

## IMAGINATIONS OF MOTHER ABOUT WOMAN SOCIAL ROLES AS A FACTOR OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHILDREN

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### ABSTRACT

Parents and children relations are learned on the basis of individual mother psychology in the article. Imaginations about woman social roles of mother and defining the features of attitudes with her child are revealed by empiric researches.

**Keywords:** Imagination, psychological factor, social role, teenage children, relations of parents and children attitudes of mother.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Controlling the behaviour of people in interpersonal relations is the psychological procedure possessing complex internal mechanism. The effectiveness of quality of this process is related to many social and individual-psychologic factors. One of the important subjective factor that people show in the process of impression defining features of attitudes consists of suitable demands for their owned social roles. Any social role consists of a system of requirements that must and should not be fulfilled, and which, in a particular situation, is acceptable[2],[3]. In other words, the social role determines the vector of behavior that occurs during interpersonal relationships and becomes a specific controller of deviation. In that case, role appears as a social controller.

The fact that social role requires the owner to adapt his behavior to appropriate expectations is just one aspect of the psychological function of this psychological structure in interpersonal relationships. The results of a number of special studies and conclusions drawn from observing interpersonal relationships in everyday life confirm that the person's perceptions about other social roles are the basis for their predicting and critical evaluation of their behavior. For example, K.N. Belogai in his research has shown that the emotional component of motherhood plays a central role in the structure of motherhood, and the role that mother plays in his or her experience of satisfaction. [1].R.V. Ovcharova emphasizes that parents' attitude towards children largely determines how they perceive their parental role, and may be perceived as a barrier or new opportunity to realize their role or personal potential. The expert notes that people who understand parental roles as a barrier to pursuing personal opportunities often have more distinction in their relationship with the child than in the present. In that position, R. V. Ovcharova think that relations of parents and children may be destroyed sooner or later [4].

Thus, a number of psychological studies suggest that a person's perceptions about social roles may affect his or her attitude toward their child. However, no specific research has been conducted to investigate how a mother's perceptions of her social roles may affect her relationship with her teenage child. In this study, we present the results of an empirical study aimed at investigating how mothers influence their perceptions about their social role in adolescence.

Defined empirical research is organized on the basis of following algorithm: 1)The characteristics of the mother attitude of adolescent children to their child were investigated (with the help of A.Ya.Varga, V.V.Stolin's "Questionnaire of parents attitude"); 2) Respondent's perceptions of the two main social roles typical of modern women are conventionally referred to as "housewives" and "active women" the content of the imagination is defined (special questionnaire with author's development - by means of scale); 3) Mathematical and statistical calculations have been performed to determine what approach to adolescents' attitudes towards female adolescents differ in their perceptions of women's social roles.

An empirical study based on the algorithm described above provides the basis for the presence of specific links between women's perceptions of their social roles and their relationship with their adolescent children. (1 - table)

1 – table: The proportion of mothers who differed in perceptions of social roles specific to women according to their adolescent behavior  
(% calculation)

№	Conditional groups that differ in their perceptions of women's social roles	Features of the attitude towards children				
		Refuse emotionally	Cooperation	Symbios	Aauthoritari anism	Infantilizatio n
1	Mothers who often imagine her as a "housewife" (n <sub>1</sub> =38)	13,1 %	8,3 %	32,8 %	14,7 %	31,1%
2	Mothers who imagine the woman as the "housewife" and the "active woman" (n <sub>2</sub> =24)	12,5 %	33,3 %	8,35 %	37,5 %	8,35%

Analysis of preliminary results also revealed that mothers who differed according to their perceptions of the dominant social roles have differentiated criteria on their attitudes towards their teenage children. Specifically, women tend to think of social roles as more of a housewife, preferring symbiosis (32.8% female) and infantilization (31.1% female). Among women, who play a significant role in her social role, her preference is for attitudes that involve elements of cooperative behavior (33.3% of women) and authoritarianism (37.5% of women).

