WAYS TO RESOLVE CONFLICTS BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN IN TROUBLED FAMILIES

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Abstract: The article examines mechanisms for resolving conflicts between parents and children in troubled families, and also separately considers the question of whether the family is a part of society and the need to develop alternative ways of working with troubled families to ensure their well-being.
In addition, the article examines in detail the Model Family program and provides suggestions for its promotion.

Keywords:Family, types of families, family conflicts, what is a conflict, conflict families, functions of the family, marital relations, social and pedagogical service, children-teenagers.

Family — is a small group based on marriage or kinship. Its members are bound together by the unity of the household, mutual assistance, and spiritual responsibility. The main social functions of the family are to ensure the continuation of the human race, raise children, and organize the living conditions and leisure of its members in an effective manner. Although family relations are considered relatively independent, they are determined by the existing social, economic, and ideological relations in society and change under their influence. Accordingly, every society establishes a type of family and family relationships that correspond to its changes and needs.[1]

CONFLICT (from Latin conflictus – disagreement, collision) – 1) a clash between opposing parties, ideas, or forces; 2) in literature and art, a fundamental contradiction that lies at the heart of a work, expressed through the clash and discord of characters. While conflict is typically associated with epic works, in lyric works it tends to manifest as collision, inner turmoil, or a stream of consciousness. Conflict can be observed in three primary forms: confrontation or struggle between the characters themselves; collision with external circumstances and the environment; and an inner struggle within the character.[2]

It is well-known that as long as families—considered a vital component of society—are peaceful and harmonious, the state itself will experience stability and sustainable development. The strength of a family and the formation of spiritual and moral values within it are of critical importance. Indeed, it is within the sanctity of the family that children are nurtured and brought to maturity. In society, there are many exemplary families. When we speak of an exemplary family, what comes to mind are homes illuminated by spiritual values, where familial relationships are built upon moral foundations and virtuous, well-mannered children are raised. The very existence of such families serves as a school of inspiration and example for others.

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[1] https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-o/oila-uz/

[2] ttps://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-k/konflikt-uz/

Unfortunately, alongside these model families, there are also those that negatively impact child-rearing and contribute to a socially adverse environment. Terms such as "quarrelsome family," "conflict-ridden family," or "turbulent family" are often used to describe such households. [3]

Troubled families are those that occupy a social position characterized by an unhealthy environment in their daily lives. Such families often arise from factors such as low family income, negative psychological states, and a generally low level of cultural awareness within the household. These families are frequently unable to fulfill the roles and responsibilities expected of them; they exhibit poor adaptability and face considerable challenges in the upbringing of their children. In such families, the child-rearing process is fraught with difficulties, and they require active, sustained support from social pedagogues to address these challenges.[4]

In socially troubled families, conflicts—particularly between spouses—are prevalent. Specifically, the emergence of disagreements and disputes between husband and wife is often driven by criminogenic factors, which refer to those circumstances that create favorable conditions for the formation of criminal intent, facilitate the commission of crimes, and are thus considered conducive to criminal behavior. These factors are closely intertwined with the unhealthy socio-psychological environment within the family. The intricate links between these criminogenic factors and the family's adverse socio-psychological atmosphere have been thoroughly examined.

In order to effectively address the root causes of conflicts and disputes that may arise within families and to take positive measures for their prevention, it is first necessary to identify the parties involved in such conflicts. Whom do you think family disputes might typically involve?

• Conflicts between spouses;
• Conflicts between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law;
• Conflicts between mother-in-law and son-in-law;
• Conflicts between sisters-in-law;
• Conflicts between parents and children.

It is advisable to examine certain characteristics of spousal conflicts, which are among the most prominent and likely disputes to occur in family life. One of the most distinctive forms of familial conflict is that which takes place between husband and wife. This prompts us to ask: Why do young couples who enter into marriage with the noblest of intentions and deep affection for one another often experience disputes and quarrels within their relationship? Why do they argue? And, more broadly, is it even possible for married life to exist without any conflicts or disputes? These questions could, of course, be extended even further. Indeed, for young people who have grown up hearing countless fairy tales from early childhood and later reading similar stories in books, forming an adequate understanding of their own future family life can be particularly challenging.

