

Presenting a Model for Predicting the Quality of Mother-child Relationships based on Dimensions of Wisdom and Social-emotional Loneliness with the Mediation of Hedonism in Mothers of Children with Autism

Leila Ghasemi*

Sahar Safarzadeh**

Introduction

Considering the course of world developments due to modernization and technological advancement, the 21st century man has undeniably witnessed many changes in the lifestyle and human relationships, which have caused many changes in the quality of life. Due to such changes, in recent years, more attention has been paid to the quality of parent-child relationships in the etiology of children's behavioral problems and morbid fears. In many research studies, the psychological characteristics of the mother in causing the child's behavioral problems and disorders, such as children's autism, have been the focus of researchers. In this, the psychological characteristics of the mother, such as the relationship she has with the child and the lack of pleasure-seeking, play an important role. Therefore, this examination of the different dimensions and conditions of parent-child relationships in children with autism and autism is very necessary. The aim of this study was to design the quality of mother-child relationships based on the dimensions of wisdom and social-emotional loneliness strategies mediated by the lack of pleasure in mothers of children with autism in Ahvaz.

Method

The statistical population of the present study was all mothers with autistic children in Ahvaz and the sample consisted of 200 mothers with autistic children in Ahvaz who were selected and tested by the available

* MA in Educational Psychology, Department of Psychology, Ahvaz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ahvaz, Iran

** Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Ahvaz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ahvaz, Iran. *Corresponding Author:* safarzadeh1152@yahoo.com

method of autism children's schools. The Structural Equations and Research Tools Research Project includes Quantum Mother-Child Quality Questionnaires (1994), Ardlett's Wise Three-Dimensional Questionnaire (2003), an abbreviated form of the Detomaso et al., and the Questionnaire of Lack of Pleasure by Senate et al. (1995). Pearson correlation coefficient and path analysis were used to analyze the data.

Results

The results showed that there is a direct relationship between cognitive, reflective and emotional dimensions of wisdom and the quality of mother-child relationships. There is a direct relationship between the feeling of romantic and social loneliness and the quality of mother-child relationships, but this direct relationship with family loneliness was not significant. There is also a direct relationship between cognitive dimension, wisdom reflection and lack of pleasure, but the direct relationship between emotional dimension of intelligence and lack of pleasure was not significant. There is a direct relationship between the feeling of family loneliness and the lack of pleasure, but this direct relationship was not significant with the feeling of romantic and social loneliness. At the same time, there is a significant direct relationship between lack of pleasure and quality of mother-child relationships. The results also found that there was an indirect relationship between cognitive dimension and reflexivity, sense of family loneliness, and mother-child relationships through mediated lack of pleasure. Also, during the research results, the suitability of the research model was confirmed.

Discussion

Based on the results of the present study, the indirect effect of the cognitive dimension of wisdom and the reflective dimension of wisdom on the quality of mother-child relationships through anhedonia was significant. However, the indirect effect of the emotional dimension of wisdom on mother-child relationship quality through anhedonia was not significant. To explain this finding, it can be suggested that individuals who fear ridicule tend to worry that others might mock or laugh at them (Ruch et al., 2015). This misinterpretation of others' laughter negatively affects their social interactions (Kashdan et al., 2014), and they fear that their differences from the outside society could increase perceived burdens from life circumstances and impact their mental health. Such mental preoccupations may lead to a decline in appropriate parent-child relationships. However, wisdom as a factor may increase parent-child interaction by reducing feelings of anhedonia, thus enhancing the mother-child relationship, and consequently, the mother's behavior may positively impact the child. Furthermore, the

results of the present study indicate that the indirect effect of romantic loneliness and social loneliness on mother-child relationship quality through anhedonia was not significant, whereas the indirect effect of family loneliness on mother-child relationship quality through anhedonia was significant. This finding can be interpreted to suggest that anhedonia, such individuals, when interacting with others, may interpret a smile or laugh from the other party as directed toward themselves (Chłopicki et al., 2010). Although loneliness is more common among mothers of children with disabilities than mothers of typical children, it is recommended that individuals increase their social engagement, communicate with others, and participate in educational workshops and related courses to improve their awareness and interactions.

Based on the findings, it is recommended that educational programs and specialized workshops aimed at enhancing parental behavior skills with autistic children or increasing feelings of enjoyment be held in educational settings and schools by experienced psychologists. It is also suggested to establish autism-related associations, and furthermore, based on the minimum observed abilities of these children, a suitable productivity plan for their time and lives can be developed and implemented.

Keywords: Autism, Lack of Pleasure, Loneliness, Maternal-Child Relationship, Wisdom

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