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THE TYPOLOGY AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF KAZAKHSTANI SINGLE MOTHERS

Abstract

The article considers the typology of single mothers as a socio-psychological phenomenon. The studied attributive models of loneliness assume the relationship of its components, emotional, behavioral and cognitive variables of this social phenomenon. The article presents the results of a study of various typologies for determining the generalized characteristics of single mothers. The study of personality and typological characteristics of single mothers is considered as a multi-faceted process through the coordination of their own needs and awareness of the meaning of their lives. Psychological and pedagogical support, as a universal way of a researcher's activity, allows observing the most important aspects of the social phenomenon of single mothers: to study personality traits and their relationship with trends in the development of society, which makes it possible to evaluate research results and predict trends in the development of the processes under study. The purpose of this article is to define the typology, and justify the generalized characteristics of single mothers.

Methods. Self-actualization test (SAT) and "Life-meaning orientations test" (LMO) by D. A. Leontyev. The study involved 100 women - single mothers of different social status at the age from 22 to 54 years.

Results. The research showed the presence of a connection between the severity of the personality-typological qualities of single mothers and the degree of their satisfaction with their position and social status. In accordance with the results of the study, it's noted that the typology of single mothers as a generalized feature of women assumes the formation of characteristic personality traits: self-sufficiency, independence and self-worth.

Conclusions. As a result of the research, groups of single mothers were identified, the difference of which is determined by their active social position and attitude to various aspects of their lives. In one of the group –the single mothers which experiencing well-being and happiness in their status as mothers, and in another - single mothers, bearing the burden of motherhood.

Keywords: *typology of single women, motherhood, stereotypes, self-worth, self-sufficiency.*

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ҚАЗАҚСТАНДЫҚ ЖАЛҒЫЗБАСТЫ АНАЛАРДЫҢ ТИПОЛОГИЯСЫ ЖӘНЕ ТҮЛҒАЛЫҚ СИПАТТАМАЛАРЫ

Андатпа

Жалғыздықтың зерттелген атрибутивті модельдері оның құрамдас бөліктерінің осы әлеуметтік құбылыстың эмоционалды, мінез-құлық және танымдық айнымалыларының өзара байланысын қамтиды. Мақалада жалғызбасты аналардың жалпыланған сипаттамаларын анықтау үшін әртүрлі типологияларды зерттеу нәтижелері келтірілген. Жалғыз аналардың жеке және типологиялық сипаттамаларын зерттеу өз қажеттіліктерін үйлестіру және олардың өмірінің мағынасын түсіну арқылы көп қырлы процесс ретінде қарастырылады. Психологиялық және педагогикалық қолдау зерттеушінің іс-әрекетінің әмбебап тәсілі ретінде жалғыз басты аналардың әлеуметтік құбылысының маңызды

аспектілерін байқауға мүмкіндік береді: жеке тұлғалық қасиеттерді және олардың қоғамның даму тенденцияларымен байланысын зерттеу, бұл зерттеу нәтижелерін бағалауға және зерттелген процестердің даму тенденцияларын болжауға мүмкіндік береді. Бұл мақаланың мақсаты-жалғызбасты аналардың жалпыланған сипаттамаларын анықтау және негіздеу.

Әдістер. Д.А. Леонтьевтің өзін-өзі тану тесті (ӨӨТ) және "Өмірдің мағыналы бағдарлары тесті" (ӨМБ). Зерттеуге 22 жастан 54 жасқа дейінгі әртүрлі әлеуметтік мәртебесі бар 100 жалғызбасты аналар қатысты.

Нәтежелер. Зерттеу жалғызбасты аналардың жеке және типологиялық қасиеттерінің ауырлығы мен олардың жағдайы мен әлеуметтік мәртебесіне қанағаттану дәрежесі арасында байланыс бар екенін көрсетті. Зерттеу нәтижелеріне сәйкес, жалғызбасты аналардың типологиясы әйелдердің жалпыланған сипаттамасы ретінде өзіне тән жеке қасиеттердің қалыптасуын болжайды: өзін-өзі қамтамасыз ету, тәуелсіздік және өзін-өзі бағалау.

Тұжырым. Зерттеу нәтижесінде жалғыз басты аналар топтары анықталды, олардың айырмашылығы белсенді әлеуметтік ұстаныммен және олардың өмірінің әртүрлі аспектілеріне деген көзқарасымен анықталады. Топтардың бірінде -жалғызбасты аналар – ана мәртебесінде әл-ауқат пен бақытты сезініп жүргендер, екіншісінде - жалғызбасты аналар-ана болу ауыртпалығын көтеріп жүргендер.

Түйінді сөздер: жалғызбасты әйелдердің типологиясы, аналық, стереотиптер, өзін-өзі бағалау, өзін-өзі қамтамасыз ету.

