



CONFLICTS IN THE CONTEXT OF "PARENTS AND CHILDREN" RELATIONS AND THEIR SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS

Iroda Rasulova

Shahrisabz State Pedagogical Institute V. B Assoc

E-mail rasulova.iroda86@bk.ru

Abstract

It is known that conflicts in the context of parent-child relations and their social psychological determinants are manifested through child neglect, physical, emotional (spiritual) and sexual abuse. Therefore, the study of the relationship between parents and children in family relations shows the relevance of our research. "Cruelty" or "...child abuse", "any form of physical or emotional negative treatment that causes or is likely to cause physical harm to the child's health, life, development and capacity, sexual abuse, careless or careless treatment, commercial or other exploitation".

Keywords: Oppression, violence, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, determinant, conflict, family, value, couple, relationship, risk, phobia, factor.

Introduction

Establishing strong family relations and raising children as perfect human beings is one of the urgent issues facing the society. It is known that cases of violence against children in the family concern us all.

On May 19, 2021, the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5116 "On additional measures for the rehabilitation of women victims of violence" was adopted. According to him:

Family members who suffer the most from domestic violence are children. In addition to being a direct victim of violence, they are also at risk of imbibing some of the behaviors that are used against the mother. In such a family, the child's perception of reality is disturbed, because insults and beatings gradually become normal for him. When he grows up, he himself can use such violent behavior or simply cannot bear such a "burden" and often commits suicide.

The literature on child abuse and domestic violence suggests that some people are predisposed to violence by witnessing domestic violence from childhood, taking any violence for granted. possible (eg, people who were maltreated in childhood, in turn, maltreated their own children; relationships with parents replicated this behavior in their intimate adult relationships). Because the intergenerational transmission of violence has been confirmed by social experience and observations.





Such situations occur more often in families that are in a problematic situation.

Situations that lead to violence:

1. Husband's inability to manage his family materially and spiritually;
2. The head of the family's addiction to alcohol and drugs;
3. Women's rude attitude towards their partners, treachery, lack of feeling of feminine duty in the family;
4. Lack of mutual respect between husband and wife, ignorance of the culture of dealing.

Violence against children in the family occurs as a result of parents' lack of education, carelessness towards the child, and the fact that they have learned to use the punishment method in upbringing. Negligence may not seem so bad to some, but it can actually lead to bad situations, tragedies, and murders. In psychological studies, the result of violence is cowardice, depression and carelessness in the child, and the result of this can lead to bad behavior - stonyism, anger, murder, and murder. The reason for this is the fact that the social isolation and value systems of parents that lead to the use of violence against the child are the risk factors.

According to UN children's data, domestic violence is a contagious disease. Some forms of violence against children are common to all settings. Corporal punishment and other forms of cruel or humiliating punishment are used by parents and other family members in the home, by child care providers in educational institutions, and by teachers in schools, and at the same time children are not legally allowed to do so. is embedded in the disagreements.

The concept of "child abuse" is based on the following definition proposed by the World Health Organization in 1999.

"Cruelty" or "...child abuse", "any type of physical or emotional negative treatment that causes or is likely to cause physical harm to the health, life, development and capacity of a child, sexual abuse, carelessness or carelessness treatment, commercial or other exploitation".

The term "child abuse" adopted in international practice includes the concepts of "careless treatment" and "abandonment".

The existing problems recognized above are recognized worldwide as one of the main problems in ensuring the stability of the family.

Analysis of literature on the topic. In Uzbekistan, the concept of "Oppression and carelessness treatment of children" has a legal basis.

Child abuse is physical, sexual and psychological influence against the child against his/her will or by taking advantage of his/her need for help, which violates his/her right to privacy. According to this definition, physical, sexual and mental forms of





oppression are distinguished.

We would like to focus on the types of violence committed against children:

Physical abuse - violence and other types of inhuman behavior that cause suffering to a child and hinder his development (inflicting physical pain, hitting, biting, burning, purposefully suffocating a child or drowning, as well as incidents involving the administration of poison and the wrong medicine to a child).

Sexual (sexual) violence is the use of children to satisfy the sexual needs of adults, the use of threats, force and cunning to attract a child to sexual activity.

Using children for the purpose of making pornographic products, as well as showing them pornographic products. Involvement of children in prostitution.