The above results, in our opinion, should be explained by the fact that the content and scope of the imagination are intimately connected with the human sphere, with its apparent or unconscious manifestation in their daily behavior. Based on this postulate, it can be assumed that mothers who tend to perceive a woman as a "housewife" have a clear preference for her active involvement in family, home, and housekeeping. It is clear that personal activity in this area is largely related to the appearance of family members in and out of the family, ensuring the order in the materials and tools available to serve the needs of the home itself, and the needs of the family members. . Under these circumstances, naturally, the frequency with which a family interacts with their child in terms of space and time is high. Therefore, it seems to us that the symbiosis type prevails among them, which is that the mother feels united with her child, and that she strives to meet all her needs and limit her difficulties.

Daily intensive supervision of the child facilitates small and weak perception of the child, forming an infantile attitude towards him. Perhaps this is why women who are confined to the role of housewives have a preference for infantilization — a perception of a child as vulnerable, inadequate to life, and sensitive to adverse effects, apart from symbiosis. When this approach prevails in the relationship, the mother tends to focus on the child's dissatisfaction and incompetence at work, limit this to the challenges of life, and constantly control his or her behavior.

As noted above, mothers' perceptions of social roles as a housewife and a socially politically active figure are dominated by the elements of cooperation and authoritarianism in their attitude towards their own child.

This result may, in our opinion, be explained by the specific attachments of this category of mothers to the role of women in modern society. Mothers who believe that women should play a role in this social position as an active member of society should expect to be individualistic, initiative to leave a mark in life, to be open to innovation, to maintain relative autonomy from public opinion, to be highly demanding. Undoubtedly, these qualities make it easy for a mother to treat her as an equal child, to strive for independence, to take her side in controversial situations, that is, cooperative interaction.

Particularly noteworthy is the high incidence of maternal attitudes toward women's social roles, as well as their tendency toward authoritarianism. In our opinion, the psychological bond between mothers who dominate the model of interaction with elements of authoritarianism in addition to the cooperative approach to child care among mothers who think that women can take on the role of not only a "housewife" but a socially politically active person. In our view, when faced with a lack of time for family chores due to their professional and social activity, mothers choose one of the two polar approaches to child care, depending on their individual psychological characteristics and the quality of the surrounding social environment: they are more willing to give (co-operation) or require strict obedience and unconditional adherence to established discipline (authoritarianism).

Based on this strategy of communication of the category mothers discussed, there are undoubtedly profound subjective experiences that, in our opinion, are at the forefront of guilt. It is well known that research suggests that women may have a specific role-play, that is, a struggle between the roles of housewives and workers, resulting in a sense of guilt towards family members on the one hand and business leaders on the other. In women, who are characterized by their active participation in the socio-political life of society, when they feel really guilty, it is in our opinion who is stronger in the end, and what strategy is ultimately chosen for their child. If the guilt is present in the child, the hyperconnection mechanism will encourage the mother to cooperate and to take care of the child in the event of a situation. However, when this feeling is at work, the mother tends to perceive the child as a person who has difficulty reaching certain occupational goals and authoritatively sets the limits of activity authoritatively and strictly in order to minimize its impact. Of course, this attitude of the mother will appeal to a teenager whose need for independence comes first, and her perceptions of dependence are extremely unpleasant, resulting in a conflict. Thus, the empirical study of the relationship between mothers' perceptions of women's social roles and their relationship to their children provides an empirical study of the following conclusions:

1. The attitude of the "mother-to-child" system reflects the characteristics of mothers' perceptions of not only their social roles, but also their roles that women can occupy.

2. Mothers' perceptions of female social roles are largely confined to the role of a "housewife", and there is a tendency for interaction and authoritarianism in relation to mothers who imagine a woman in socially active roles, based on symbiosis and infantilization.
3. The differences between mothers' perceptions of the social roles played by women and their differences in the characteristics of their mothers are significant, making it possible for them to develop their own original typology of mothers.

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