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ТИПОЛОГИЯ И ЛИЧНОСТНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ КАЗАХСТАНСКИХ ОДИНОКИХ МАТЕРЕЙ

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается типология одиноких матерей как социально-психологический феномен. Изучаемые атрибутивные модели одиночества предполагают взаимосвязь его составляющих эмоциональной, поведенческой и когнитивной переменных данного социального феномена. В статье представлены результаты исследования различных типологий для определения обобщенных характеристик одиноких матерей. Исследование личностно-типологических характеристик одиноких матерей рассматривается как многоплановый процесс через согласование их собственных потребностей и осознания смысла своей жизни. Психолого-педагогическое сопровождение, в качестве универсального способа деятельности исследователя, позволяет наблюдать за наиболее важными аспектами социального феномена одиноких матерей: изучать свойства личности и их связь с тенденциями развития социума, что предоставляет возможность оценивать результаты исследования и прогнозировать тенденции развития исследуемых процессов. Целью написания настоящей статьи является определение типологии, и обоснования обобщенной характеристики одиноких матерей.

Методы. Для исследования особенностей типологических характеристик одиноких матерей были использованы следующие методики: Самоактуализационный тест (САТ), «Тест смысложизненных ориентаций» (СЖО) Д. А. Леонтьева. В исследовании приняли участие 100 женщин – одиноких матерей, различного социального статуса в возрасте от 22 до 54 лет.

Результаты. Проведенное исследование показало наличие связи между выраженностью личностно-типологических качеств одиноких матерей и степенью их удовлетворенности своим положением и социальным статусом. В

соответствии с полученными результатами исследования авторами отмечается, что типология одиноких матерей как обобщенная характеристика женщин предполагает сформированность характерных черт личности: самодостаточности, независимости и самооценности.

Выводы. В результате исследования определены группы одиноких матерей, различие которых определяется активной социальной позицией и отношением к различным сторонам своей жизни. Одинокие матери – переживающие благополучие и счастье в своем статусе матери, и одинокие матери – несущие бремя материнства.

Ключевые слова: типология одиноких женщин, материнство, стереотипы, самооценка, самодостаточность

Introduction and definition. The society has developed generally accepted civil and ethical rules that determine the universal typology of the modern woman-mother. This situation clearly determines the public understanding of a single mother's status. The concept of a single mother is not equal. Exploring the typological features of single mothers, should be considered a true image of the mother and other modern stereotypes currently. The real conflict between traditional and modern stereotypes was developed under the influence of radical socio-gender transformations of the values of society. Transformational processes represent a wide range of contradictions between the needs for self-realization of men and women. The mismatch of gender attitudes and value orientations that characterize the basic structure of the individual reveals the reasons for the differences in the formation of personal intentions. There are many women today who are raising their children on their own. But in society, there is a situation where a single mother or her family has the status of an inferior family and the main reasons for this perception of a single woman are at the origins of public consciousness. The very fact of the situation of a woman who has children, but raises them without a father, is a violation of traditional concepts and generally accepted rules about morality, and the patriarchal way of raising offspring. Indeed, in modern society, there is an established stereotype of the perfect scheme of women's fate: to meet a loved one, to get married, to have children, to raise children with her husband and in a full family. A woman's compliance with this ideal image will be an indicator of her correct choice, success and well-being. If the development of the life pattern of a mother with children does not correspond to the social standard, the perception of the status of a single mother will be based on the aspect of social loss, which the public treats with understanding, pity and caution, since single mothers are a social community belonging to the risk group. This attitude of society is due to concern for children who are being brought up without a father and the lack of natural protection for a woman who takes care of the family on her own, without the help of her husband [1, p. 54]. But being a mother can be a challenging role for even the most successful, educated, or invested woman, including those who parent with a partner [2, p.1819].

However, for the most complete assessment of the current social phenomenon of single mothers, it is necessary to consider the typology of women who have children, but for some reason entered the status of single. The group of single mothers may include women of varied ages and various social status, and the reasons may be very different [3, p.72].

The first group - young girls who have given birth to a child, let's call them "Jas Ana". The main event in their life is the birth of an unplanned baby and the creation of anxiety for their parents. In most cases, young mothers are not yet psychologically ready to assume the responsible role of a mother and can shift a number of responsibilities onto the shoulders of their relatives. Parents of girls - young mothers - accept this "gift" and try their best to protect the young mother from many of her duties due to her inexperience and psychological immaturity [4]. The described situation is quite common, but in each individual case it causes an ambiguous attitude. Again, public resonance manifests itself here as the presentation of demands on a girl to become independent, an adult and be responsible for raising her child.

