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ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТУСА**

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF STUDYING PARENTHOOD AS A SOCIAL ROLE

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In modern science, parenthood is viewed as a set of social roles performed by the mother and father in their interactions with their children. This topic is studied by various academic disciplines, including history, cultural studies, sociology, psychology, and pedagogy. Recently, there has been a trend toward a comprehensive and integrated approach to researching the phenomenon of parenthood.

The significance of parental behavior in the formation of a child's personality, the complexity of its structure and dynamics, the diversity of cultural and individual expressions, and the large number of contemporary scientific works in this field justify treating parenthood as a distinct phenomenon. It requires a comprehensive and multifaceted scientific approach for deeper understanding [6].

Parenthood is one of the key life stages associated with adulthood. In different cultures, it is connected to the concept of maturity. By gaining the status of a mother or father, a person enters a new stage of personal development.

E. Fromm viewed parenthood as an opportunity for a person to realize their capacity for love—toward both a partner and a child. G. Craig (2000) described the process as the highest level of development not only of the individual parent but of the couple as a whole. He emphasized that parenthood contributes to the formation of personal identity and deepens emotional closeness between partners.

Psychological research, particularly international studies, has focused on the biological aspects of parenthood and on the factors and conditions affecting individual personality development.

Recently, Ukrainian psychological science has seen a growing number of studies on various aspects of parenthood, including its phenomenological, psychophysiological, psychotherapeutic, and psycho-pedagogical dimensions [5].

Currently, parenthood as a social role is studied in two primary directions: analysis of the socio-psychological characteristics of motherhood and investigation of the father's role in childrearing.

One of the most researched topics is motherhood. The psychological aspects of motherhood are among the most complex in modern science. Its importance is underscored by numerous contradictions related to the demographic crisis: low birth rates, high divorce rates, increasing numbers of children left without parents, and rising instances of child abuse. At the same time, programs of psychological and social support for families, particularly mothers, remain underdeveloped.

Foreign scientific works in the field of the psychology of motherhood and related issues are marked by diversity, differing approaches, and conceptual orientations that distinguish them from domestic research. Recently, there has been growing interest in a comprehensive, interdisciplinary study of motherhood.

The need for a complex psychological approach to studying motherhood is supported by the fact that, despite advances in medical sciences such as physiology, gynecology, and obstetrics, and despite improved technological support for childbirth, psychological difficulties related to motherhood and early childhood remain relevant [3].

Research into motherhood and maternal behavior has deep roots in foreign psychology, with many scholars emphasizing the importance of such investigations. For instance, B. Burns, in the introduction to his work *Various Images of Motherhood*, stated: *"If we want to understand a child's development and believe that the early years are critical, then we must consider our perception of the mother figure. To study human early development, research into motherhood is undoubtedly essential."*

Motherhood is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. The issues studied in this field have various dimensions. It can be explored as a biological, social, and psychological phenomenon. For a deep and comprehensive investigation of motherhood, it is essential to consider the work of scholars within the ethological approach, as it allows examination from both biological and social perspectives based on a significant volume of empirical data.

Ethological theorists view human behavior as reflecting animal behavior, though modified by cultural influences and more complex cognitive processes. As noted by S. Sternglanz and E. Nash, their approach is based on the assumption that human behavior shares many features with animal behavior but is distinct due to cultural and intellectual aspects. For ethologists, motherhood primarily refers to maternal behavior. They believe that a mother's social responses are driven by specific stimulus mechanisms such as a child's physical features, smells, movements, and postures. Basic behavioral factors shared by humans and animals are seen as more important than uniquely human traits [4].

Ethologists focus their research on animal behavior in order to compare it with human behavior and assess its role in ensuring survival and functioning.

Currently, the strictly ethological approach is gradually being integrated with the social sciences, giving way to what is called biosocial science or sociobiology, which is gaining increasing popularity. Sociobiology emphasizes the study of the family as a primary social institution shaping parent-child relationships. It also analyzes the interaction of biological and social factors in shaping motherhood as a system of roles performed by the mother toward her child.