Emotional abuse is constant neglect and indifference, threats and stupidity towards the child, causing loss of self-esteem and confidence. Making demands on the child that are not suitable for his age and that he cannot fulfill. Lying and breaking promises by adults, instilling distrust in the child.

Negligence is failure to meet the child's needs for housing, food, clothing, and medicine. Leaving a child unattended.

Exploitation - using a child for personal gain - child labor, sexual exploitation, trafficking - (removal of children for the purpose of exploitation, sale) all levels of activities of abused and abandoned children - health There are serious changes in lifestyle and development that include age, mental development, behavior, physical, emotional and intellectual development disorders.

It is known from psychological research that morals are considered aggressive morals only if they violate social norms.

According to L. Berkowitz (1994), the violation of social moral norms is determined by the different views of the parties involved in it (for example, some parents use physical injury in raising children and understand it as a method that has a good effect, while others some parents think that such a way is a form of aggression that cannot be used).

Also, in the studies of R.A. Baron, D.R. Richardson, "when the criminal tries to escape, the action is performed with the intention and purpose of harming the criminal, and the standard of inflicting physical injury is satisfied by the society. And in many countries it is legal to act in this way. In this way, a number of legitimate activities are carried out in society, and although not everyone considers this approach desirable, others follow it. From this point of view, in the absence of clear legal regulations, it becomes more complicated to consider it legal.





Research Methodology

Three main types of involvement of children in the situation of family violence can be distinguished:

1. Conducted studies confirm the correlation between child abuse and husband's violence against his wife. Aggressive actions towards one's spouse is violence directly transferred to the child.
2. The above involvement of the child is related to his indirect involvement in the situation of violence. In such a situation, the child will be a witness to all disputes and quarrels in the family. Social and psychological maladjustment caused by the family environment forces the child to find solace outside the home, in different groups of teenagers.
3. Using a child as a weapon is a form of involving him in a situation of violence. Usually, it is expressed in the form of one offended family member dominating another family member.
3. Using a child as a weapon is a form of involving him in a situation of violence. Usually, it is expressed in the form of one offended family member dominating another family member. Violence can also be used against a child, but the main purpose of these actions is to hurt another family member.

Disturbances in the child's psyche due to violence are first of all manifested in the following:

- emotional instability;
- emotional apathy;
- the excess of negative emotions over positive emotions.

Emotional instability, sharp deviations between negative and positive emotions are characteristic of abandoned children, and emotional apathy and depression are also characteristic of them. Children exposed to violence have more negative emotions than positive ones, and positive emotions are rarely observed. They mainly have feelings of anger, danger, fear, danger. In this case, if the child suppresses or denies the feelings they have about the abuser, the child's anger will turn inward and lead to self-loathing and depression.

Analysis and results

In the 1970s, from the point of view of the social model of the family, it was considered that the cause of oppression and careless relations with children is the broken relationship between parents and children. According to the results of subsequent studies, individual, family and community level risk factors were identified and proved that violence against children is caused not by a single factor, but by their interaction. They also emphasize that the presence of this or that factor does not mean





that violence is being used, but rather indicates that it is likely or possible to occur. 40% of children who experience domestic violence are more likely to commit such acts themselves later in adulthood, even if they are not directly victims of violence. come or do it themselves.

According to the researchers, most of the parents who used physical or emotional (mental) and sexual violence against their children experienced this violence in their childhood.

If a man and a woman value and respect each other in the family, giving an impartial assessment of themselves, there will be an opportunity to prevent and eliminate the conflict. A healthy socio-spiritual environment in the family, calmness, exemplary attitude, and mutual harmony are reflected in the positive behavior of the child.

Parents or other persons raising a child are primarily responsible for ensuring the living conditions necessary for the child's development within their abilities and financial capabilities. In families with stable characteristics, cases of violence do not occur, children are treated with respect.

Z.S. Elov (2022) stated that "The formation of a person as a person depends on his biological and social factors. Therefore, the above two factors have a direct role in the deviation of children's behavior in a negative direction. A child's behavior is often reflected in the set of goals, interests, ideals and beliefs that he sets for himself. It is natural that changes in behavior occur directly in connection with the passing of youth crisis periods. Thus, it is necessary to pay attention to the following in order to prevent and eliminate negative diseases in children:

- first of all, it is necessary to determine the specific levels of psychological development of each age period.
- in the second place, it is necessary to study the negative changes taking place in the upbringing of the child.
- in the third place, it is necessary to develop special measures aimed at normalizing the psychological development of children with difficult upbringing.

