

The Impact of Modern Russian Social and Cultural Environment on Value-Semantic Content of Motherhood

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Abstract: The article reveals the authors' view implying that the socio-cultural environment in society is determinant for the value-semantic content of motherhood; at that, the main semantic unit of modern Russian socio-cultural environment is urban conditions, reflecting specific features of social consciousness of post-industrial information era. The results of pilot research and surveys showed that the main differentiating feature determining the ideological contents of mothers, value-semantic aspects of motherhood, stereotypes of consciousness and behavior shared by the subjects with different cultural traditions, is not that much the ethnicity and social status of the mother but the urbanization level of the city community in which she resides. Values and behavior models fixed in a socio-cultural environment being refracted through the specificity of a concrete family and first of all through the prism of the woman's employment, are reflected in specific features and conditions of family education and relations between the mother and the child.

Key words: Socio-cultural space • Motherhood • Value-semantic content of motherhood • Conditions of family education

INTRODUCTION

Objective investigation of psychological aspects of value-semantic content of modern motherhood requires consideration of the characteristic of the women-mothers' being [1]. Sharing the opinion of S.K. Bondyeva, A.A. Verbitskiy, E.G. Zinkova, S.P. Ivanov, S.V. Panchenko, L.L. Redko, R.M. Chumicheva *et al.*, we consider modern Russian socio-cultural environment as an integral characteristic of Russian mother's being.

Socio-cultural environment covers various types of activities and human relations with cultural senses; it is determined by the form of culture existence in the unity of its material, physical, spiritual and semantic results and samples, including the value-semantic content of motherhood as a phenomenon of this environment [2]. It negotiates a particular woman-mother and the society as a total entity, in a single co-existential space. As it was rightly pointed out by V.K. Shabelnikov [3], all people are part of the world subject, but the women are connected with this subject deeper than men. Women by their nature have more powerful functional determination and sense the world more precisely [4]. In this regard, it is important to understand the role played by socio-cultural

environment, being the medium for a mother formation in the context of her preparation for implementing the socially important educational function. And it is crucial to understand it in terms of this particular process, as it is in social and cultural space under certain conditions a mother, as its subject being the active party of the directed development, can reach the level of stable self-actualization.

Of particular significance in the analysis of this context is the idea of a multi-level systemic organization of the cultural environment, represented as a set of elements that form its integrity. The analysis of conceptual approaches to the structure of social and cultural space allows distinguishing *macro*-social (public, ethnic, regional, etc.) and *micro*-social (family, marital, maternal-child) levels in the structure of social and cultural space; each of them has its own semantic content that is different from the others [5].

For example, the *macro*-level of social and cultural environment is represented by socially relevant activities and values of total subjects with different cultural traditions and stereotypes of consciousness and behavior. However, given the specific characteristics of modern social and cultural environment in Russia, its

main semantic unit is the conditions of the city, reflecting the specific features of social perception of post-industrial information era [6]. Therefore, among different components of the macro-level of social and cultural space (ethnic, regional, socio-economic, etc.) it is the belonging to the urban communities with different levels of urbanization that creates conditions for manifestation of the cultural flavor as public (universal) and specific identity of women-mothers in the community as an individual (single); it reflects the value of motherhood and children in the general hierarchy of values and carries a pattern, or a specific model of educational approaches and the relationship between mother and child.

Based on the research, inferring that structure and the rhythm of life are determined by the level of urbanization (I.F. Dementieva, T.A. Dumitrashcu, E.V. Shorokhova, et al.) and works considering urbanization as a condition for the development of culture, forming the range of needs, interests, attitudes, etc. (V.F. Anurin, T.A. Levitsky, N.K. Roerich, I.I. Seregina, T.V. Folomeeva et al.), we have performed a pilot study of value-semantic sphere of mothers, specifics features of education and the relationship between mother and child in the cities with different levels of urbanization. Realizing the priority and importance of socio-cultural values as sense-forming (G.M. Andreeva, V.A. Bodrov, B.S. Bratus, D.A. Leontiev, L.D. Syrkin, et al.), we should expect that the implementation of the parent function of a mothers will be determined according to the value system adopted in a significant urban community.

320 respondents participated in this study; 80 of them reside in the towns Talitsa in Sverdlovsk region and Sharia in Kostroma region (towns, where the level of urbanization is low) and other 80 respondents reside in Yekaterinburg and Kostroma (regional centers, where the level of urbanization is high). The selection was equalized on the basis of nationality (Russian and Tatar) and social status (income level).

