



8. АНАЛІТИКА



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PROBLEMS OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS

Summary.

The article highlights the problem of conducting large-scale program activities for the development of communication skills based on ensuring a healthy climate in the relationship between parents and children, emotional and sensory acceptance of parents of their child and their psychological support. It is noted that research institutes and world centers are conducting research to study the improvement of family relations, prevent the aggressiveness of children in a situation of negative relations with parents, correct the relationship between mother and child, and the relationship of mothers raising their child alone with children.

The results of the author's research are presented, in which attention is focused on the differences between the traditional family and new forms of family, the reflection of the strength of the family in relations with children, the features of socialization in the family and outside the family, the possibilities of integrating professional activities and family relations in multi-family families. The object of the research is the process of using psychocorrective ideas in ensuring a healthy climate in the relationship between mother and adolescent, adolescent students of secondary schools No. 118 of Yakkasaray district of Tashkent city, No. 23 of Tashkent city. Kokand, No. 37 of the Mingbulak district of the Namangan region (239 people in total), as well as their mothers (239 people) were examined. The subject of the research is the peculiarities of the relationship between the content of the relationship between mother and adolescent children. The author used the appropriate methods, processed the empirical materials obtained in the course of the research.

Keywords: family; parent-child relations; socialization in the family; ideas about the social roles of women; adolescent children, trust, dominance; "ideal parents".

Wide-scale program activities are being carried out around the world to develop communication skills based on ensuring a healthy climate in the relationship between parents and children, emotional and sensory acceptance of parents of their child, and their psychological support. In our republic, normative foundations have been created to strengthen the institution of the family, implement the conceptual idea "A prosperous family is the basis for the development of society", support the family, improve relations between parents and children, create families with young people, and improve the psychological preparation of young people for raising children. In particular, the State programme for the implementation of the Strategy for Action in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021 set as priority tasks the tasks of improving the pedagogical culture of parents, their duties and responsibility for raising children [1].

As a result, opportunities have been created to deepen scientific research in such areas as the identification of factors that determine the communication between parents and children, the effects of influence that in various manifestations form these relationships, the possibilities for their control and prediction.

The problems of relations between parents and children were the subject of many scientific studies by foreign and Uzbek researchers. Research by V. Karimova has been carried out in this direction in our country, G. Shoumarov, R. Sunnatova, T. Yadgarova, U. Saribayeva, M. Salayeva, G. Kurbanova, G. Khrulnova, H. Karimov, F. Ruzikulov, O. Abdusattorova, R. Hikmatullaeva, M. Fayzieva, U. Shamsiev, who studied such issues as the psychological readiness of young people for family life, conflicts in marital relations and their impact on the climate in the family,



mental development of children, problems related to interpersonal relations in the family, raising children in single-parent families, especially influencing the relationship between husband and wife, priority in the family, on the formation of sexual identification of children, the identification of specific ethnopyschological features, The influence of interpersonal relations in the family on the social perceptual processes of the child, characteristic of relations between parents and children, in Uzbek families, the influence of interpersonal relations in the family on the social perceptual processes of the child, the age characteristics of relations between parents and children, the socialization of children in families with different composition.

Among Russian researchers by such scientists as I. Kirilenko, I. Rakhmanina, M. Yaremchuk, O. Mavkushina, L. Fomicheva, V. Sobkin, O. Tkachenko, A. Fedyunina, K. Belogay, S. Jigalin, I. Markovskaya, E. Romitsina, S. Yatsishin, M. Khristoforova, M. Buligina, A. Voronova studied such issues as the impact of negative circumstances of marital relations on the mental development of children, the structure and age dynamics of relationships in the family, the role of these relationships in the formation of personal qualities in children then, when they become adults, the possibility of correcting relationship disorders, the peculiarities of the mother’s relationship with the teenager, in particular, the relationship of mothers with adolescents in need of special assistance (having a drug addiction, somatic, neurological pathology), specific features of the relationship of mothers with a teenage child, whom she brings up alone [2–4].