The second group is women who have made the decision to give birth to a child and raise him independently. In our study, we called them "Men Ana". Such a decision is made consciously and in situations where a woman is preparing morally and financially for planned motherhood. Such single mothers are typically well-educated women in professional occupations who become mothers in their late 30s or early 40s, and who have put support arrangements in place before becoming pregnant [5, p.178].

The third group consisted of women who decided to give birth to a child spontaneously, as a result of a successfully developing relationship with a man and the occurrence of an unplanned pregnancy, and we called them "Analyq-syilyq". The current situation may not oblige a woman to anything, but she decides to have a child, realizing what awaits her and what "burden" of responsibility will fall on her shoulders.

The fourth group included single divorced mothers "Ajyrasqan Ana". In this situation, a woman can have more than one child. Psychological distress is higher among divorced mothers than never-married mothers [6, p.1641]. Mostly this position is quite difficult her children, who have to emotionally "survive" the divorce of their parents. Society's acceptance of the fact of the family breakdown is always negative, since it presents the principles of responsibility for the created family to a man and a woman.

The listed cases of the fact of the single mother phenomenon's conditionality are bit, but the situation of each single mother is not like any other. In women's fate, not everything is so simple. Any single mother who decides to give birth to a child, or who is left alone with children, in many cases contrary to her own beliefs or ideas about how well her life should be, realizes that unpleasant life circumstances may arise that will put her in front of the fact of a worthy moral choice. Every single mother wants to make her incomplete family happy, but the conditions for creating happiness are various for everyone, because all mothers are different from each other.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to highlight some social factors that affect single mothers and determine the uniformity of the features of their behavior. The most important factor is the phenomenon of loneliness itself, which affects the formation of values and attitudes. Everyone wants to be protected. In cases of lack of protection at the unconscious level, it contributes to the formation of anxiety, depression, and the appearance of fear. Females may develop a sense of hopelessness. All deeply experienced states can lead to serious violations of the physiological state of the body. However, the experience of loneliness itself by single mothers, in most cases, is not realized by women when the combination of family and professional activities in their lives are in relative balance [7, p.56].

The severity of unconscious experiences can manifest itself in the appearance of women, their way of choosing models for the wardrobe and applying makeup, which may look vulgar or inappropriate. Behavioral reactions to social situations and events are also quite distinguishable: the manifestation of nervousness when performing work, brisk walking, absent-mindedness, loud laughter, frequent solitary walks, excessive friendliness and superficial social contacts. All these actions help a woman - a single mother to fill an unconscious spiritual void - a situation of expectations divergence of the desired social with the present is created. In this connection, a woman can be deeply disappointed in life. At the same time, there are many single mothers who experience loneliness with a universal component of happiness in relation to themselves, to their children and the world around them. When interacting with them, there is a desire to open up to society in their present state of acceptance of their female destiny, such as it is. Independence, self-sufficiency – these are the principles that many single mothers refer to. In such a situation, a woman-mother cannot remain weak and not adapted to life, she is forced to work hard in order to be independent and free, in order to live and develop on her life path as she wishes.

Modern psychological investigations of the loneliness phenomenon are presented by the results of studying the personality traits of lonely people and the social conditioning of this phenomenon formation. Loneliness is not necessarily social isolation or the amount of time spent separately from a group of people. In life practice, there are situations when single mothers,

despite the fact that they communicate every day with others, feel very lonely. The experience of loneliness has a multi-level structure, and a number of factors depend on the internal state of a person [8, p.56]. At the same time, the subjective feeling of loneliness affects the attitude to the surrounding world and to oneself, largely determining the strategy of human behavior [9, p.35]. The peculiarities of the behavior of single mothers are directly or indirectly conditioned by their attitude to their situation, this can be a loss of the meaning of the fullness of their life, and vice versa - being filled with the vital meanings of their destiny, in which the child takes the main place.

The most important thing for a single mother who creates a happy image of her family is wonderful children. The psychology of relationships with children and the world around her is built within the framework of achieving this most ideal image. In the opposite case, a characteristic feature of the mother is that she tries in all cases to idealize not only herself, her child, but also everyone with whom she interacts in everyday life and at work. She is characterized by deep emotionality, anxiety and inconsistency.

There are many examples of successful stories of single mothers where their life force is directed towards self-sufficiency. It is easier for them to stay out of marriage, have a child and continue to self-actualize [10, p.329]. They consciously choose the option of their loneliness, because their understanding of well-being contradicts social stereotypes about the role of marital relations between a man and a woman.

The women can initiate a divorce themselves; in this case their logic is simple: it makes no sense to continue a typical marriage relationship. At the same time, the woman does not leave her husband, but from the institution of marriage itself. The mother has achieved what she wanted in the family and is now able to live independently. Divorce initiated by a woman is an atypical example. On the contrary, a woman is better able to adapt to the most difficult conditions than a man, and is in no hurry to break off relations with her husband because she finds it difficult to adequately provide for her life.