Certain provisions of Resolution No. 438 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 9, 2022, titled "On Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts of the

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[3] Chrome extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://api.moiti.uz/media/book/%D0%9D%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BD%D1%87_%D0%BE%D0%B8%D0%BB%D0%B0.pdf

[4] https://www.ziyouz.com/books/kollej_va_otm_darsliklari/pedagogika/Ijtimoiy%20pedagogika%20(Nodira%20Egamberdiyeva).pdf, 111-B

Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Recognizing Some of Them as Invalid in Connection with the Improvement of the System of Working with Families and Women, as well as Supporting Neighborhood and Elderly People"

(g) In order to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them, the advisor to the citizens' assembly chairperson on youth affairs shall exercise the following powers:

– Conducts assessments of each household within the territory, identifies families at risk of social instability, and carries out preventive work with them, including facilitating the resolution of their domestic and other pressing issues in coordination with the relevant organizations;

– Organizes direct engagement with families identified as socially unstable or problematic, compiles targeted lists of such families, and implements measures to promote a healthy moral and ethical climate, prevent conflicts, strengthen family relationships, and combat alien threats and risks that contradict national mentality.

– It is no coincidence that special emphasis is placed on working individually with children from disadvantaged, socially unstable families, those being raised by parents who have left for employment abroad or other reasons, those whose parents are serving prison sentences, and those from families susceptible to the influence of harmful movements, as well as on consistently studying the lifestyle and behavior of the children of all categories of individuals registered for preventive supervision by the internal affairs authorities. Families are categorized into several types based on the nature of disputes and conflicts within them, and these categories are explained differently by various scholars.

The classification of family types is presented in Rizouddin Ibn Fakhriddin's treatise titled "Family," where he provides the following descriptions of various family forms. [5]

1. **Peaceful families** typically encompass the majority of households actively participating in labor, social, political, and cultural life. Such families are characterized by a spiritual closeness between parents and children, as well as rational and moderate expectations that facilitate children's successful internalization of the norms of social interaction.

2. **Superficially peaceful families**. In this type of family, the demands placed on children by family members are inconsistent and imposed in a spontaneous manner, without consideration of the child's capabilities. The child's life is poorly organized. This form of upbringing may foster disrespect towards parents and non-compliance with their requirements. When working with superficially stable families, the educator focuses the attention of the parents on understanding the psychological dynamics within the family and the nature of the relationship between the parents.

3. **Notinch oilalar**, Families of this type typically exhibit low levels of spiritual engagement. Such families are characterized by indifference toward productive work, neglect of familial responsibilities, disregard for family traditions, and a negligent attitude toward household chores. Children raised in these environments tend to become rude, aggressive, and quarrelsome, showing resistance to authority figures and community norms. A significant

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[5] http://elar.uspu.ru/bitstream/uspu/6908/2/ozornina.pdf Социально-педагогическая деятельность с семьей в дошкольной образовательной организации Руководитель ОПОП ВО «44.03.02 – Психолого-педагогическое образование»: Иваненко М.А., канд. пед. наук, доцент кафедры психологии и социальной педагогики

proportion of children classified as having "difficult upbringing" come from such families. In contemporary conditions, the issue of socially unstable families remains one of the most pressing social challenges.

4. Single-parent families(diverced families). In this type of family, one of the parents is absent. To mitigate the impact of the absence of a parent, it is important to strengthen the influence of each remaining family member on the child and to involve other relatives of the absent parent in the child's upbringing, ensuring that the child does not perceive any deficiency in interpersonal relationships within the family. [6]

If the relationship between parents and teachers is poor, it can negatively affect the child's interests. The social-pedagogical activities of the family and the preschool educational institution can be successful only if they collaborate as allies in the upbringing of the child.

Therefore, one of the primary responsibilities of preschool educational institutions is to establish positive relationships with families. It is necessary to develop new approaches and methods for working with families. The relevance of this research topic is evident. It is well known that for many families, the preschool institution represents the first social establishment, and consequently, significant attention must be devoted to social-pedagogical activities within these institutions.

Social-pedagogical activities within preschool educational institutions serve as a means to realize the potential capacities of society and should be utilized to address both urgent and chronic issues arising in individuals. Therefore, the study of this topic is highly relevant in contemporary society.

When does adolescence begin in children, and how should we interact with them during the transition?

