



Socio-Psychological Features of the Relationship between Children and their Parents

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Abstract: This article presents the socio-psychological relationship between parents and the child.

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The problem of relationships and personality structure is a social psychology. Domestic researchers, turning to the analysis of factors influencing the formation and development of the system of personality relations, pay great attention to the interaction of mother and child in ontogenesis. In modern research, it is developed that the relationship between development and the child develops in the early period of a child's life, properties on the characteristics of his relationship to himself, to other people, to the formation of relations to the world, to the features of his socialization and the formation of personality. Also, a large number of studies are devoted to the history of the phenomenon of paternity, the influence of the father on the formation and development of the child's personality.

One of the manifestations that affect the characteristics of family relations in the early period of life, which, in the future, become a greater role in the socialization of the child, is the so-called "personal factor". These do not include various psychological and socio-psychological characteristics of parents. For example, in works devoted to the analysis of personal parameters for the formation of relations between mother and child, the following were considered: the features of self-actualization of the mother of the personality, the situational behavior of the mother and the multi-level characteristics of her personality, the psychological readiness of the mother for the relationship with the unborn child, the age of the mother, etc.

In modern conditions, the identification of the role of enhanced stimulatory formation of the locus of control, the exclusion of maladaptive forms of behavior and anxiety in children. many of the cases encountered are attributed to the influence of kinship relationships on the formation of pathological forms of behavior in children, which eventually served as the introduction into DSM 5 of the diagnosis: "a child under the likelihood of distress in a natural relationship." In other words, it is stated that children participating in the group of behavioral cognitive, affective symptoms when they experience a certain degree of disorder in the relevant relationships. So, in one of the modern studies it is stated that in the nature of the presence of a very early detection of children with signs of hostile behavior between them, there is a negative change in the child, leading to the formation of aggressive behavior. At the same time, the authors observed a hereditary factor studying families with adopted children. In addition to a large number of social and biological factors leading to a hostile neighborhood between parents, it is quite logical, in our opinion, that it may also not be sufficiently satisfied with their socio-psychological needs. In this regard, it seems relevant to us to study the quality of the formation of the mother/father relationship of the child and the characteristics of the need-motivational shell of the parents.



The severity of the mother's need for love from other people sets the parameters of her taste with her child. A high degree of expressiveness of the emotional state, attachment to masculinity, an increased level of sensitivity to one's own child, the desire for bodily contact, they are guided and able to influence the emotional state of the child during emotional contact. SPP of fathers, to a lesser extent than mothers, determine the parameters of their perception in their child: bodily contact with their children is more “independent”, a tendency to empathy in local residents in their patient is shown by fathers with a pronounced need for inclusion.

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