At the first phase the value orientations (terminal and instrumental values), meaningful life goals and purpose orientation of the respondents were studied. As a diagnostic tool we used the questionnaire by M. Rokeach, the questionnaire of terminal values (QTLV) by I.G. Senin and the test of vitally meaningful purpose orientation (LSS) by D.A. Leontiev.

The study of terminal values of mothers living in the cities with different levels of urbanization has shown that in the cities with high level of urbanization the dominating are such value-targets as "interesting work", "beauty in

nature and art," "materially comfortable life", "social acceptance" "development", "entertainment"; the least meaningful values were "happiness of others" and "health." In the cities with low levels of urbanization the most important values "health", "knowledge" and "happy family life" are the most significant and the lesser important are "creativity" and "social recognition."

Significant differences were found in the importance of instrumental values of the respondents. Thus, for mothers living in the cities with high levels of urbanization, the most important were such means to achieve goals in life as "diligence", "independence", "rationality," "strong will" and the lesser important were "responsibility" and "sensitivity." Mothers in the cities with low levels of urbanization are characterized by such dominated instrumental values as "education", "responsibility", "honesty" and "efficiency". At that, the less pronounced are intolerance of proper shortcomings and tolerance.

Thus, the analysis of the significance of terminal and instrumental values, suggests that mothers living in the cities with high levels of urbanization are oriented at the choice of values that allow taking the desired place in society and in the areas with low levels of urbanization - at general human and moral values.

Given that in real life a woman-mother performs activities that are different in kind, her meaningful values will be manifested in different ways in different areas of life: the more the specific area contributes to the value, the more important it becomes (I.G. Senin). We have studied the importance of the living areas for respondents in cities with different levels of urbanization. It turned out that for mothers in the cities with high levels of urbanization the significant are their professional life, training and education, social life and hobbies, while for mothers living in cities with low levels of urbanization, the most significant is the sphere of family life. In this case, the least meaningful value for the respondents from the first group is a sphere of family life and for the second - the sphere of hobbies.

The important for characterizing the determination of maternity by the level of city urbanization is an assessment of the degree of respondents' awareness of life. The urgency of studying the latter one is due to the fact that the degree of meaningfulness of life has a direct influence on the formation of intrinsic motivation (D.A. Leontiev) of motherhood and on the adequacy of implementation of educational activities of the mother, as well as on the productivity of the latter one.

The data, obtained in the study of vitally meaningful purpose orientations of mothers, revealed that the overall comprehension of living is higher in mothers living in the cities with high levels of urbanization. High rates of the respondents in this group are also observed on the scales: "process of life" and "locus of control - Me", that on the one hand proves satisfaction with life, its emotional richness, fullness with meaning, orientation to date and on the other hand - on self-perception as a strong personality having sufficient freedom of choice to build their lives in accordance with their goals and ideas about its meaning.

Mothers, living in the cities with low levels of urbanization, with a less pronounced (compared with the respondents of the first group) index of the meaningfulness of life, focused primarily on "the effectiveness of life", which is reflected in the orientation at the passed life segments, used for interpreting life at the time and the "locus of control - the life," which is manifested in an effort to control life, to make decisions and implement them independently.

These results reflect the philosophical generalization of respondents and appear to be a measure of ideological differences between the judgments of mothers conditioned by the level of urbanization in the area where they live.

After initial processing all above described scales considering national identity and social status (income) of respondents were alternately exposed to mathematical and statistical analysis using the computer program SPSS 14.0 for Windows. Let us dwell on the description of the obtained results.

- A comparison on the level of evidence of the studied characteristics in the selection of Russian mothers in the cities with different levels of urbanization. A comparison of the value orientations of Russian respondents in the cities with high and low levels of urbanization, has revealed the presence of significant differences according to the following value scales: own prestige ($\chi^2_{emp}=87.134$), active social contacts ($\chi^2_{emp}=86.532$), spiritual satisfaction ($\chi^2_{emp}=85.704$), keeping proper identity ($\chi^2_{emp}=75.211$), health ($\chi^2_{emp}=66.455$), love ($\chi^2_{emp}=76.751$), social recognition ($\chi^2_{emp}=68.745$), entertainment ($\chi^2_{emp}=69.455$), happy family life ($\chi^2_{emp}=74.105$), self-confidence ($\chi^2_{emp}=69.235$), good manners ($\chi^2_{emp}=78.319$), cheerfulness ($\chi^2_{emp}=84.105$), diligence ($\chi^2_{emp}=82.512$), independence ($\chi^2_{emp}=78.003$), education ($\chi^2_{emp}=66.215$), courage ($\chi^2_{emp}=73.545$) and honesty ($\chi^2_{emp}=81.761$).