In addition to the biological and physiological perspectives, the cultural-historical approach is also used to study maternal roles. Researchers in this area argue that motherhood as a social role can undergo significant changes under the influence of external factors such as societal characteristics, norms, and the traditions of specific ethnic groups. This approach has been supported by scholars including M. Mead, E. Badinter, K. Bonné, and L. Stone.

One of the most radical approaches to the influence of social factors on motherhood is represented by E. Badinter's sociocentric theory. Analyzing the development of maternal views over four centuries (from the 17th to the 20th), she concluded that the "maternal instinct" is a fictional concept. She found no universal and obligatory standard of maternal behavior but instead revealed a wide range of maternal emotions that change depending on culture, personal ambitions, or frustrations. Maternal love, according to her, is a concept that evolves and assumes different meanings in different historical contexts [2].

While motherhood is actively studied, the father's role in child development, upbringing, and socialization remains under-researched. Also understudied is the process of becoming a father and the psychological factors influencing the development of a man as a parent. These insights are crucial for designing psychological support programs for expectant families and helping children raised in single-parent families. This topic spans several areas, including historical aspects, psychophysiology, family psychology, personality psychology, and child psychology.

In Ukrainian psychology, this subject remains one of the least explored. Parenthood is treated in scientific literature as a social role and status, studied through the lens of social representations and stereotypes, as well as within gender psychology and personality psychology, as a factor influencing changes in personal qualities. In child psychology, attention is also paid to how the father affects the child's development.

Many foreign researchers, including psychophysiolgists, provide scientific evidence that there is no significant difference between the roles of father and mother in caring for young children [8, p. 3]. Fathers are capable of performing these functions at the same high level as mothers, as confirmed by numerous studies. Some have shown that even before the child is born, during the partner's pregnancy, men undergo hormonal changes similar to those experienced by women. During pregnancy, men's testosterone levels decrease. The emotional state tied to the desire to support the partner can be so strong that the man begins to experience symptoms similar to those of his wife, such as morning sickness. Recent U.S. studies have shown that 23% of expectant fathers experience the so-called "sympathy syndrome" [1].

Many foreign studies have revealed a growing trend of fathers being more actively involved in their children's lives from the moment of birth. For example, in Germany, statistics show that 90% of fathers now attend childbirth. This is not just a trend or passive observation but real participation and empathy, as men share this crucial experience with their partners and support them through the process.

Thus, it can be stated that motherhood and fatherhood, as expressions of emotion and behavior, receive varying levels of attention. Both internal and external factors influencing the parental role and attitudes toward childbirth are analyzed. However, one

of the underexplored areas remains the child's perception of parenthood as a social role, as well as the behavioral differences between parents in complete and single-parent families. How the child views their parents' roles is the primary focus of our study.

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A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF WAR-RELATED UNCERTAINTY ON REPRODUCTIVE INTENTIONS

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The study was conducted in two consecutive stages and involved Ukrainian citizens who, before the start of military events, considered the territory of the country as their permanent place of residence. The sample included adult respondents of different age categories, covering young, middle-aged, and mature adults.

At the first, pilot stage of the study, a small group of participants was involved, who are citizens of Ukraine and belong to different adult age categories. The gender ratio of respondents was balanced, and all participants confirmed being in serious relationships at the time of the study.

In addition, the key selection criterion was that the participants considered the possibility of planning to have a child within their current relationships. This stage made it possible to test the effectiveness of the study tools and assess the relevance of the selected variables for further analysis [2].

At the second stage of the study, an expanded sample of respondents was involved, most of whom identified their gender as female, and a smaller proportion as male. The participants represented various age groups, covering both young adults and middle-aged individuals. The largest share of respondents fell within the age range of the active reproductive period, while older participants constituted a smaller but significant part of the sample.

All participants confirmed that they are citizens of Ukraine who resided in the country on a permanent basis before the outbreak of military events. In addition, they were in long-term or serious relationships, within which they considered the possibility of having a child. This stage of the study made it possible to obtain a broader spectrum of data necessary to analyze the relationship between the level of uncertainty and reproductive intentions [1].

The sample included participants who met the following conditions:

1. Citizenship and place of residence: respondents are citizens of Ukraine who, before the start of full-scale military actions, considered the territory of the country as their permanent place of residence.