

FAMILY CONFLICTS AND PARENTAL RELATIONS SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

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Key words: family conflicts, conflicts between parents, children in the family, the family in the social aspect.

The family has its own characteristics as a social and real system. In such a system, individuals are bound by two-way and face-to-face strong and spiritual ties. Although the severity of these relationships decreases over time, it persists throughout the life of the family. At the same time, the family moth maintains family effectiveness even after death [1, 43].

Conflict between parents is one of the main problems in the world. Almost all children observe conflicts between their parents to a

lesser extent and accept them as a part of life. Conflicts between married people lead to problems such as shortening the life of a husband and wife, health, dissatisfaction with life in social relations, deviating from social trends, and declining cultural and moral values between heads of families.

When studying family conflicts, we conclude that each researcher has a different view on this issue. In general, the main topic of the conflict, including misunderstandings and inability to communicate, are considered to be conflicting factors. There are two meetings in the conflict that need to be considered from different angles. As a dominant theory, the classical view takes into account the destructive and crisis causes and disadvantages of the conflict. At this point, an urgent solution to the conflict is being sought. On the other hand, the perception of conflict in an interactive perspective is known as a factor in the persistence of shortcomings in different perspectives and conflicting decisions [2, 35].

On this basis, the positive and then the negative effects of conflict in marriage are taken into account. Destructive effects Conflict can have physical, psychological and relationship consequences. In psychological encounters, and in conflicts in general, individuals eventually experience tension [Halford, 2001]. Many of the problems in the conflict are related to depression in women, drug use in men in particular,

ineffective sexual behavior in both sexes, and behavioral problems, especially in boys.

In addition to psychological behaviors, conflict also affects health. People with satisfaction and substantive relationships are less likely to get sick than problem couples and are better treated when they are ill [4, 67].

Conflict in marriage is much more effective. The most reliable and well-known statistic is divorce statistics in family turmoil. In Western societies, this has already reached epidemic proportions. Half of all marriages in the West result in divorce [Halford, 2001]. Divorce is one of the most stressful events in life and is associated with various physical and psychological stresses. While this stressful event puts pressure on married people, it is very effective on children. While the negative effects of divorce are as great as the amount of autopsy in children, they are also effective in family conflicts. The problem of unsupervised children continues even after divorce. Because children see events, they have serious behavioral problems. Studies show that children have a negative impact on their thinking and perception, and that the problems that arise in the divorce of their parents.

One of the most important factors in the development of pain and depression is family relationships. Insufficiency between social protection and family members plays an important role in the organization of depression.

Various researchers have shown that there is a stable relationship between depression and marriage. One couple says that depression is often caused by a stressful family environment. In addition, an inappropriate marriage can be a factor in dangerous depression. Married satisfaction reduces the risk of depression to a minimum. Those who have a disagreement with their spouse are more likely to be depressed and more likely to have painful and dangerous behaviors.

One of the consequences of the conflict is depression in young people. Children's arguments with their fathers play an important role in young people's depression. The role of the predicted effects of parental conflict in negative assessments and the child's familiarity with the conflict and the reduction of socio-psychological and physical health are taken into account. Relationships with children Behavioral and mental problems in parental conflicts are also seen in ordinary society [5, 41].

Studies show that the family plays an important role in the development of adolescents, the organization of personality and behavior. A child born healthy has the highest developmental potential and, after undergoing the most perfect developmental process, receives the best upbringing and is able to reach a high level of perfection. Family and environment develop when he is at his disposal. When a child is born,

the parent tries to create the best and most perfect opportunities for their development. Many children gradually acquire inappropriate traits in the developmental process and develop behavioral problems away from trust and security. [Nelson and Israel, translation, Manish Tusi, 1997].

Research in Iran has shown that educational failure is a family and learning problem. Mohammadniya [1999] believes that family success and the quality of interpersonal relationships are appropriate for students to succeed in education. Family conflicts, the separation of family members, the reduction of safe psychological conditions at home, and the close connection between students' learning and education problems and educational failures. Evidence suggests that gaps between father and mother are effective in children's problems. Studies show that parental conflicts and children's mental problems [stress and tension] are linked to behavioral [harsh and criminal] relationships [Deus and Kamingez, 1994]. In their research, adrenocortical reactions in children occur as a result of the presentation of parental conflict and mental-behavioral problems. According to the terms of evolutionary patterns, encounter with family characteristics can lead to the functions of psychological and biological systems, health problems and disorders for children [Sasmen, 2006]. In their studies [Karabakh and Wafayi, 2008] and