Child neglect, physical, emotional (mental) and sexual abuse is a very sad and terrible phenomenon. No one can guarantee that such things will not happen to children, but at all times, every conscientious and conscientious person should study the reasons for the origin of these violence and, in cases where the origin is known, immediately report to the appropriate organizations. , will have to take measures to prevent. Reporting to the relevant authorities requires a lot of responsibility and the right approach, accurate data collection, because the safety of the child and the well-being of the whole family can be at risk. Mental abuse has a negative impact on the child's emotions, resulting in negative changes in the child's character. Conflict between





parents in the family leads to mental violence against the child.

Types of mental abuse:

1. Real or alleged harmful influence on the child's emotional state or behavior;
2. Threats, intimidation, discrimination, insults, insults;
3. Abandonment of the child;
4. Isolation, i.e. confinement;
5. Involvement and coercion in antisocial behavior;
6. Unreasonably making excessive demands that the child cannot fulfill.

You can find out if emotional (mental) violence has been committed against a child by studying these signs:

1. Low self-esteem, the child considers himself unloved and useless;
2. The child believes that his parents are humiliating and criticizing him, threatening to drive him out of the house;
3. The child is upset and excited;
4. Expects physical violence;
5. Arrest in speech development and understanding;
6. Searching for the reasons and consequences of not being able to think logically, not being able to solve the assigned task;
7. Disrespect and distrust of adults;
8. Aggression towards peers, brothers and sisters;
9. Demonstrating the behavior and independence of adults as protection;
10. Suicide attempt.
11. Lack of confidence in the impartiality of the assistance provided to him;
12. He cannot feel success and happiness from the inside, he believes that he is not worthy of a good life.

Disorders that appear in children as a result of emotional (mental) violence:

1. Phobia, i.e. fear arising from fear, especially fear of the dark, men, strangers, specific events or actions;
2. Personal changes consisting of deep and frequent depression, fear, anxiety, insecurity or aggression;
3. Stuttering, impaired or complete loss of speech;
4. Inability to establish close relations with people, violation of dependence;
5. Low self-esteem;
6. Feeling of guilt, shame;
7. Night terror, sleep disturbance;
8. Inability to attract attention; to "find what's in me", a violation of creative activity.

Features of behavior of parents or guardians who commit violence against a child:





1. Conflicting opinions or refusal to explain the child's injuries;
2. Late application for medical help, sometimes the initiative for help comes from other people;
3. Transferring the responsibility for the injury to the child;
4. Inconsistent reaction of parents to the severity of the injury, sometimes too much, sometimes too little;
5. Indifference to the fate of the child;
6. Ignoring the child, not giving him emotional support, not pampering him;
7. Behavioral reflection of mental excitement or character pathology (aggression, excitement, inappropriate behavior);
8. Worry more about your own problems that are not related to the child's health.
9. They talk a lot about how they were punished when they were children.

Causes of mental violence against children in the family:

1. Absence of a healthy environment in the family.
2. Financial lack in the family - inability of the head of the family to provide for the family.
3. Misunderstanding between husband and wife, rudeness.
4. War - scandalous situations.
5. A man's addiction to alcohol and smoking.
6. A woman's easy nature, disdain for her husband.
7. Neglect of children, scolding them, unfair punishments.
8. The husband's communication with foreign women.

In the family, the child's unwarranted investigation, scolding, false accusations by the parents cause the child to change in a negative direction, leave home, become a maniac, and become mentally depressed.

According to Ye.P. Tumanova (2020), "The problem in the family is child abuse, improper care conditions, lack of interest in the baby's life and health, the child's lack of normal family life experience brings."