The phenomenon of a single mother involves considering the question of the psychological state of a woman who is raising a child on her own. Of course, without a qualitative assessment of the psychological state, it is impossible to assess the social processes that affect the emotional and psychophysiological state of a woman. Self-respect and her expectations are empirical indicators of the nature of the subject's relationship with society. A high rating indicates a healthy acceptance, a favorable orientation of relationships in society, while the possibility of the presence of any negative assessments of others in certain issues of relations is not excluded, but this does not turn out to be significant in order to seriously affect the overall level of self-respect. Positive self-respect is an indicator of a constructive way of resolving emerging contradictions, promotes awareness and understanding of one's own position, helps to develop adequate approaches to solving the problem, and contributes to the subsequent successful development of relations in the family, at work, in production. The negative self-assessments that take place show serious violations of relationships, their general destructive orientation, and the destructive nature of social adaptation. This may also be due to the fact that low self-respect, which means personally recognizing yourself as an unimportant marriage partner, specialist, parent, etc., may not be associated with denying the possibility of a successful life position in general, but with the existing disharmony in the emotional state.

Single mothers who do not have the partner's support have to combine work and family obligations, which means that they are under higher pressure and experience more stress in their daily life [11, p.1301]. The stress experienced not only affects mental health, but is also a powerful conflictogenic factor. In a state of stress, a woman is much more subjected to collisions in relationships and quarrels. The onset of a minor misunderstanding is enough to become irritated. The main indicators of the presence of mental balance and inner harmony in women-mothers are their inner integrity, inclusion in society and the desire for self-actualization. The other side of the psychological state can be emotional instability, exposure to stress. In the

research of psychotherapeutic science there are many interpretations of this period, where its psychosomatic and physiological properties are emphasized: this is a kind of mental, affective and emotional state. Such a personal crisis situation does not appear out of nowhere; characteristic prerequisites lead to it. In women, the reasons for the development of a crisis state can be: difficulties in the arrangement of personal life, frustration in family life, accumulated fatigue from constant chores around the house and caring for children, uncertainty in the career sphere, unprofitable comparison of their own achievements with others. Having failed (unmarried, divorced), a woman begins to feel shame, usually unconscious. Familiar friends and classmates who have achieved more, by their example, strengthen negative feelings and moods. The problems faced by single mothers are largely typical. Decreased motivation, a constant feeling of guilt, a lowered self-respect is a common and simple bundle of painful manifestations of the human essence when experiencing personal difficulties, where responsibility is confused with guilt, there are two components: lack of self-sufficiency and a formed stereotype of behavior. The lack of self-sufficiency is definitely a consequence of dissatisfaction with results of their own lives. This is experienced when a woman understands that there is a big gap between dreams and real achievements. The period of crisis for a woman is a period of being completely alone with her feelings. Such a period is accompanied by an experience of sadness and rejection, lack of support and understanding from relatives and colleagues. Nevertheless, this period is important for psychological growth, where humility and overcoming, moving forward and hopelessness, will to live and apathy, obstacles and rewards are present. The crisis period in life allows a woman to learn to understand and accept the variability of fate and life itself, allows you to transform again, accept the world around you as a renewed environment and adapt in it. A personality crisis in single mothers means a certain imbalance in life and activity. The reasons for the emergence of crisis states are diverse. They are determined, on the one hand, by social and situational factors, and on the other, by individual-typological and biological features of the individual.

Investigation. To study the features of the typological characteristics of single mothers, the following methods were used: Self-actualization test (SAT), "Life-meaning orientations test" (LMO) by D. A. Leontyev. The study involved 100 women - single mothers of different social status at the age from 22 to 54 years. In the process of research the characteristics of personal self-determination using the self-actualization test (SAT), the categories were studied, which are the scales of the development of typological features of the personality of the women under investigation. In the process of life activity, there is an understanding of the values of the world, personal social role, value attitudes are formed, the perception of one's personality as a part of society, and in general, the spiritual side of one's life. The diagnostic results are shown in Figure 1.

