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THE RELATIONSHIP WITH FATHER AND DEVELOPMENT of SOME PERSONAL QUALITIES

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Abstract. This article represents a research of the relationship between father and development of some personal qualities. The aim of the study was to identify the relationship with father and what strategies of coping with stressful situation young people preferred.

Introduction. Parenting is an integral psychological quality of a person (father and/or mother), which includes a set of value orientations of a parent, attitudes, expectations and positions, parental feelings and responsibility and style of family upbringing. Each component contains cognitive, emotional and behavioral components. Parenting manifests itself both on the subjective-personal and supra-individual level, where parenting inherently includes both spouses and presupposes awareness of spiritual unity with the marriage partner in relation to one's own or adopted children [1].

The connection between the components of parenting is carried out through the interdependence of their constituent cognitive, emotional and behavioral aspects, which are psychological forms of its manifestation [2].

The cognitive component is the parents' awareness of the relationship with their children, the idea of themselves as a parent, the idea of an ideal parent, an image of the spouse (s) as a parent of their child, knowledge of parental functions, and an image of the child.

The emotional component is a subjective feeling of oneself as a parent, parental feelings, attitude towards a child, a person's attitude towards himself/herself as a parent, attitudes towards a spouse as a parent of their child.

The behavioral component is an ability, skills and activities of a parent to care, support, up bring and educate a child, relationship with a spouse [4].

Various scientists who have studied the problems of raising children in a family paid a lot of attention to the relationship between a mother and a child, forgetting about an important role of a father. This is due to the fact that in Russian society there are popular stereotypes when a man is not able to raise a child on his own [1,5].

The growth of interest of fatherhood began in the early 80's and was associated with demographic changes, as well as the reassessment of women's importance in raising children. Mother and father's love is initially not the same. Mother's love is unconditional by its nature, as it is based on instincts. She does not follow any requirements ("I love you, what you are") and normally creates the basis for the development of the child.

Father's love is not unconditional, it must be won [3]. It does not arise immediately when a baby is born, but after several years of the child's life. Most often, a father is a more successful educator, as fathers pay more attention to the formation of the child's independence. They stimulate the cognitive activity of children and are less protective, thereby provoke the development of creative potential.

Main part. The influence of a father on his son is especially great. In children aged 3 to 7-8 years, the phenomenon of imprinting is manifested - the imprinting of a specific image, "tying" to it and imitation. The son copies the parent of his gender, as a result of which, at the subconscious level, a certain model of behavior is formed, which he will adhere to throughout his life. In the case when such an example is absent (death of the father, a divorce), the integrity of the male image is violated, which will further affect the personality of the future man. It is identification that is the most important factor in the assimilation of moral norms and social roles, and in this case the father is especially necessary for the boy. This was pointed out by S. Freud when he described the Oedipus complex. This complex plays a key, paramount importance in the formation of a child's personality. The role of the father in this process is enormous, both in the formation of daughters and in the formation of sons [5].

A positive relationship between a daughter and her father is needed to form a confident, attractive woman in her. On a subconscious level, a girl will choose a partner similar to her father. An authoritative father can have influence on daughter's life choices, either in favor of a career or in favor of a family.

In general, fathers spend less time with their children than their mothers. At the same time, only a small part of the free time is spent on caring for children. Nowadays, fathers, especially in non-traditional families that are based on gender equality, take on many responsibilities that were previously considered feminine only [4].

The traditional family is a vivid example where the father is the breadwinner (although at the moment the wages of men and women are generally almost the same) and the father is precisely the "symbol", while real power is in the hands of women. The image of a modern father is quite contradictory.

There are judgments that the role of the father is primarily in the upbringing of masculinity, he is expected to show a "male model of behavior", roles of breadwinners and protectors of the family [5].

Fathers behave very differently in different families. In some families, they actively participate in the life of a child, are interested in hobbies, studies of their children. In other families, fathers, either because of their employment (fatigue at work) or because of their own convictions, perform more generalized and external functions.