In some cases (for example, in the research of A. Varga, 2014), the family may not use physical punishment against the child, but they may use mental pressure, control him completely and condemn the behavior together with the school teacher, without taking into account the opinion of the child. Being influenced by external systems (organizations) and working together with them is often observed in cases where there is a level of anxiety in the family. In such cases, family members have the intention to transfer their responsibilities to an external system (persons). In society, there is an opinion that cases of violence are caused primarily by men. But the danger of suicide towards the child arises primarily from the relationship between the mother and the



child. Family psychotherapist Anna Varga's clinical study of actual suicide attempts of children aged 6 to 10 years, the results of interviews with children showed that the child's mother is the main reason for the occurrence of such actions. The most reliable relative to whom a child looks for help and salvation is his mother. The mother herself does not understand the child

The fact that the mother herself does not understand the child, rejects him, and is unable to provide the help he asks for, leads him to commit suicide.

Conclusions and suggestions. We formed the following conclusions based on the systematization of scientific-theoretical and empirical data on the study of conflicts and their socio-psychological determinants in the context of "parent-child" relations: In general, as a result of mental abuse, the child's health may deteriorate, he may become fearful or unloving, stubborn. This causes the child to commit crimes in the future, acts of aggression, and is considered as a factor influencing the formation of violent behavior.

1. The role of direct biological and social factors in the deviation of children's behavior in a negative direction is unique. In this case, it is natural that changes in the behavior of each deviant child are directly related to the passage of youth crisis periods.
2. Mental violence committed in the family is usually committed together with physical violence, and it is considered appropriate to study the problem by researchers in the fields of "family law", "family psychology", and "criminology".
3. Domestic violence is committed against a person's will within the framework of parent-child relationships, and includes "physical beating" (beating, rape, physical injuries of various degrees) and "mental violence" (slander or insulting, humiliating one's honor and dignity, laughing at him, threatening with physical violence).
3. In today's complex and dangerous times, the impact of various attacks alien to our national identity and our ancient values is of urgent importance as they aim to capture and poison the minds and hearts of families, especially young people. Therefore, it is important to study the causes and conditions of domestic violence.

References

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida" Qonuni // <https://lex.uz/docs/4494709>
2. Шомуротова Н.Н. Оилавий зўравонликнинг ижтимоий психологик хатарлари // Оила институтини мустақкамлашнинг долзарб масалалари: миллий ва хорижий тажриба // "Маҳалла ва оила" илмий-тадқиқот институти. – Тошкент, 2021. – 224-227-бетлар.
3. Туманова Е.П. Опыт скалолазания как средство профилактики девиантного





проведения // Коченовские чтения «Психология и право в современной России». Сборник тезисов участников Всероссийской конференции по юридической психологии с международным участием. М.: МГППУ, 2020. – С. 107-108.

4. Варга А. Домашнее насилие. // «Трудные взрослые – трудные дети». О домашнем насилии и подростковых правонарушениях. – Москва: Издательский дом «Самокат», 2014. Стр.82-83.

5. Green 1988, 1995 n Kaplan 1983.

6. https://uza.uz/uz/posts/ozbekistonliklar-21-25-yoshni-oila-qurishga-eng-yaxshi-yosh-deb-hisoblashadi_267440 (murojaat vaqti: 11.02.2023-y.)

7. Zakirova A.G., Abdurasulova Q.R. Xotin-qizlarning zo‘ravonlikdan jabrlanishining sabablari va uning oldini olish // “Yangi O‘zbekiston oiladagi zo‘ravonlikka qarshi: holat, muammo va yechimlar” mavzusidagi xalqaro anjuman materiallari to‘plami. – Toshkent: “Mahalla va oila” nashriyoti, 2022. – 76-85-betlar.

8. Товбоева М.С. Оиладаги низоларга деспотизмнинг психологик таъсири // Оила институтини мустахкамлашнинг долзарб масалалари: миллий ва хорижий тажриба // “Маҳалла ва оила” илмий-тадқиқот институти. – Тошкент, 2021. – 187-190-бетлар.

9. Нарбаева Т.К. Оилавий зўравонликнинг келиб чиқиш сабаблари ва уни бартараф этишнинг инновацион механизмлари // “Маҳалла ва оила” илмий-тадқиқот институти. – Тошкент, 2021. – 4-9-бетлар.

10. Berkowits L. (1993). Aggression: Its causes, consequences, and control. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

11. Tedeschi J.T. & Felson R.B. (1994). Violence, aggression, and coercive actions. Washington DS: American Psychological Association.