Specialists of foreign countries such as Kraig, M. Kle, D. Szwedo, A. Mikami, J. Allen, K. West, B. Mathews, K. Kerns, M. Mallers, S. Charles, Sh. Neupert, D. Almeida deeply studied the issues of the difference between the relationship of the child with the mother and the relationship of the child with the father, the influence of the family climate on the emergence of deviations in child behavior, the reflection of relations between parents and children on the child’s school performance, his mental development, the formation of social skills, the creation of a family in the future and attitude to his children [6].

An analysis of the results of the study showed that mothers who differ in their perceptions of women’s social priority roles also have differentiated indicators in relation to their adolescent child [5–7]. In particular, it was found that mothers who tend to have limited representation of the social roles of women only in the role of “housewife” seek to provide their child with a method of symbiosis-excessive communication (32,8 % of women) and infantilization-child relationship (31,1 % of women). Mothers, in whose ideas about the social roles of a woman, her social activity

occupies a prominent place, are distinguished by such styles of relations to a teenage child as cooperation-cooperation (33,3 % of women) and authoritarianism-manifestations of their superiority (37,5 % of women) (table 1).

Table 1

Ratio of mothers to different perceptions of women’s social roles in relation to adolescent children (percentage)

No.	Conditional groups differing in perceptions of women’s social roles	Peculiarities of the child’s attitude				
		acceptance-emotional rejection	cooperation	symbiosis	authoritarianism	infantilization
1	Mothers representing a woman more as a “housewife” (n ₁ = 68)	13,1 %	8,3 %	32,8 %	14,7 %	31,1 %
2	Mothers representing a woman as both a “housewife” and a “socially active woman” (n ₂ = 44)	12,5 %	33,3 %	8,35 %	37,5 %	8,35 %

A practical test of the statistical difference between the child-adolescent relationships of mothers in two conditional groups with different perceptions of women’s social roles also revealed a significant differentiation (table 2).

Table 2

Indicators of difference in attitudes of mothers with different perceptions of women’s social roles with a teenage child (according to Student’s t-criterion)

No.	Peculiarities of the child’s attitude	Average indicators of representatives of conditional groups:		Indicators of statistical difference	
		M ₁	M ₂	T	p
1	Acceptance – emotional rejection	18,23	17,41	1,39	p ≥ 0,005
2	Cooperation	2,78	5,12	3,07	p ≤ 0,001
3	Symbiosis	5,85	3,31	2,72	p ≤ 0,001
4	Authoritarianism	1,82	4,63	2,70	p ≤ 0,001
5	Infantilization	5,67	3,42	2,02	p ≤ 0,005

The indicators presented in table 2 based on the results of the socio-psychological survey confirm the statistical significance of the difference between the indicators of the corresponding methods of mothers’ relations, forming the identified two conditional groups. This provision proves that with the revealed high degree of accuracy of statistical accounting, it is possible to distinguish two conditional groups of independent psychological types of mothers that differ from each other in the priority of certain features of attitudes towards the child – mothers, representing women mainly in the role of “housewives” and those who also represent them in the role of a “socially active person”.

At the same time, no differences were found between the indicators of the two conditional groups of women on a single scale – the acceptance-emotional



rejection scale. In our opinion, the reason for this is the peculiarities of the inextricable connection of integral emotional attitude to the child, reflected in this scale, with deeper and more subtle aspects in the mother-child relationship system, maternal kindness, love.

Despite the fact that psychological studies separately examined the ideas of women and men about “ideal parents”, however, the reflection of these ideas in the manifestation of children’s attitude towards them was not the subject of special study. The data obtained in this part of our study showed the possibility of identifying the specific interaction of these psychological structures (table 3).

Table 3

Ratio of adolescent children to mothers with negative representation “I’m like a mother” and “The perfect mother” (based on averages)

No.	Predominant octant poles	Mother-to-mother criteria and distribution indicators						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Authoritativeness	0,63	0,71	1,02	0,54	0,68	1,22	0,34
2	Dominance	1,68	1,24	1,33	0,61	1,72	1,84	1,78
3	Aggression	0,31	0,43	0,41	0,25	0,48	1,32	0,37
4	Scepticism	1,39	0,45	0,54	0,23	0,51	0,41	0,25
5	Humility	0,83	1,37	1,21	1,35	1,54	0,29	0,32
6	Obediency	0,22	0,31	0,40	1,72	0,38	0,41	0,44
7	Conventionality	1,89	1,21	1,04	1,78	1,91	1,64	0,42
8	Generosity	1,92	1,74	1,83	1,94	1,97	1,03	1,32

Note: Criteria for attitude to the mother: 1 – I advise, 2 – I cherish my opinion, 3 – I can trust, 4 – I am sure that I will understand, 5 – I am sure that I will help, 6 – I am sure that I will protect, 7 – I want to imitate.