[Kaminez and Diyus, 2002, Nikoloti, Alsheikh, Whitson, 2003], the negative effects of marriage conflict on child health and character were noted, and problems such as poor behavior and health of the child in the face of violent conflict between parents showed the exit. Family conflicts are considered an important prognosis for child disorders and misunderstandings as a risk factor [Fincham et al., 2004]. In the process of development, children are influenced by the family structure but do not accept the influenced behavior of the parent [Kamingez, Deus, Kampel, 2000]. According to the theory of family systems, problems between parents are a threat to family integration. In the upbringing of children, it is clear that this structure can be thought of as an integration, and the experiences of the family can be used as a group [Miklenser, Florin, Kovan, Kovan, 2002).].

Research by Grick and Fincham [1990] Ronald and Richardson [1994] shows that psychological pressures and conflicts in the family are related to the morals and personalities of adolescents. If we see conflicts in the mind of a child or adolescent as a serious threat, we can easily see depression and tension or even psychological reactions. Such problems make it difficult for even the children of the family to govern themselves in faith and harmony. Researchers such as Kamingez, Korus, and Pope [2007] have shown that marital conflict as a stress factor is a factor in reducing children's emotional security,

and as a result, children can turn into conflict problems. According to them, child insecurity is a determining factor in the relationship between emotional feelings and family conflicts, child sleep and marriage conflicts, and leads to sleep and quality tensions in the child, socio-emotional disturbances and a decrease in their functions.

Headaches, especially migraine headaches, are not only considered a neurological and psychological problem of the individual who suffers, but also impair the patient's general weakness and quality of life and family members. Various studies show that the relationship between migraine headaches and quality of life, parenting, and coping with life events seems to be understandable. Psychological and social pressures are important factors in headache attacks and have a high incidence of migraine headaches and variants of conflicts, including quality of life, family interactions and adverse events in life. Stress emotions and disability chaos together are accompanied by severe and severe headaches in life events. thus, 62.9% of headaches were a joint variant of stress and depression and anxiety [4, 32]. In recent years, the importance of stress in family relationships, headaches are considered chronic. In a 2009 study by Ibrahim and colleagues [28], 28% of migraine patients experienced relatively severe family conflicts and problems, compared to 11% in the sample group. In family members with individual gifted irritability and rudeness and

radical reaction, psychological disorders are also effective. [Karkorom, Soylo, Karatas, Geray, Arlir, 2004] appear to be suffering from migraine as conflicts increase.

Parents - Adolescent Conflicts and Crime:

The most basic and primary social connection of children in life is the parental connection. The relationship between quality parents and children is taken into account in discussing the most important factors of dignity and the identification of individuals' well-being and talents [Borjali, 2002]. Family roles are considered by many researchers in the behavior and psychological health of children and adolescents. The role of families in children's criminal and psychological behavior, four main factors in the family, including family breakdown, family conflicts, family ignorance and family breakdown were considered important [3, 13].

In the four effective factors of parent-child conflict, the formation of problems with adolescent behavior is taken into account. [Foster, Rbin, 1988, Hal, 1978]. Many factors are common in family and child conflicts, including: contact with friends, contact with the opposite sex, clothing style and patterns, hair makeup, driving, social values, smoking, alcohol, religious beliefs. .

However, when parent-child conflict is severe, it can lead to behavioral and psychological damage in adolescents. For example, studies show that

mother-child conflict is associated with depression and behavioral problems in school during adolescence, and unacceptable behaviors [Tamilson, 1991] and self-esteem problems [Esalter, Haber, 1984]. Studies by Hershon and Rosenbam [1985] have shown that children who experience conflict and Cuban behavior at home appear to exhibit emotional disturbances and behavioral problems and social conflicts [Siegel and Sena, 1997,]. Maternal and adolescent conflicts in the family, along with rudeness, have led to parts of the individual's anti-social frustration, and adolescent deviations result in anti-social attitudes and behaviors.

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Resume

There are some relationships between parents in the family. All these relations belong to almost every family. These relations are about some socio-economic problems and are sourced from the public society. For example from these problems in the family, we can say depression, family inside failure, divorce and etc. In this article, the author tried to comment and solve partly all these problems in social aspect.