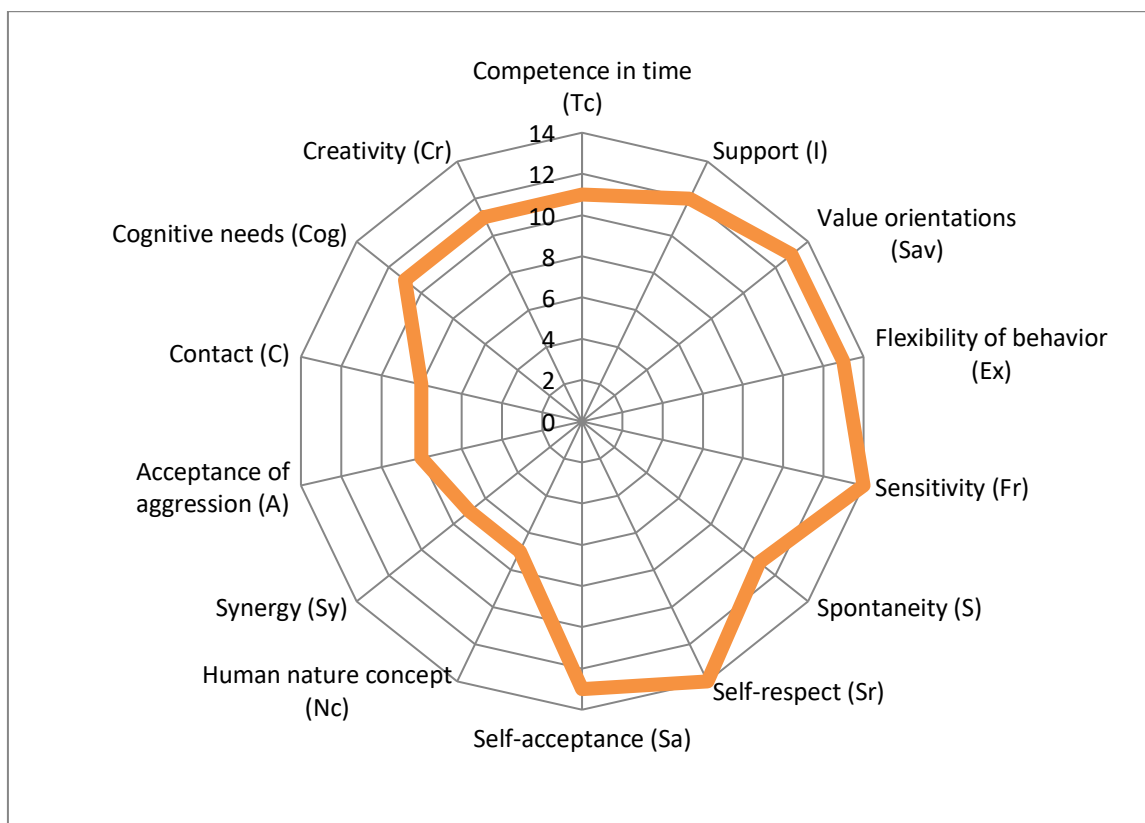


Fig. 1. Indicators of severity of diagnostics scales of typological features according to the method "Self-actualization test".

The "Scale of competence in time"(Tc), which is one of the main ones, represents the expressiveness of the subjects' ability to live the present period of time in its entirety. A high indicator of the scale in some women (40%) indicates a fairly high level of self-actualization of women. Personal perception of reality is evaluated as psychological satisfaction, the assessment of past life events does not correspond to the fatality of the experience and the preparation, at the present moment, for a new "better period" of life. Only the integrity of the past, present and future as the meaningfulness of their own being and destiny determines a positive attitude and shows a high level of self-actualization of women. Low indicators of this scale in 40% of women indicate a discrete perception of the meaning of their life. The rejection of past events as an unsuccessful life path shows the orientation of a single mother for one period of time in her life - using the example of indicators, the relationship between orientation in time and the level of personal self-determination and development is traced. In our case, the indicator of the "Scale of competence in time" of women is not high enough, which attests to an uncertain assessment of the past experience and perception of the present and future.

The scale "Support" (I) represents the formation of the degree of independence of women's values and behavior from external influences. Single mothers, whose scale indicators are quite high (70%), are guided by their own goals in their fate, are distinguished by the independence of their own actions, as they are firm in their personal principles and attitudes. At the same time, relations in the social environment are not hostile or antisocial, but rather are focused on the interests of the group and cooperation. If the scale indicators are quite low (in 30% of women), this indicates a dependence on the opinions and circumstances, the woman's lack of independence. Indicators of the scale "Support" for women are ambiguous, which attest to the severity of cases of codependency and insecurity in some mothers and independence, isolation, firmness in the actions and beliefs of other mothers.

The indicators of the "Scale of value orientations" (Sav) determine the measure of the assimilation of the values of a self-actualizing personality (70%). The "Behavior flexibility

scale”(Ex) determines the degree of flexibility of women (60%) in realizing their intentions in accordance with values, behavior, the ability to adequately perceive a situation and respond quickly to make a decision. These scales together form a block of reflecting the values of the personality of the subjects: where the "Scale of value orientations" represents the values of the individual themselves, and the other "Behavior flexibility scale" determines the characteristics of the personality in the implementation of these values and behavior. The following scales of "Sensitivity"(Fr) and "Spontaneity" (S) together make up the block of feelings of the studied single mothers. Thus, the "Self-Sensitivity Scale" shows how much a woman (70%) is aware of her needs and feelings, how well she is able to understand and analyze her own experiences, is able to conduct reflection.