According to the data presented in table 3, it can be seen that mothers who praised themselves above the ideal mother for octants such as “power”, “aggressiveness”, “obediency” have low rates of relation of children to them according to the criterion “I advise” (0.63), (0.31), (0.22). The desire to consult adolescents was more manifested in relation to mothers, who are distinguished by “dominance”, “scepticism” (distrust), “conventionality” (tendency to agree, excessive manifestation of friendship) and “generosity”. But regarding mothers with a predominance of “dominance”, adolescents who show a tendency to consult (1.68) are distrustful of the possibility of being understood (0.61).

In the case of mothers with high “scepticism”, adolescents also show a desire to consult (1.39), but do not appreciate their opinion (0.45), do not believe that they will be understood (0.23). Similarly, teenagers whose mothers are “skeptical” are willing to consult, but do not rush to take into account their opinion, the desire to consult is most likely used as a means to reduce the excessive distrust of such mothers. It has been established that adolescents believed in the opportunity to consult, and highly appreciate opinion, and faith in understanding only with mothers with the

dominant “conventionality” and “generosity” (excessive softness, ostentatious altruism).

In addition to the quality of “generosity”, adolescents highly appreciate the opinions of mothers who are characterized by “submission” (1.37), however, they do not believe that the mother is able to protect them (0.29). Only teenagers whose mothers have the quality of “generosity” express great confidence in them, but the children of such mothers rate their ability to protect at almost the level that corresponds to the answer “sometimes” (1.03). Children questioned the ability of the mother to protect, as well as the predominance in women of the qualities of “scepticism” and “obediency” (in both cases, the average value is 0.41).

Adolescents whose mothers praised themselves for the quality of “power” also had higher rates relative to other criteria in terms of faith in the mother’s ability to protect (1.22). It is also noteworthy that the children of mothers who rated themselves higher than the ideal mother according to the “Dominance” parameter express high faith in the mother’s ability to protect them (1.84, i.e. at the “always” response level).

Children whose mothers appreciated their level of aggressiveness at a very low level represent the probability that mothers can understand them (0.25, i.e. only in one out of eight cases). Perhaps the heightened sense of justice characteristic of adolescents leads to doubt that it is possible to achieve understanding in a person who shows aggressiveness in behavior when meeting.

The results of our study show that in the case of a positive relationship between the estimates of “I am like a mother” and “Ideal mother”, that is, when the mother notes the qualities characteristic of the “ideal mother”, differences in relation to the teenage child are also revealed (table 4).

The children of mothers who relatively highly value themselves in the quality of leadership (a wise advising mentor, a confident manager) showed a willingness to consult with them, take into account their opinion, believe in them, have no doubt in their help and protection. A similar situation can also be noted on the example of mothers who rated themselves closer to the “ideal woman” in terms of independence, cooperation. However, according to other octants, a number of several noteworthy circumstances have been identified. In particular, the children of mothers who expressed the qualities of straightforwardness, sharpness, sincerity, relatively low compared to other criteria, rated the opportunity to consult with the mother (1.05, i.e. almost at the “sometimes” response level). We believe that there is a case where people who express their thoughts briefly, straightforwardly, sharply and openly in some situations are somewhat uncomfortable for others.