Nevertheless, in recent years, there has been a tendency for more active participation in the upbringing of children, in comparison with the studies of the previous years. This is due to the equal employment of women and men. Women have begun to participate more often in public life, but at the same time, there is a tendency when parents more often send their children to their grandparents for these grandparents to take care of their grandchildren, all this due to the lack of free time.

The objective of our research was the relationship of relations with the father and the development of some personal qualities. To do this, we used the questionnaire "Relationship with the father", which includes 20 statements, tests "Vindictiveness and resentment scale", which also includes 20 statements and the SACS questionnaire (strategies for coping with stressful situations) with 54 statements.

Thirty boys and thirty-one girl aged 18 to 24 years old took part in our research.

In order to determine the nature of the relationship with the father and the level of vindictiveness, resentment and the choice of an asocial strategy for overcoming stressful situations, we used the Pearson χ^2 criterion. The results are presented below.

We supposed that the relationship with the father was related to the level of vindictiveness. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Relationship between the variables "relationship with the father" and "vindictiveness"

variables	Pearson's chi-squared	significance level (p)
"Relationship with the father" and "vindictiveness"	19,19	0,00

Table 2. The relationship between the variables "relationship with the father" and "vindictiveness" by the Pearson's chi-squared

Relationship with the father	Vindictiveness				
	low	reduced	average	increased	high
Favorable	16,63%	13,33%	26,67%	40%	3,33%
Unfavorable	48,39%	29,03%	19,35%	0,00%	3,23%

Based on the data, it can be seen that the level of significance is $p < 0.05$, which means that the relationship is significant. The hypothesis about the influence of the relationship with the father on the level of vindictiveness was confirmed. This can be explained by the fact that the lack of emotional comfort in communicating with the father, can provoke destructive actions (causing offense, trouble).

Table 3. Relationship between the variables "relationship with the father" and "resentment"

variables	Pearson's chi-squared	significance level (p)
"Relationship with the father" and "resentment"	28,12	0,00

Table 4. The relationship between the variables "relationship with the father" and "resentment" by the Pearson's chi-squared

Relationship with the father	Resentment			
	low	reduced	average	increased
Favorable	32,26%	48,39%	19,35%	0,00%
Unfavorable	0,00%	26,67%	20,00%	53,33%

Based on the data, we can see that the level of significance is $p < 0.05$, which means that the relationship is significant. The hypothesis about the influence of the relationship with the father on the level of resentment was confirmed. Poor communication with one's father, or its negative characteristics can develop such emotional experience as resentment form such a reaction in a person to negatively colored situations.

We decided to check whether the relationship with the father was really interconnected with the choice of an antisocial strategy for coping with stressful situations. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Relationship between the variables "relationship with the father" and "antisocial strategy for coping with stressful situations"

variables	Pearson's chi-squared	significance level (p)
"Relationship with the father" and "antisocial strategy for overcoming stressful situations"	9,77	0,00

Table 6. The relationship between the variables "relationship with the father" and "asocial strategy for overcoming stressful situations" according to Pearson's chi-squared

Relationship with the father	Asocial strategy for coping with stressful situations		
	low	high	middle
Favorable	35,48%	32,26%	16,39%
Unfavorable	6,67%	66,67%	32,26%

Based on the data, it can be seen that the level of statistical significance is $p < 0.05$, which means that the relationship is significant. It can be assumed that the low degree of severity of the antisocial overcoming model in people with a favorable relationship with the father is due to the fact that such people in childhood received a sufficient amount of attention, support and warmth from both parents.

Conclusion. Having analyzed our data, we can conclude that the relationship with the father influences the manifestations of vindictiveness and resentment, as well as the choice of antisocial strategies for overcoming stressful situations. It has been found that young people who have an unfavorable relationship with their fathers are more susceptible to revenge and resentment. In turn, young people with a favorable relationship with their fathers least of all use aggressive actions (pressure, refusal to search for alternative actions).

Thus, a comfortable family environment, a favorable relationship with the father form a personality with a high level of constructiveness.

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