The "Spontaneity scale" defines the ability to express one's own feelings spontaneously and directly. High scores on this scale represent a woman's ability to naturally demonstrate to the environment experienced emotions and feelings. The scale indicators turned out to be quite high, which attests to the spontaneity of behavior manifestation in some single mothers (80%).

The self-perception block of the subjects is represented by the " Self-respect scale” (Sr), which shows a woman's ability to evaluate her own merits, positive personality traits, and character, and the " Self-acceptance scale" (Sa), which determines the ability to perceive herself as natural," as is", even taking into account personal shortcomings. The scales indicators of women show a different nature of the perception of themselves as a person. For some women (60%) – a higher assessment of personal merits and a more natural perception of personal shortcomings, for other women (40%) - on the contrary, women are critical of their own merits.

The scale "Human nature concept" (Nc) shows the women’s ability (40%) to accept natural world as positive, which determines the statement "in most cases, all people are good", within the dichotomy of masculinity – femininity, and, accordingly, rationality – emotionality.

The "scale of Synergy”(Sy) shows a woman's ability to perceive the world around her and other people in a holistic manner, the ability to find relationships in the social determinants of analogy and opposition of concepts: work and rest, spiritual and physiological and etc. (50%). Both scales form a block of the concept of a person and are analyzed together. The indicators of the scale of individual single mothers (20%) are much higher than the indicators of the scale of others (80%), which shows the formation of the perception of the surrounding world holistically, in natural conditions without emotional "excesses".

The interpersonal sensitivity block is represented by the scale "Acceptance of aggression" (A), which shows a woman's awareness of the peculiarities of her behavior at the time of irritation and aggression, and the ability to accept such behavior as a natural manifestation of resentment or irritation inherent in human nature.

The "Contact scale" (C) characterizes a woman’s ability to quickly establish close, emotionally rich contacts with others (40%). Accordingly, a similar trend was revealed - the indicators of some women’s scales (70%) are slightly higher than those of other women (30%), which determines the more natural world of relationships and expressions of aggression.

The block of attitudes to cognition is represented by the scales of "Cognitive needs" (Cog) and "Creativity" (Cr). The "Scale of cognitive needs" shows the degree of women’s motivation (50%) to learn about the world and acquire knowledge, the "Scale of creativity" indicates the degree of expression of the creative potential of the individual (60%). The indicators of both scales are expressed almost the same, which represents the degree of formation of motivation for learning and creative orientation equally in single mothers. It should be noted that the indicators of the creative orientation of the personality of the women under investigation are conceptually important components of the general structure of self-actualization elements in accordance with Figure 2.