Adolescence, or the transitional period, is a prolonged and challenging phase during which a child transforms into an adult. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), adolescents are defined as individuals aged between 10 and 19 years. During this period, a person experiences growth not only physically but also psychologically.

What is the character of children during adolescence?

A teenager faces two pressures: on the one hand, hormonal, and on the other, psychological, as he grows up and separates from his family. A real revolution takes place in the adolescent brain, which is manifested in the following behaviors.

Adolescents often experience considerable discomfort when being observed; they tend to feel self-conscious if they are aware that their peers or parents are watching them. This heightened anxiety can manifest physiologically, such as through perspiration, even during tasks that require focused attention.

"Under the influence of their social environment, individuals tend to make suboptimal or irrational decisions." – Adolescents aged 13 to 16 are typically not inclined to take risks on their own. However, the situation changes markedly when they are in the presence of their peers. In such contexts, they often prefer to risk self-harm rather than suffer a loss of social status among their contemporaries. Moreover, this pattern of behavior persists beyond

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[66]chromeextension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://ilmiyanjumanlar.uz/uploads/conferences/0038/1.25%20.pdf

adolescence, extending up to approximately 21 years of age. Researchers frequently identify age 14 as particularly perilous: at this age, teenagers are more susceptible than ever to peer pressure, leading them to engage in risky behaviors and make poor decisions.

Their memory deteriorates - some studies show that teenagers between the ages of 12 and 14 experience memory decline, which can lead to problems with their studies. This is often due to hormonal changes.

They can't be intimidated by punishment - neuropsychologists have found that the best incentive for 12-17 year olds to study well is a reward. However, teenagers react more strongly to punishment than people aged 18-32.

They are looking for themselves - During this period, a teenager is looking for his "self", so the tendency to experiment with appearance increases: dyeing hair, getting tattoos, dressing unusually.[7]

The ways to manage family conflicts. "Any conflict occurring within the family can undermine the authority and standing of family members. Following such a conflict, interpersonal relationships within the family undergo significant changes, and an unhealthy atmosphere may prevail in the family environment. Consequently, family members are required to organize preventive measures to avert conflicts, as well as to develop the skills to resolve them effectively when they do occur. The head of the family can also play a crucial role as a key factor in de-escalating a conflict situation. In this regard, the personal culture and attitude of the elder family member toward conflict and problematic situations acquire particular significance. If the family leader can approach the issue from multiple perspectives, over time this quality will begin to manifest in the behavior of other family members as well. Furthermore, the leader's calm demeanor and ability to analyze the situation dispassionately contribute to creating the conditions for mitigating the conflict."[8]

This requires parents to develop conflict management skills.

–   Communication (communicative) – Active listening, Empathy, communication mechanisms;

–   Problem solving (Problem solving) – brainstorming solutions, negotiation and compromise mechanisms;

–Conflict Resolution – mechanisms for setting boundaries, dealing with anger, taking time-outs;

–Positive Behavior – mechanisms for respectful interactions, emotional intelligence;

–Cognitive – mechanisms for understanding emotions, drawing conclusions from past conflicts;

–Getting Professional Help – mechanisms for getting qualified advice to resolve conflicts in families.

In conclusion, it can be noted that nowadays we frequently hear statements such as "their family is unstable" or "there are many conflicts within their family." The growing number of conflictual situations within family relationships, especially among parents and other family members, is an alarming factor as it undoubtedly affects the upbringing of children. It is

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[7]   https://daryo.uz/k/2024/02/02/onalarga-tavsiya-bolalarda-osmirlik-qachon-boshlanadi-va-otish-davridau-bilan-qanday-munosabatda-bolish-kerak

[8] Chrome extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://api.moiti.uz/media/book/%D0%9D%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%BE_-_%D1%83%D1%81%D0%BB%D1%83%D0%B1%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D2%9B%D1%9E%D0%BB%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BC%D0%B0.pdf

important to recognize that the future of our children is in our hands: if we, as parents, provide them with proper upbringing, their future will likewise be prosperous.

To achieve this, it is imperative that families, neighborhood communities, and educational institutions collaborate effectively. Joint efforts are necessary to find alternative solutions to family conflicts and to resolve them in a constructive manner. If these methods for resolving family conflicts are properly organized, children will be able to draw valuable lessons from these situations, shaping their own attitudes and approaches to conflict resolution.

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