At the same time for Russian mothers in the cities with low levels of urbanization the most clear are the values of spiritual satisfaction, health, education, courage, a happy family life and a life goal. While for Russian mothers in the cities with high levels of urbanization these are keeping own identity, social recognition, entertainment, self-confidence, the process of life, emotional intensity and locus of control - Me.

The significant differences suggest that for Russian mothers living in the areas with low levels of urbanization the most important is moral satisfaction in all areas of life, respect and responsibility for cultural practices and ideas, as well as the security and stability of the society and herself and accordance to social expectations.

Predominance of such values as keeping an identity, social recognition, self-confidence, entertainment, life process and locus of control – Me for Russian mothers, living in the cities with high levels of urbanization, suggests that the more important for them are personal success, search for approval and respect from people around them. Presence of autonomy and independence in the value structure suggests that these mothers appreciate independence in decision making, choice of *modus operandi* and tend to domination.

Comparison of significant areas of life revealed the existence of significant differences on the following scales: the professional life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 73.654$), training and education ($\chi^2_{emp} = 79,764$) ($p < 0,05$), family life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 83.654$) and hobbies ($\chi^2_{emp} = 67.372$). All figures, except for the sphere of family life, are the most pronounced for Russian women living in the cities with high levels of urbanization.

Thus, the above features suggest that Russian mothers, who live in the cities with high levels of urbanization, attribute more importance to professional activities, tend to raise the level of their education and expand horizons; besides, interests and hobbies are important in their everyday life.

- A comparison on the level of evidence of the studied characteristics in the selection of Tatar mothers in the cities with different levels of urbanization.

According to the obtained data the comparison of the features of value orientations revealed significant differences in the values of Tatar mothers according to the following scales: own prestige ($\chi^2_{emp} = 81.133$), self-development ($\chi^2_{emp} = 78.273$), the active life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 81.133$), achievements ($\chi^2_{emp} = 81.133$), interesting work ($\chi^2_{emp} = 72.918$), locus of control - Me ($\chi^2_{emp} = 65.263$), locus of control - the life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 77.347$), financially

secure life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 78.224$), good and loyal friends ($\chi^2_{emp} = 81.449$), productive life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 73.514$), self-confidence ($\chi^2_{emp} = 84.253$), diligence ($\chi^2_{emp} = 69.376$), independence ($\chi^2_{emp} = 82.155$), rationalism ($\chi^2_{emp} = 74.119$), liberality ($\chi^2_{emp} = 71.516$), love ($\chi^2_{emp} = 69.947$), education ($\chi^2_{emp} = 82.714$) and high demands ($\chi^2_{emp} = 81.335$).

For Tatar mothers, living in the cities with low levels of urbanization, the most expressed are the following values: proper prestige, locus of control - life, love, good manners and high demands. Based on the results, it may be asserted that this category of people is oriented at recognition, appreciation and respect from the people around them. They fully control their lives: make decisions freely and easily implement them.

For Tatar mothers living in the cities with high levels of urbanization the following values dominate: self-development, active life, achievements, interesting work, locus of control - Me, financially secure life, good and loyal friends, productive life, self-confidence, sense of duty, independence, rationality and open-mindedness. This category of mothers is interested in objective information about the features of their characters and abilities. These women usually carefully plan their life, setting specific goals for each stage and believing that the main thing is to achieve these goals. They strive to achieve a higher level of material well-being. In addition, they differ by an active lifestyle and positive relations with other people.

Comparison of significant areas of life revealed differences on the two scales: the sphere of professional life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 69.514$) and the sphere of family life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 84.733$). For Tatar mothers, living in the cities with low levels of urbanization, the most significant is everything that is associated with the life of their families. Mothers of Tatar nationality in the cities with high levels of urbanization, are focused on professional practice, they give a lot of time to their work and are actively involved in solving production problems, assuming that the professional activity is the main component of a person's life.

- A comparison on the level of evidence of the studied characteristics in the selection of mothers with high socio-economic status in the cities with different levels of urbanization.