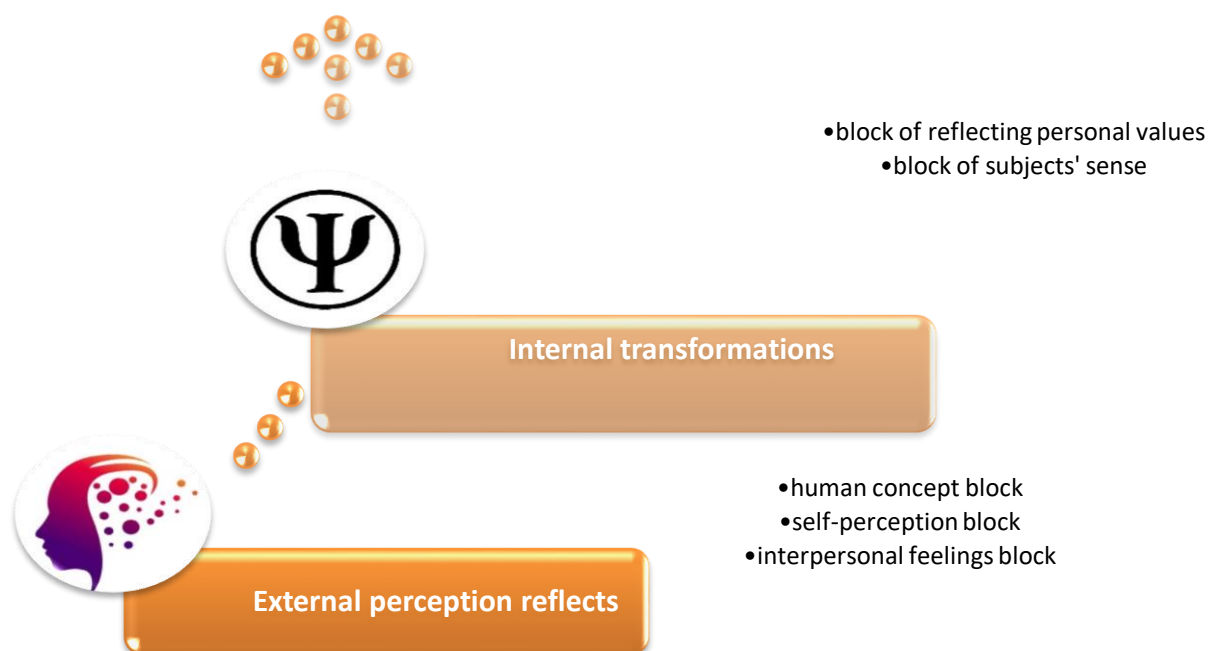


Fig. 2. Dynamic aspects of internal transformation

The creative component of personal self-value determines the dynamics of a woman's internal transformations and her aspiration for well-being. With the help of the "Life-meaning orientations test" (LMO) by D. A. Leontyev, the life-meaning orientations of single mothers, the scales of the locus of control "I" and the Locus of control "Life" were defined. The scales that determine the life-meaning orientations of the studied single mothers represent the main characteristics of women's personal views, their values and life satisfaction.

The "Goals in Life" scale represents indicators of mothers' purposefulness, the amount of intentions to achieve goals, which are conditioned by the understanding of their long-term intentions, which gives this indicator meaningfulness, focus on achieving goals and vision of prospects (80%).

The scale "Progress" (emotional saturation in life) women's satisfaction with their own life (70%) at the present time, the perception of the present life process as positive and interesting and filled with meaning, which means the representation of mothers, then the important meaning of life is to live. (Figure 3)

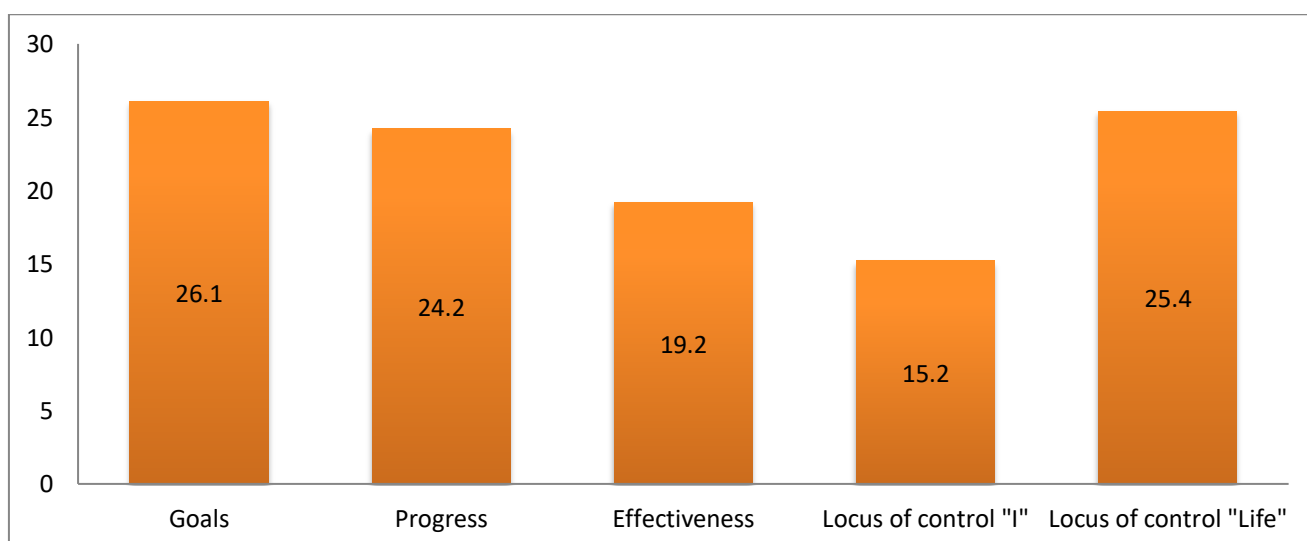


Fig. 3. Indicators of the main personal characteristics of women in accordance with the results of the diagnosis of the LMO test in points

The general indicator of the meaningfulness of life is formed from the totality of all scales' indicators (LO) (Figure 4).

