between 1922 and 1968 in the journal «Saturday Evening Post» depicting adults and children. It turned out that the men are depicted as incompetent in 78.6% and competent in 21.4% of caricatures; in women the ratio is inverted – 33.8% and 66.2%. This stereotype is not conducive to the maintenance of paternal authority. Man wrongly assessed by traditionally feminine criteria for the activity in which fathers had not engaged before, and to which they are socially and psychologically not prepared.

Media as determinants of modern public relations forms the stereotype of "the good life", "right" aspirations and values, including the value of sexual relations, the "ideal" family, the need of having children. The main functions performed by fathers in everyday

life: material security, punishment, in rare cases – leisure time. This in turn affects the formation in the society, and particularly among the male population, certain notions about parenting and fatherhood. Media – non-formal influence of society which recognized weakly, but its influence on the formation of Parenthood is strong [5]. Shown in advertising behaviors and prescribed roles for fathers have read by the audience (students), partly assigned as a guide to action. Thus, media products, as well as supported by the society stereotypes determines the character and features of notions about fatherhood.

One thing is for sure, that the change has happened in the way paternal is viewed and practiced. It's difficult to imagine the scenario that would restore the family's form that was common two generations ago. It's not only unlikely that traditional roles could be restored. Also further changes will occur in the roles of men and women. For example, if the proportion of mothers with young kids at work continue to increase, there will be much more pressure on fathers to share more of the care of child. Men's attitudes and behavior could fall in line as they are more pressured by the society and their wives to help out more.

There are three different aspects of fatherhood involvement in child-rearing: availability (the lowest involvement level); interaction (intermediate level of involvement), responsibility (the highest involvement level). Fathers are available few hours a day, that is certainly much less than are mothers; fathers spend a little time by interacting with their kids, especially with girls.

The common thread that runs through different versions of the conflict theory is acknowledgment of the struggle for power, including that between genders. Men, who have an advantage over women in attaining economically-valued and socially-valued resources, manipulate the power, which is gained with access to perpetuate the male dominance which is reflected in the gender based division of domestic labor, including the care of children. Put it another way, men maintain over women their power by refusing to engage in the woman's job of parenting, because in a society "child-rearing" places one of the powerless position, while avoiding rearing of child results in prestige and power. This conflict theory specifies a class-effect and recognizes a gender-class interaction in the meaning of the parenting roles and fatherhood for men.

Concluding the theoretical analysis of the factors forming notions about fatherhood, again, we note that the factors in psychology contributing to these submissions have been studied independently of each other and separately. The content of own notions about

paternity in men has been hardly studied, but it is a necessary condition for the formation of psychological readiness to fulfill the role of father, adequate parental position. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to examine notions about own fatherhood in men, due to objective and subjective factors.

Conclusions. According to this goal and formulate problems, we can draw the following conclusions.

1. The man attitude to paternity is defined by the character of his own notions about a birth of the child and the vital changes connected with this event. In particular, there is a dependence of features of construction in consciousness of the man of an image of the father from the period of wife's pregnancy. Also, it is necessary to note, that there is a transformation of behavior of the expectant father aside more careful altitude about the partner/wife and the child.

2. Features of the parental position of man concerning his own newborn child frequently differ by distancing, as the basic duties of care of the child, as a rule, lay down on mother. In this context the father can experience feeling of lack of attention from the woman and deficiency of dialogue with the child.

3. The factors causing concepts of the man about paternity, carry both objective and subjective character which defines a shade of the future relationships of the father with the child. Stereotypication of the image of father in media sources assists formation of specific concept of the person about the duties of father, adequate patterns of behavior and ways of cooperation with his own family.

Recommendation: Materials of this article can be used by family therapists working with married couples planning the birth of child.

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