Table 4

Ratio of adolescent children to mothers with a positive representation “I’m Like a Mother” and “The Perfect Mother” (based on averages)

No.	Predominant octant poles	Mother-to-mother criteria and distribution indicators						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Leadership	1,98	1,83	1,79	1,85	1,78	1,81	1,23
2	Independence	1,83	1,72	1,69	1,73	1,67	1,89	1,91
3	Straightforwardness	1,05	1,64	1,75	1,78	1,81	1,75	1,56
4	Distrustfulness	1,12	1,85	1,79	1,71	1,69	1,54	1,63
5	Shyness	1,01	1,13	1,45	1,79	1,75	0,83	0,75
6	Dependence	0,84	0,93	1,58	1,69	0,73	0,51	0,62
7	Cooperation	1,89	1,65	1,78	1,88	1,91	1,83	1,89
8	Responsibility	1,58	1,72	1,88	1,64	1,92	1,94	1,78

Note: Criteria for attitude to the mother: 1 – I advise, 2 – I cherish my opinion, 3 – I can trust, 4 – I am sure that I will understand, 5 – I am sure that I will help, 6 – I am sure that I will protect, 7 – I want to imitate.

Consequently, we have reason to argue that there are specific relationships between women’s perceptions of themselves as mothers and the relationship of their adolescent children to them. At the same time, the question of exactly what qualities of a general relationship (relatively integral relation according to all expressed criteria) of a teenage child based on openness and trust is interesting, there are statistically significant differences in the attitude of children to women who differ from each other in terms of themselves as a mother. To clarify this question, we calculated the statistical difference between the total estimates for all seven criteria expressed by teenage children of relation to mothers, which are related to both poles of each octant.

Also during the study, the formed traditional approaches in psychocorrection of parent-child relations were analyzed, the results of an empirical study of the possibilities of influencing the representations in psychocorrection of relationships in the “mother-child-teenager” system were presented, as well as an interpretation of indicators of the effectiveness of psychocorrection of ideas in improving the relationship of mother and child-teenager.

According to the model of scientific research developed to test the put forward scientific hypothesis, on the basis of the assessment given earlier by adolescents, according to the first scale of the E. Schefer methodology – positive interest in their child, two groups of mothers who received high and low ratings from their children according to this criterion were identified. It should be noted here that, based on scientific facts that the interested attitude to the affairs, plans, aspirations of the child, in general, the love of communication with him, is more characteristic of parents with a high psychological culture, we considered it

appropriate to consider positive interest as a sign of the relative predominance of constructiveness of relationships in the mother-child system. However, for the formation of two distinctly different specific categories of mothers, only those indicators of mothers that are estimated by adolescent children above the standard (4–5 walls) and below it (1–2 walls) are taken into account. After isolating two conditional groups of mothers by methods of mathematical statistics (Student’s t-test), the degree of mutual conformity of the assessments given to them by children and their self-esteem was checked against four diagnostic scales. Quantitative comparative analysis confirms that, indeed, there is a significant difference between the perceptions of mothers who have received from children in relation to themselves low grades of positive interest and the indicated children on all scales (tables 5 and 6).

Table 5

The degree of difference identified between the perceptions of mothers with high indicators on the “Positive Interest” scale about the relationship with the child and the indicators of the child’s attitude (according to Student’s t-criterion)

No.	Features of relationships	Valuation Source		Degree of statistical difference	
		Assessment based on mother’s presentation	Assessment based on the child’s opinion		
		M ₁	M ₂	t	p
1	Directivity	2,6	1,8	2,04	p ≥ 0,05
2	Hostility	2,3	1,2	1,99	p ≥ 0,05
3	Autonomy	2,7	1,4	2,06	p ≥ 0,05
4	Inconsistency	2,4	1,7	2,03	p ≥ 0,05

Of course, first of all, the results deserve attention that mothers with a high level of positive interest in the child were given low ratings for all criteria of negative attitude. However, another aspect that deserves special psychological attention is that the representations of mothers who received a high child rating on the “positive interest” scale in relation to the child on all scales do not significantly differ from the relationship of the child (the difference at the level of $r \geq 0,05$). Otherwise, the self-esteem of relations with the child by those mothers who, according to the children, show great positive interest in them is very close in different scales of relations to the characteristic that the child gives the mother. From the child’s point of view, the results of mothers who showed a low level of positive interest in him revealed a situation very different from the above (table 6). In particular, adolescents, in general, not only assess above average directive, hostility, autonomy, inconsistency of mothers, but also the representations of mothers according to these qualities differ from what relationships teenagers themselves see.