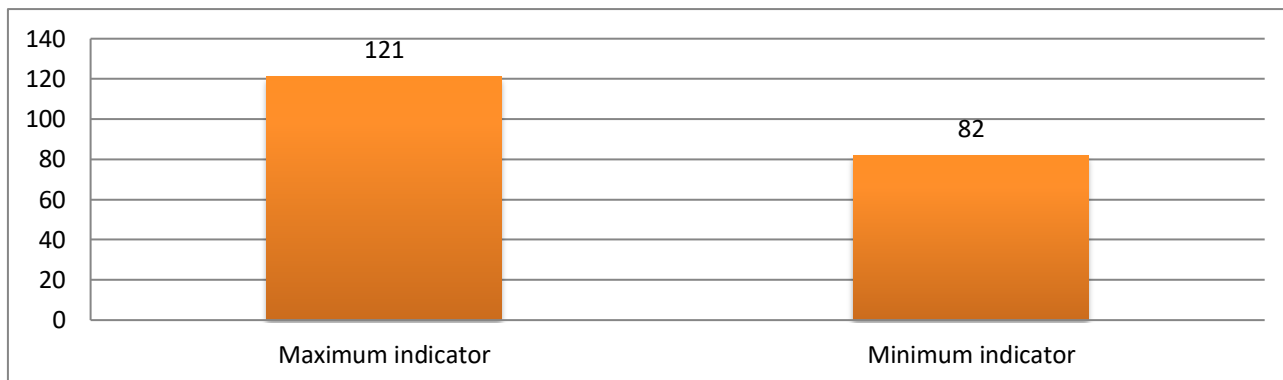


Fig. 4. Dynamics of the indicator of meaningfulness of life (ML) from low to high

Figure 4 shows the minimum (20%) and maximum (80%) indicators of "Meaningfulness of life" in single mothers. The "Effectiveness of life" scale represents the indicators of satisfaction with the course of life, the part of life which was lived, and how meaningful and productive it was, respectively (the maximum indicator for 90% and the minimum for 10%). The scale "Locus of control "I" is represented by indicators of personal self-respect of single mothers who characterize themselves as a strong person who has a free choice to build their life in accordance with their desires, attitudes and the ability to exercise self-control to achieve goals (the maximum indicator is 70% and the minimum is 30%). The "Locus of Control "Life" scale (namely manageability of life) represents indicators of women's belief that they themselves are able to control their lives, solve life issues, make decisions independently and implement them (the maximum indicator is 90% and the minimum is 10%).

Results. Thus, during the diagnosis, indicators were detected that determine the formation of life-meaning orientations of single mothers, the identified characteristics which show the personal views of women about the value of their lives and destiny.

The process of single mothers' personal positioning of their status is part of the process of socialization, during which they present their own experience of behavior within the framework of established social stereotypes. The process of personal self-affirmation is carried out throughout life, but it is most emotionally experienced when the problem of social participation in a changing reality is actualized [12, p.145].

In the course of personal development, a woman understands her own role in building her individual path and personal responsibility. Every woman creating a family on her own seeks to satisfy a complex of personal needs - in love, in procreation, in a joint experience of common joys with children. In her understanding, the process of becoming a family, the formation of the desired level of family well-being is not necessarily the realization of idealized views about marriage that have developed in society [13, p.66].

The authors' research showed that there is a connection between the severity of personality and typological qualities of single mothers and the degree of their satisfaction with their position and social status. In accordance with the results of the research, we note that the typology of single mothers as a generalized characteristic of women supposes the formation of characteristic personality traits: self-sufficiency, independence and self-value.

So, the authors' assumption that satisfaction with one's status as a single mother directly depends on psychological characteristics finds only partial confirmation. In fact, satisfaction is due to the influence of various social factors and depends on the typological characteristics of a

woman's personality and the level of her assessment of her own importance. Psychological negativism begins to "work" because of a woman's unwillingness to understand and objectively evaluate her own achievements.

Conclusion. Thus, the direct factors that predetermine success or failure in fulfilling the social role of a mother are the personal qualities of women, their willingness to solve all kinds of problems independently. Well-being and happiness in the family are defined by several indicators: the emotional component of the perception of one's own family, the cultural and moral level of a woman, and the degree of social maturity. The mismatch of many women's ideas about their own role in raising a child and their own responsibility for the quality of their life, in the studied cases, revealed in the course of diagnosis, do not coincide, and in some cases, the difference in choices reaches a big difference. The result of the "inner work" leads to a woman's understanding of the present situation, the subsequent personal choice and living of the insight on the basis of the identified internal conflicts. The result is the realization that a woman comes to: an understanding the destructive power of her own experience through overcoming internal conflicts.

In the process of analysis, there is a decrease in psychological inner closure, in the form of a previously formed defense, - a single mother begins to most realistically assess the semantic value of her surrounding, environment and the world as a whole, an understanding of her own creative basis as the foundation of growth and development takes place, thereby strengthening faith in the best. The unconscious formulation of such problems manifests itself in the form of constant obligation, denial of existing false values, copying of alien positive scenarios. The main choice of a woman, at this stage, is to explore and accept her real self. Carrying out such work is rather difficult, since the power of dependence on accumulated unresolved problems is strong enough, since the habit of following social typical requirements has replaced the internal law of the individual, and it is possible to "shift the flywheels" of these processes only with the ability to be aware and highly motivated.

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