Comparison of the features of value orientations of mothers with high socio-economic status, living in urban areas with different levels of urbanization, has revealed

significant differences on the following scale of values: spiritual satisfaction ($\chi^2_{emp} = 83.443$), locus of control - Me ($\chi^2_{emp} = 81.512$), health ($\chi^2_{emp} = 69.823$), responsibility ($\chi^2_{emp} = 81.561$), honesty ($\chi^2_{emp} = 72.947$), effectiveness ($\chi^2_{emp} = 80.385$), practical wisdom ($\chi^2_{emp} = 79.351$), high financial status ($\chi^2_{emp} = 76.554$), financially secure life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 68.517$), good and loyal friends ($\chi^2_{emp} = 74.447$), active social contacts ($\chi^2_{emp} = 77.842$), performance or satisfaction with self-actualization ($\chi^2_{emp} = 81.476$), locus of control - the life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 72.493$), independence ($\chi^2_{emp} = 81.319$) and rationalism ($\chi^2_{emp} = 78.935$).

At the same time, mothers with high socio-economic status, living in the areas with low levels of urbanization, the dominating are the following values: spiritual satisfaction, locus of control - Me, health, responsibility, honesty, efficiency in business. It describes them as strong personalities with sufficient freedom of choice to build a life in accordance with their goals and ideas.

Mothers with high socio-economic status, living in the areas with high levels of urbanization, have high rates according to the following scales: life wisdom, high financial status, financially secure life, good and loyal friends, active social contacts, performance or satisfaction with self-actualization, locus control - life, independence, rationality. These women are free to control their lives, they easily make decisions and implement them. They actively establish sound relationships with other people. Not a small part in their lives is played by good financial situation.

The comparison of significant life areas of mothers with high socio-economic status in urban areas with different levels of urbanization revealed significant differences on the scale of a happy family life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 69.247$) and professional life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 73.56$). So, for women with high socio-economic status, living in the cities with low levels of urbanization, the dominating is family life, while for women with high socio-economic status in urban areas with high levels of urbanization it is the professional life.

- A comparison on the level of evidence of the studied characteristics in the selection of mothers with middle socio-economic status in the cities with different levels of urbanization.

Comparison of the features of value orientations of mothers with high socio-economic status, living in urban areas with different levels of urbanization, has revealed significant differences in the values on the following

scales: the goals in life ($\chi^2_{emp} = 83.813$), high financial status ($\chi^2_{emp} = 77.829$), good and loyal friends ($\chi^2_{emp} = 81.692$), locus of control - Me ($\chi^2_{emp} = 68.357$), freedom ($\chi^2_{emp} = 76.733$), high demands ($\chi^2_{emp} = 66.532$) and effectiveness in business ($\chi^2_{emp} = 81.114$).

In the cities with low levels of urbanization, for mothers with middle socio-economic status the most pronounced are such values as high financial status, locus of control – Me and good and loyal friends. In the cities with high levels of urbanization for mothers with middle socio-economic status the dominating are such values as high demands, efficiency in business, hobbies and freedom. The special features identified during the analysis of the value-semantic sphere of mothers with the average socio-economic status are as follows.

Among the terminal values of mothers with middle socio-economic status in the cities with low levels of urbanization the dominating are health, practical wisdom, friends; and in cities with high levels of urbanization - public recognition, development and entertainment. In the cities with low levels of urbanization the rating is low for such a value as self-confidence and in the cities with high levels of urbanization – for health. The tendency to low importance of happiness of others and creativity is common to the respondents.

Among the instrumental values of mothers with middle socio-economic status in urban areas with low levels of urbanization the dominating are honesty, efficiency in business and high demands; and in the areas with high levels of urbanization - independence, rationality, sense of duty. The less important in urban areas are such values as intolerance of their own shortcomings and tolerance and in the areas with high levels of urbanization - self-control, sensitiveness and accuracy.

Thus, the results obtained in this phase of the study suggest that the level of the city urbanization is a significant determinant feature of the macro-level of social and cultural space of Russia. The value-semantic structure of mothers is differentiated not only depending on their ethnicity or socio-economic status, but according to their belonging to urban community with a high or low level of urbanization. It is important to stress that these differences have a cross-cutting and piercing character, as they are fixed not only at the level of life spheres of importance for mothers, but also for the purposes set by mothers and approaches to achievement of these goals. The structure of values significant for mothers living in urban areas with low levels of urbanization includes universal values (happiness, happy family life, health) and

for mothers living in the cities with high levels of urbanization - the values of social success (interesting work, education).

