

Abstract

Diploma thesis *The power imbalance in caring families* deals with power dynamics in the caregiving situation, where mother is a care receiver and her own daughter is caregiver. The theoretical part conceptualizes terms such as the power, the power imbalance, role reversal, caregiver, care receiver and ambivalence. The practical part is presented with its own qualitative survey with caregivers. The work confirms that the factors that significantly affect the success of care are (by caring daughter) options for care giving and degree of caring tie, and (by care receiving mother) ability to give up part of their autonomy, to assess properly the subjective and objective assistance needs and satisfaction with quality and quantity of social ties. The work also reveals some of the mechanisms of power dynamics within families; for example, the ways in which the phase of role reversal is reflected in mutual negotiation, persuasion in dimension, feelings of interaction, advocacy and conflict resolution. It turned out that a higher intergenerational power has actor with incomplete role reversal. Phase of role reversal showed to be a key factor in sorting manifestations of power dynamics in caregiving families. The main outcome of this work is the typology of strategies for power influence of caregivers and care receivers.