

коледжах та ліцеях трьох сесій сексуальної освіти, які зосереджуються не лише на біологічних знаннях, а й на психологічних, емоційних, соціальних, культурних та етичних вимірах сексуальності. У зв'язку з цим доцільна розробка, апробація та впровадження новітніх навчальних програм дошлюбної підготовки та сексуальної освіти з використанням сучасних інформаційних технологій. Сучасна система дошлюбної підготовки та статевого виховання повинна орієнтуватися як на вирішення проблем міжстатевої комунікації, їх профілактику чи подолання, так і на розвиток особистості, зміну поведінки тощо.

Важливим у підготовці учнівської молоді до сімейного життя є розширення практики формування відповідального батьківства, морально-психологічної готовності юнацтва до виконання батьківських функцій. Особливо цікавими програмами є німецька та американська, які включають проєкт імітації батьківства із застосуванням дитини-робота, тамагочі (комп'ютеризованого малюка, запрограмованого на цілодобовий догляд). В окремих країнах учням обох статей пропонується волонтерська практика у дитсадках. Вчителі допомагають учням набувати різних практичних навичок, як-от: виготовляти іграшки для дитячих садків. Формуванню навичок усвідомленого майбутнього батьківства сприяє ознайомлення школярів із основами перинатальної педагогіки та психології в процесі тренінгів, впровадження інноваційних медіаосвітніх технологій, дистанційного навчання з батьківства-материнства [1, с. 234–241].

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AMERICAN INTENSIVE PARENTING STYLE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON PARENTHOOD IN UKRAINE

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There is a significant number of systematized and generalized scientific views on the style of education. Parenting styles and their influence on children's behavior, the development of their emotional sphere have repeatedly been the subject of research by many modern and foreign scholars.

The share of parents' commitment to traditional styles in raising children is quite significant. It is established that the style of upbringing, which is characterized by love and care for the child, as well as the establishment of reasonable limits for him, is the most useful for him. And how ethnic or cultural differences in raising children affect their development, we will consider in our article.

There are four main styles of education, which differ primarily in such features as demanding and responsiveness. These include: authoritative, authoritarian, liberal and indifferent.

It is generally believed that a democratic parenting style, combining both demanding and responsiveness, is the most effective in improving a child's school performance and developing healthy emotional skills.

Considering the parenting styles of Ukraine and America, it is necessary to note their cultural differences in the upbringing of children. Research shows that European and American families often follow an authoritarian parenting style, setting limits for the child and raising him or her from a position of strength and authority. Parenting style has changed in general in different social groups. It is often unstable: from rigid to liberal and vice versa. The systems of raising children in different nations differ greatly due to many factors - from mentality and lifestyle to the location of the country, traditions or customs.

In Ukraine, parents tend to choose their own special methods of upbringing. Scholars single out Ukrainians' preference for an authoritarian style of upbringing and encourage them to move to a democratic one, and yet bans are very popular in Ukrainian families.

Today, as before, the main educators of Ukrainian children are women. The vast majority of children attend kindergartens, clubs, sections, centers and studios, including preschool. And according to Ukrainians, the more a child is involved in these activities, the better. However, it is necessary for parents to find out whether their children always like it.

Contradictions in the requirements for the child lead to the formation of her feelings of inferiority, volatility of life, the emergence of unrealistic attitudes. Therefore, knowledge of some initial provisions for the organization of the process of education will contribute to more effective development and formation of the child's personality, the formation of appropriate relationships between adults and children. Teaching parents to analyze their own behavior and the behavior of their children, relationships with them, their interests, opportunities and aspirations, to form the ability to overcome difficulties and, accordingly, to change the strategy of education is very substantial to built our healthy society.

Parenting is hard work, which is largely due to parental love, their attitude to the child. Meeting the needs of the child for parents is an important factor today. Parents are increasingly trying to invest money and time in their children.

The American style of raising children has undergone radical changes. The low level of guardianship and independence from an early age since the 1980s has been replaced by "helicopter" parenting (active participation of parents in all affairs of the child) and "greenhouse" upbringing (comprehensive development from diapers). Today, Americans are becoming more careful about their parenting responsibilities. Not only fears of growing inequality play a role in this situation but also the emergence of many parenting tips. Intensive parenting is becoming more and more widespread among the developed countries of the world, as well as in Ukraine. An important role in these changes is played by the idea that time spent with parents is critical to the child's cognitive and behavioral development, as well as to his or her academic success. A study by three

American scientists in 2012 showed that the more intense the style of upbringing, the more depressed and anxious the mother. However, many parents believe that it is their duty.

Now American parents are noticeably more involved in their children's education and try to communicate more with teachers. They pay more attention to teaching and education and guide children to success. However, intensive parenting is also becoming widespread in societies with high social protection, the aim of which is to reduce inequality.

Middle-class parents tend to pay considerable attention to their children's education and development, while their less affluent compatriots are more relaxed about their upbringing. Parenting style has changed in general in different social groups. Professor Ishizuka researched attitudes toward education in various social classes in the United States. His research showed that parents with different financial capabilities expressed a very similar view of parenting. They believed that "good" moms and dads should be extremely active in all aspects of their child's life. They also condemned those who did not.

Researchers are focusing on the emergence of a huge number of books, blogs and articles on parenting that directly or indirectly influence parenting styles.

American researchers conducted a study to find out whether a particular parenting style affects children's behavior, mental state and school performance in the same way in all cultures or has a different effect depending on the cultural environment. In other words, scholars have tried to understand whether the generally accepted classification of parenting styles is universal or can only be applied to individual cultures. The study involved families who belong to four cultural groups (European, African American, Latin American and Asian). As a result, scientists have concluded that the democratic style of education has led to high success rates, as well as low behavioral and emotional problems in children of all cultural groups;

Thus, increasing parental efforts has consequences not only for parents and children, but also for nations in general. It deepens also the inequality of society. The results of the study confirmed that a democratic upbringing based on the support and care of parents for their children is the most effective.

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