A distinctive feature of the micro-level is that here a direct relationship between a mother and her closest environment and a competitive agreement between professional, related, marital and maternal roles are set. The hierarchical subordination of maternal roles and stylistic features of their realization are determined by family traditions, attitudes, expectations, experiences of intra-family communication and interaction [7].

In terms of causal and functional determinacy this level is the most studied in the national psychology. Moreover, the majority of researchers (A.I. Antonov, V.V. Boyko, V.A. Borisov, V.N. Druzhinin, A.I. Kuzmin, L.I. Savinov, et al.) point out the leading role of parent families. So, V.N. Druzhinin writes that the married couple reproduces in their family the educational approaches and the style of relationship that were realized by their parents in relation to their brothers and sisters, but not to themselves. According to this hypothesis, the greatest difficulties are experienced by the mothers, who were the only children in the family. "They may treat children as adults, in fact, as to their partners: the mother may behave the same way towards her husband and her son and her husband may behave similarly with his wife and his daughter," [8].

However, as it was rightly pointed out by R.V. Ovcharova, explaining the connection between the levels of factor influences, the society and the parental family set a pattern and provide a model of behaviors, relationships between spouses and between parents and children, which the individuals pass through the lens of their beliefs, views and specific features. In other words, the micro-level of the factor determinacy of parenthood is the level of impact on the developing intra-family relations, on parenthood in general, where they acquire the final features. At the micro-level, there is the harmonization of the two models of the couple parenting - the man and woman, who create their own family and expect to give birth to a child. In addition, the formation of advanced forms of parenting and its implementation is influenced by specific conditions of family life: the parents educational activities are governed by the terms of the family life and other individual factors, different in each family [9].

Given that the strongest competition occurs between professional and family roles of women [10], consider employment of mothers as a variable that defines the semantic aspects of education at the micro-level. The

study identifies the factors reflecting the specific conditions of family upbringing in cases of working and non-working mothers. Thus, the significant factors that determine the conditions of upbringing in case of unemployed mothers are:

Factor 1 "*Authoritarian control*" (13.8% of the total variance) is represented by such variables as the severity of sanctions (0.79), the instability of parenting style (0.81), the projection of proper undesirable properties on the child (0.78), the imposition of conflict between the spouses into the sphere of education (0.79) and the authoritarian hyper-socialization (0.73).

The level of evidence of this factor indicates at the mother's orientation on the authoritarian style of child upbringing, resulting in the imposition of her will to a child, inability to accept his point of view, the requirement of unconditional obedience and discipline from the child and harsh punishment for the manifestation of self-will. At that, the disharmonious education is accompanied by conflicts between spouses, who as a rule express dissatisfaction with each other, guided by the "concern for the welfare of the child." This confrontation causes controversial type of upbringing.

Factor 2 "*Participation of mothers in the child's life - indifference of a mother*" (7.6% of the total variance) is represented by two poles: the positive pole of the factor is determined by the bright evidence of such variables as the power of the mother (0.73), the acceleration of development (0.81) and weak expression of social desirability of a child's development (-0.73). The negative pole of the factor involves the mother's loyalty, delayed development of the child and the lack of interest in the child's activities.

Factor 3, "*Acceptance and rejection*" (5% of the total variance) includes parental relationship patterns that are presented by the experienced parent's attitude to the child (0.80) and neurotic patterns of parental relationship (-0.74). Analyzing the substantive content of this factor, we may say that the child is emotionally significant to the mother, which is reflected in the prevalence of such educational strategies as cooperation and symbiosis. They are positive about the parental responsibilities, while having a relatively high awareness of the problems of child's upbringing.

Factor 4 "*Indulgence*" (6.3% of the total variance) is represented by such indicators of the conditions of family upbringing as indulgence (0.70) and symbiosis (0.76). Both figures reflect the desire of a mother to protect her child from the difficulties and troubles of life, maximally but uncritically meeting all of the child's needs.

Factor 5 "*Family dissatisfaction*" (5.9% of the total variance) includes the components primarily reflecting the attitude of parents to family roles: limiting the mother's role only as a housewife (0.86) and the "martyrdom" of the mother (0.73). The presence of family dissatisfaction is accompanied by irritability, feelings of hopelessness and burdensome while performing the parental responsibilities.

