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**Institute of parenthood in the context of the changing socio-economic conditions and strategies of life of modern family**

This article discusses the social and economic aspects of modern family life and problems of family upbringing. In modern conditions there are processes of modification as the family as a whole, and the individual elements of marital relations. Transformation processes of marriage and family, expressed in the separation of the institutions of parenthood, a matrimony and kinship, led to the emergence of different family models, among which we can highlight single parenting.

It is proved that the main causes of changes in family relationships, including the reduction of the role of men in the process of primary socialization, it is necessary to look directly into the sphere of family relations (including their psychological, economic, legal aspects), as well as in the area of social economic trends in the development of modern society in general. The reason (or reasons) of the fact that basic physical and psychological stress associated with raising children in a modern family falls on women – the result of a gradual change of role the economic functions of the family members, a change of status roles of men and women and, finally, the change of the family. Regardless of the nature of the family, motherhood and fatherhood are two different parenting institutes; also have their own specific functions, depending on the socio-cultural factors. In the context of the study single-parent families should be noted that parenthood institutions: maternity and paternity while preserving the traditional features can be realized in the context of different economic strategies and models of family upbringing.

The article notes that the analysis of the problems of parenting in the modern Kazakh society more important is the study of correlations between the distributions of socio-economic and gender roles in the family and the effectiveness and quality of family upbringing.

**Key words:** family, marriage, family upbringing, parenting, maternity, paternity.

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**Әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайлардың және заманауи отбасының өмірлік стратегияларының өзгеру контексіндегі ата-аналық институт**

Мақалада заманауи жанұяның және отбасы тәрбиесінің мәселелерінің әлеуметтік-экономикалық аспектілері қарастырылады. Заманауи жағдайларда жалпы жанұяның да, отбасылық неке қарым-қатынастардың жеке элементтерінің де түрлі өзгерулері болып жатыр. Ата-аналық институттың, туыскандық, ерлі-зайыптылық бөлінуінде көрініс тапқан, отбасы мен некенің трансформациялық процестері, түрлі отбасы үлгісінің пайда болуына әкеліп соқты, олардың арасынан ерекше бөліп қарастыратынымыз – моно ата-аналық отбасылар.

Отбасылық қарым-қатынастар саласының өзгеруінің негізгі себептері – соның ішінде, бірінші әлеуметтену процесіндегі ер адамдардың рөлінің төмендеуінен (олардың психологиялық, экономикалық, құқықтық аспектілері), отбасылық неке қарым-қатынастар саласынан іздеу керек, сондай-ақ жалпы заманауи қоғамның әлеуметтік-экономикалық тенденциялардың саласында да. Моно ата-аналық отбасыларды зерттеу контексінде ата-аналық институты: әкелік пен аналық, өзінің дәстүрлі функцияларын сақтай отырып, әртүрлі экономикалық стратегиялар мен отбасылық тәрбиелеу үлгілерінде дами алады.

Мақалада заманауи қазақстандық қоғамда ата-аналық мәселелерді талдау үшін, көбінесе, корреляциялық тәуелділіктерді жанұядағы әлеуметтік-экономикалық пен гендерлік рөлдердің және отбасылық тәрбие берудің сапасы мен нәтижелілігі арасындағы зерттеудің үлкен маңызы бар.

**Түйінді сөздер:** отбасы, неке, отбасылық тәрбие, ата-аналық, аналық, әкелік.

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**Институт родительства в контексте изменения социально-экономических условий и стратегий жизни современной семьи**

В статье рассматриваются социально-экономические аспекты жизни современной семьи и проблемы семейного воспитания. Обосновывается, что основные причины изменений в сфере семейных отношений, в том числе снижение роли мужчин в процессе первичной социализации необходимо искать как непосредственно в сфере семейно-брачных отношений (включая их психологические, экономические, правовые аспекты), так и в сфере социально-экономических тенденций развития современного общества в целом. В контексте исследования монородительских семей необходимо отметить, что институты родительства: материнства и отцовства, сохраняя традиционные функции, могут реализоваться в контексте различных экономических стратегий и моделей семейного воспитания.

В статье отмечается, что для анализа проблем родительства в современном казахстанском обществе большее значение имеет исследование корреляционных зависимостей между распределением социально-экономических и гендерных ролей в семье и результативностью и качеством семейного воспитания.

