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Interpersonal Relationship in the Modern Nuclear Family

The urgency of the research in the family issues area is due to the fundamental crisis of the family, which is emphasized by demographers, sociologists, psychologists, educators. These difficulties are quite widespread, revealed in the reduction of childbirth rates, an increase of divorces number, as well as in the extensive transformation of social and family values and decline of the educational function of the family. Under such circumstances, we consider it is necessary to go on the profound psychological study of the modern nuclear family and continue the resource search for overcoming the negative phenomena.

Nevertheless, the family is the greatest value for most Ukrainians (Krupnyk, 2021), which is demonstrated in the indicators' dominance of newly formed families over divorces. For example, in the first half of 2020, the Ministry of Justice registered 11,828 divorces and marriages - 59,505. Experts also admit that traditional marriages are now giving way to civil ones.

The aim is to study the level of development of sibling and child-parent relations and compare the results in groups according to the birth order of children in the family hierarchy. The methods: the test "The Brother-sister Questionnaire" by S.A. Graham-Bermann, S.E. Culter, modified by M. Kravtsova; which includes 4 scales (Kravtsova, 2005) and the method "Parent-child Interaction" (author I. Markovska), which includes 10 binary scales (Markovska, 1999). The statistic processing of the empirical data and the results' graphical presentation have been carried out by means of the statistical program "MS Excel", which includes correlation analysis, Student's t-criterion, and data processing according to Fisher's method. The characterized methods' bank in the complex application makes it possible to study the interpersonal relations of siblings, the parents' influence on

the formation of a positive or negative attitude towards their own brothers or sisters, relationships' effectiveness, and the formation of favorable or unfavorable conditions of development of the aforementioned interconnections.

The results' summary: our study involved 265 respondents aged from 15 to 20, the average age is 16.76 years. Amongst them 23.4% are male and 76.6% are female. By processing the data through the content analysis method, it was revealed that 73.7% of the respondents have a warmer relationship with their mother, and with their father 26.3% of the examined, respectively. The method "The Brother - sister Questionnaire" made it possible to reveal that the third and fourth children show empathy and similarity to each other in both genders. The mutual support of boundaries has been discovered between the first and fourth children by birth order in the family hierarchy. But the scale "Coercion" is revealed mutually between the first and second children in the family, in other words, each of them tries to dominate or compete with each other.

The results of the questionnaire "Parent-Child Interaction" testify that more demanding, with a high level of responsibility and level of expectations, as well as controlling is the mother's behavior towards her second child. It can be manifested in meticulous care, obtrusiveness, restriction, and generally lead to the psychological infantilization of the younger child. As for the relationship with the father, then it is he whom the younger children in the nuclear family show their closeness to and desire to share the most secret and important things. We have also found out that the firstborn often describes such a negative nature of the interaction between him and his father as disagreement, undemanding, excessive softness. And the frequency and some degree of agreement can be seen in various life situations with every next child by birth order. The younger child views interaction with the father more positively than the elder one in the nuclear family.

Conclusions and perspectives. The further research is seen by us in the profound elaboration of the peculiarities of interaction between members of a family group with the aim to provide parents with recommendations for maintaining favorable family relationships and on this basis to develop the

psychological support for adolescents by practical psychologists in educational institutions. Since family relations teach the child the skills how to find a way to coexist with other people. The success of the process of family interaction is determined by the parents' capability to create the necessary conditions for children for their personal development. All these measures in the complex will be able to help the state to strengthen the institution of the modern Ukrainian nuclear family.

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Анотація.

The article describes the construction of an empirical study of the factors that influence of the development of the interpersonal relationships of the sibling in the nuclear family. The results of the questionnaire "Parent-Child Interaction" testify that more demanding, with a high level of responsibility and level of expectations, as well as controlling is the mother's behavior towards her second child.

Keywords: child-parent relations, family group research.