In the selection of working mothers the following factors were significant:

Factor 1 "Authoritarian hyper-protection" (14.9% of total variance) includes such components as suppression of the will of the child (0.82), the severity of the parents (0.71), promotion of the child's activity (0.89), suppression of the child's sexuality (0.70); parents importunity (0.72) and the acceleration of the child's development (0.70). The content of this factor reflects the combination of the indicators of parental overprotection with the ones of authoritarian control in family education. The mothers in this case seek to know everything about the child to protect him from life's difficulties and concerns, tending to limit outside influence on the child and emphasizing their own role.

Factor 2 "*Need in help*" (6% of the total variance) contains the following components: avoiding contact with the child (0.81) and the need for outside assistance in child education (0.74). Reduction of contacts between the mother and the child is on the one hand conditioned by a special regime of mother's work and on the other – by the desire to shift the responsibility for education to the pre-school educational institutions or third parties.

Factor 3. "*Violation of the marital relationship*" (4.4% of the total variance) is represented by such components as the expansion of a sphere of parental feelings (0.71) and the neurotic patterns of marital relations (0.79). This factor suggests that disturbances in the marital relationship (marital conflict, dissatisfaction with marriage, divorce, etc.) are projected onto the sphere of child - parent relationship, where mothers are trying to meet their own needs in mutual attachment, acceptance and love, which at normal family functioning should be satisfied in the relationship of the spouses.

Factor 4 "*Instability of education style*" (4% of the total variance) includes two components: the instability of parenting style (0.89) and housing conditions (0.73). A content analysis of this factor shows that housing - domestic problems, the lack of proper dwelling and unsettlement are bound with unstable parenting style and provoke inconsistency and the spontaneity of parents in the upbringing of the child.

Factor 5 "Acceptance-rejection" (5.9% of the total variance) includes the components: relation of an experienced parent to the child (-0.82) and neurotic patterns of parental relationship (0.89).

Comparing factor structures of the conditions of education in the studied selections we have found out that:

- Mothers not engaged in the production (non-working mothers) the most manifest such widespread educational strategies as authoritarian control in conjunction with the indulgence to the children and the desire to maximally satisfy all their needs. The dissatisfaction with parental position is manifested in the feelings of irritability and burdensome due to the different views of the spouses on the problem of children education, which, as a rule, is the main source of conflict within the couple.
- The working mothers combine authoritarianism and the desire to control a child with the high demands to their child. Objectively in need of outside help, mothers want to limit the impact of third parties on the child, emphasizing their own role. Significant impact on the conditions of family education in the families of working mothers is rendered by marital relations. Their violation (marital conflict, dissatisfaction with marriage, divorce, etc.) are projected into the area of parent-child relationship, where the parent is trying to meet his or her needs in mutual attachment, acceptance and love.
- The similarity of factor structures of the conditions of family education in both selections is manifested in the coincidence of the content of the factor 3 in the selection of unemployed mothers 1 and factor 5 in a sample of working mothers, which proves the emotional charge of parent-child relationships, regardless of the employment of the mother, that on the one hand is expressed in full acceptance of the child and on the other – in the lack of tolerance to the child's shortcomings. This trend proves the contradictory and ambivalent mother-child relationship.

The results obtained at this phase of the study suggest that the socio-cultural environment, where the mother is included as an active party, has significant socio-cultural values, stereotypes of consciousness and behavior shared by the subjects with different cultural traditions. At that, the values and certain behavior models, fixed at the *macro*-level of social and cultural

environment, are reflected in the specific features of education, the relationship between the mother and child (*micro*-level).

This interpenetration is attributed to the fact that the basic meaning of the structural hierarchy of socio-cultural environment is an integral nature of higher levels in relation to the lower levels; at that, the elements of the lower levels, *compiling into the structure, transfer some of their functions and degrees of freedom to the higher levels* and on the other hand, following the principle of subordination, the higher levels control the lower ones [11].

Thus, the idea of motherhood in modern social and cultural environment of Russia, effecting the mind and behavior of a particular mother, determines the depth of her learning, acceptance or rejection of motherhood as an independent value. Interaction with the objects and subjects of social and cultural space not only gives the mother a vision of the world and its objects, but generates its new subjective experience, certain states and qualities, which did not and could not exist without recourse to them. Consequently, the appeal to general cultural meanings and values generates the conditions for the birth of new individual semantic structures of the mother. On the basis of the mother's learning of the system of public values enshrined in the language, cultural objects, norms and standards of activities, her individual socio-cultural space is formed; it appears to be the image of the world fixed in the mind and being a result of interaction with the objects and subjects of socio-cultural space of society that defines the meaning and significance of maternal perception, understanding and transformation of the socio-cultural reality for the mother.

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