**Ключевые слова:** семья, брак, семейное воспитание, родительство, материнство, отцовство.

**INSTITUTE OF  
PARENTHOOD IN  
THE CONTEXT OF  
THE CHANGING  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
CONDITIONS AND  
STRATEGIES OF LIFE OF  
MODERN FAMILY**

**Introduction**

The family, as the most important social institution providing the reproduction of social life and the broadcast of cultural models, norms and values, is, at the same time, quite a dynamic component of society. Scientists note modification as the family as a whole, and the individual elements marriage relations. Transformation processes of marriage and family, expressed in the separation of the institutions of parenthood, marriage and kinship, led to the emergence of different family models, among which is the single parenting, cohabitation, same-sex marriage, «childfree» [1].

“Single-parent” families are increasingly becoming the subject of social studies. Since the beginning of the 90s, the term “single-parent family” is reflected in the census questionnaires or statistical data. Single-parent family is considered, formerly known as “incomplete”, the head of which is not a spouse, for various reasons: for reasons of death, deprivation of parental rights, termination of legal marriage, refuses to participate in the upbringing of the child, etc. Consequently, the category of single parent families belong to those who have “never had or no spouse, and which contain and bring up at least one child” [2, p. 117].

Perhaps admit the gradual growth the number of single-parent families. According to the Kazakh Statistics Committee, the number of single-parent families (nuclear households) in Kazakhstan according census 2009, has increased in comparison with the beginning the twentieth century by 6.7% and amounted to 520 986 families (including share of households consisting of fathers with children (13,1%) increased more than a third from 42,417 in 2000 to 68,256 – in 2009) [3].

In the context of study single-parent families should be noted that parenthood institutions: maternity and paternity while preserving the traditional features are implemented in the context of different economic strategies and models of family upbringing. Modern women (and not only a single mother) often need to combine motherhood and work. In this context, it suggests that single mothers are more vulnerable to social and financial risks and require particular forms of support. On the other hand, a lone fatherhood implies rapprochement of gender roles and associated

with personal and socio-economic difficulties of a different kind. Various aspects of modern family life are now becoming not only a matter for theoretical discussions, but requires the implementation of practical measures, giving concerts public attention on problem points, or allow them to have a corrective action.

The main research hypothesis is based on the assumption that the main causes of changes in family relationships, including the reduction of the role of men in the process of primary socialization, it is necessary to look directly into the sphere of family relations (including their psychological, economic, legal aspects), so and in the sphere of socio-economic trends in the development of modern society in general. The reason (or reasons) of the fact that basic physical and psychological stress associated with raising children in a modern family falls on women – the result of a gradual change of role the economic functions of the family members, a change of status roles of men and women and, finally, the change of the family [4].

### **Main part**

The basis of the traditional family is marriage between a man and a woman, which after child birth family responsibilities are complemented by implementation of parenting functions. Regardless of the family nature, motherhood and fatherhood are two different institutes of parenting; also have their own specific functions, depending on the socio-cultural factors. The most common model of fatherhood until recently was a traditional. In this model the father – breadwinner, the personification of power and discipline, as well as a mentor in the nonfamily and social life. In traditional society, the work of fathers was always in sight, which was the basis for the fathers' authority. Traditionally, both in ancient and in modern societies, fathers serve as the moral mentors, custodians and breadwinners. At the same time, diverse scientific studies empirically and theoretically confirmed positive effect of active involvement of fathers in the development of their children. Anticipating the analysis of the empirical results of the analysis must be emphasized that fatherhood as noted I.S. Con – versatile and the most changeable and problematic aspect of masculinity [5]. Based on historical and ethnographic data, paternity, i.e. the presence of children has always been considered mandatory indicator “male power” and a component of male identity.

The growth of feminization, and then the formation and adoption of a new view of gender

roles (for example – the degree of women's presence in power is assessed at the international level as a measure of democratization of society and others) have been influenced on the institution of fatherhood. In the traditional model of the father's role in the early years of a child's life, especially during infancy, either viewed as an auxiliary or practically excluded. Nevertheless, already in 80-ies in Europe and the United States, sociologists and psychologists have identified “a new image of man”, which was in many ways the opposite of the traditional. The differences primarily lie in relation to little kids: a new model of fatherhood implied in the care, caring, ability to enter into emotional contact with the child.