Table 6
The level of difference identified between their perceptions of mothers with low Positive Interest scores and child attitudes (according to Student's t-criterion)

No.	Features of relationships	Valuation Source		Degree of statistical difference	
		Assessment based on mother's presentation	Assessment based on the child's opinion	t	p
		M ₁	M ₂		
1	Directivity	3,2	4,3	2,23	p ≤ 0,05
2	Hostility	3,1	4,6	2,14	p ≤ 0,05
3	Autonomy	2,5	4,4	2,79	p ≤ 0,05
4	Inconsistency	2,2	4,7	2,83	p ≤ 0,05

Thus, our study confirmed the likelihood of differences in the degree of constructivity of the relationship between mother and child adolescent depending on the adequacy of ideas about them.

According to the results of the studies, the following main conclusions can be drawn:

1. With regard to mothers for whom ideas about women's social roles are limited to the role of "housewife", attitudes towards the child are based on symbiosis and infantilization, while for mothers representing a woman in socially active roles, a tendency to influence each other through cooperation and authoritarianism is more characteristic.

2. Differences between a woman's perceptions of herself as a mother and an ideal mother can be considered as a kind of psychodiagnostic criterion for making primary assumptions about the characteristics of the relationship of a teenage child to her.

3. The degree of correspondence between mothers' personal perceptions of the relationship to a teenage child and their assessment of these relationships may serve as a specific psychological criterion in expressing an opinion on the level of her personal development.

4. By encouraging mothers to have an accurate idea of the individual style of attitude towards the child, be able to consider objects and phenomena from the point of view of the child, seriously analyze themselves as a mother, it is possible to increase the degree of constructivity in interaction in the mother-child system.

5. The teenager's feeling of an increase in positive interest in the child by the mother in the relationship of mother and child-teenager leads to a decrease in his assessment of directive, hostility, autonomy, inconsistency in interaction.

Based on these findings, we consider it appropriate to propose the following recommendations for improving the relationship between mothers and adolescent children:

For mothers to be adequately aware of the psychological factors of self-control in their relationship with the child, it is necessary to record separately and periodically return to the analysis of notes on the motives of their behavior in interaction,

on the emergence of experiences regarding certain situations, their arguments about changes in the behavior of the child and his statements;

It is advisable for practical psychologists, when organizing practical psychological work with mothers in this direction, to use methods for developing skills in managing processes of social reflection, identification, projection; cognitive therapy techniques, in particular, such approaches that are aimed at creating rational social attitudes, strengthening decentralization in relationships, revealing the dangerous aspects of egocentrism; practical psychologists of schools in working with mothers should pay attention to a separate study of their ideas about themselves, about the social roles of women, in organizing practical and psychological work with teenage students to check their understanding of their attitude towards the mother, to identify what style is characteristic of these relationships, to determine how consistent their views of mothers are, to more carefully consider cases of serious differences.

Teachers-subjects in the training of family psychology can be recommended to pay attention to the individual psychological features of the cognitive process in relationships by combining socio-psychological and general psychological knowledge, when training topics related to the family psychological assistance service, pay attention to training the possibility of applying cognitive therapy, especially, organizing practical psychological assistance based on mothers' ideas about themselves and the child.

We believe that research in such areas as the study of How serious positive and negative changes in the life of the child are reflected in the system of parents' perceptions of themselves, ideas about family life in women who give up their child, the ideas of children about "ideal parents", the ideas of the older generation participating in the upbringing of grandchildren, influencing children, transforming parents' perceptions of themselves and children after the loss of their parents.

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ПРОБЛЕМИ БАТЬКІВСЬКИХ ВІДНОСИН

Анотація.

У статті висвітлюється проблема розвитку комунікативних навичок, заснованих на забезпеченні здорового клімату між батьками і дітьми, емоційному та сенсорному прийнятті батьків своєї дитини та їх психологічної підтримки. Розкрито результати дослідження автора по вивченню сімейних відносин, запобігання агресивності дітей у ситуації негативних відносин з батьками. Акцентовано на відображенні сили сім'ї у відносинах з дітьми, особливості соціалізації в сім'ї та поза нею.

Ключові слова: сім'я; дитячо-батьківські відносини; соціалізація в сім'ї; уявлення про соціальні ролі жінок; діти-підлітки; довіру; домінування; «ідеальні батьки».

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