In modern times, involvement into the family has ceased to be a necessary factor in the spiritual and physical survival. Personality gained relative independence from the family changed the character of the perception of family relations. The most significant was not kinship objectively defined relationships, but married, based on freedom of choice, exactly they are central in the family. To analyze the problems of parenting in the modern Kazakhstani society more important is the study of correlations between the distributions of socio-economic and gender roles in the family and the effectiveness and quality of family upbringing. Experts often emphasize that it is impossible to divide the functions of the family in the major and minor, all family functions – the main, however, must specify among them those special, which allows distinguishing the family from other institutions, which leads to the separation of specific and nonspecific functions of the family. The specific functions of the family are birth of a child (reproductive function), the maintenance of children (existential function) and childcare (socializing function) and remain during all society changes, although the nature of the link between the family and society can change in the course of history.

Non-specific functions of the family associated with the accumulation and transfer of ownership and status, organization of production and household consumption, recreation and leisure activities, with concern for the health and welfare of family members, with the creation of the microclimate that promotes relieve stiffness and self-preservation. The economic function being a non-specific function of the family occupied the leading position in the course of several centuries, so the family changes are most noticeable found by comparing the non-specific functions at different historical stages.

Perhaps consider the issue, indirectly showing that if in the traditional, agrarian society, the economic function of women in the family being large in volume, by significance was overshadowed. Compared with men, who, being a hunter, warrior, farmer, finally, wageworkers often were forced to be absent, women's work in the house or near the family hearth combined a variety of functions, including the care of children. In the modern world, a woman taking part in the economic welfare of the

family does not work on the family courtyard, but relatively speaking, "outside the home" [6].

Analysis of the aggregated data of the working hours of men and women showed that for the majority of employees of Kazakhstan (both men and women) the duration of the working day is 8 hours – 39%. It is also interesting to note that the second most common answer to this question is a variant – "Irregular working hours" – 16,3% of respondents (Table 1).

**Table 1** – Analysis of the duration of the working day of the respondents

Responseoptions	%
1. 6 hours	11,1%
2. 8 hours	39,0%
3. 10 hours	11,7%
4. 12 hours and more	7,3%
5. Irregular working hours	16,3%
6. I don't work at present time	12,2%

A more detailed analysis of the responses to this question shows that the working day of women are not much less than men. Among the respondents indicated that their working day lasts eight o'clock

women by 14.5% more than male respondents. That is almost half of the surveyed women (mothers) is away from home equally with men from about 8.30 to 18.30 (taking into account the average time to get to).

**Table 2** – Responses of married respondents to the question about the duration of the working day of the spouse (in % of men and women who are married)

Responseoptions	Responses of men, %	Responses of women %	In % of total respondents
1. 6 hours	10,8%	8,6%	9,7%
2. 8 hours	32,6%	20,9%	26,8%
3. 10 hours	15,2%	19,7%	17,5%
4. 12 hours and more	4,3%	22,2%	13,3%
5. Irregular working hours	8,6%	14,8%	11,7%
6. Currently, she (he) does not work	28,2%	13,5%	20,9%

Responses of the respondents to a question about duration of the spouses' working day are given in Table 2. Presented data generally confirm the results described above. It should be noted that comparing the respondents' answers, we found that in 1/3 of Kazakh families the husband and wife are work the same amount of time.

In this regard we can talk about gender roles, on trends in the development of modern family, but we would like to emphasize that in this situation the most vulnerable position in the «full», and in single-parent families take children, who are engaged in bringing up by pre-school, school, media culture and finally by «the street». All these components of

socialization, not less important and positive, but not able to completely replace family upbringing.

Returning to the question of the economic functions of the family is possible to note that the work is method of self-realization, creativity and career growth, but still, even with the coincidence of all these conditions – it is also a «salary» that is ensure the economic well-being, and sometimes survival of family (or person) in the current difficult economic conditions. In the context of the main theme of the article it should be assumed that in today’s society for the majority of women, work (conventionally call work «outside the home») is also required, as well as for men. Even if hypothetically exclude all

other factors – a career, self-expression, calling, etc., but of course, in reality their role is also quite high.

In different periods of family formation and development, functions of its members are varied. Changes occur in the relationship between men and women in the family. Experts say that the male and female roles tend toward symmetry, changing ideas about how should behave a husband and wife. Experts note the fact that the family is particularly sensitive to the social and economic changes (unemployment, price increases, etc.). Social upheavals affect, for example, on increasing the number of divorces, which in their turn negatively influence on children upbringing.

**Table 3** – Comparativedataonincomeofrespondents (in % ofmenandwomenwhoaremarried)

Youearn...	Responsesof men, %	Responsesofwomen, %
1. Morethanthespouse	56,6%	16,4%
2. Lessthanthespouse	15,0%	48,3%
3. Approximatelyequally	11,3%	19,7%
4. Another	15,1%	13,1%
5. Noanswer	2%	2,5%

Respondents who participated in the survey answered the question, who of the spouses earns more. Studies show that unambiguous position on this issue could not get, though there is still a certain priority of men as financial support, the breadwinner. About half of respondents said that a man earns more thanwife, namely 48.3% of women and 56.6% of men. At the same time almost the same number of respondents – both men and women said that a woman earns more –

respectively, 15% of men and 16.4% of women. 1/5 of respondents among married women who live in different regions of Kazakhstan also noted that the contribution to the family budget in terms of money is the same for both spouses.

Statement of the objective fact of change in the economic behavior of spouses constituting the nuclear family must be supplemented by an analysis of the reflection of these processes in the public consciousness of Kazakhstanis (Table 4).

**Table 4** – Do you think that the husband and wife should equally participate in housework (in % of surveyed men and women)

Responseoptions	Men %	Women %	In% oftotalrespondents
1. Yes, I fullyagree	51,6%	56,7%	54,2%
2. No, this is absolutely wrong	11,2%	5,1%	8,2%
3. Partly it all depends on the circumstances	27,4%	26,2%	26,8%
4. In the modern world it is not significant	8,1%	8,4%	8,3%

The results of sociological studies show that the representation of gender and social roles have also changed, in comparison with traditional. Thus, as is evident from Table 4, more than half of respondents strongly agree that in housekeeping should be involved both husband and wife. The number of those who think it is unacceptable is only 8.2% of Kazakhstanis: 11.2% of men and 5.2% of women [6].

Respondents' opinions on the possibility or necessity of women participation in the modern financial security of family even more clearly demonstrate the marked position. So, 66.1% of men and 77.9% of women totally agree with this statement. It is possible in a certain sense to name activity this family-economic position of women.

The activity position of the father in the family, should be manifested in the active penetration into the world of the child, and depends on the value of family for the man, the desire to see the results of child's upbringing. Active paternal position indicates its acceptance of responsibility for the upbringing of the child and the family as a whole.

### Conclusion

To sum up it can be noted that the family and economic roles of men and women in modern society really changed that, of course, does not mean completely diametric change, a complete transformation of status. This is not just no need to, but it would be fundamentally wrong. However, some adjustments still required. On the one hand, men and women, that is, fathers and mothers, in modern conditions if they work, then work "outside the home", that is, the degree of contacts of both parents with children a relatively the same. In other words, we can say, first about a reduction of mother contacts proportion with children of approximately school age and elder.

On the other hand, if not focus on the particular cross-cultural differences, it can be argued that in the traditional patriarchal family the father acts as a) the breadwinner, b) the personification of power, and c) an example to follow, and often also as the direct mentor in nonfamilies, social and labor activity. In modern urban family fatherhood these traditional values significantly weakened under the pressure of factors such as equal rights for women, the involvement of women in professional

work, family life and a close spatial fragmentation work and everyday life. In the past, the strength of father's influence was rooted in, first, that he was the epitome of power and instrumental effectiveness. As the "invisible parent", as often called the father, becomes visible and more democratic, his authority, based solely on outside of the family factors, is markedly reduced.

In this situation family upbringing as an attribute social function of the family is undergoing domestic structural changes, and demands the close attention from the civil society. The greatest changes in the modern family has undergone in the process of the emergence of such its forms as a nuclear family – the basis for the society at the end of XX – beginning of XXI century. Public opinion polls show that the family is one of the main of life values and is perceived as a condition of a happy life.

In public opinion of Kazakhstanis can identify the following items in assessing the prospects of family development [7]:

1. Efforts should be made to maintain and develop traditional forms of monogamous families with two or more children (55.0%);
2. Traditional marriage is gradually eliminates itself(11.1%);
3. Will be growing tendency to the emergence and existence of single-parent families (one mother (father) and child) (11.6%);
4. Increasingly, there are childless marriages (6.6%);
5. The predominant form of of family is a family with one child(8.8%);
6. Will be grow polygyny (5.0%);
7. For Kazakhstan's society characterized the patriarchal family, and it will develop(7.7%);
8. In the world, there is a tendency to polygamy (1.1%).

In general, it can be stated that in the Kazakhstan public opinion on the evaluation of family development trends prevailing view is "We need strongly maintain and develop the traditional forms of monogamous families with 2 or more children". At the same time, every tenth respondent is inclined to believe the active nature of the transformation of traditional marriage and the increase in the number of single-parent families, which makes further studies of them very promising and relevant.

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