

Gender Differences as a Specific Factor in the Origin of Family Conflicts

A. Turg'unboyeva¹, D. A. Muminova², M. Abdullayeva³, M. Toshibekova⁴, N. Abdullayeva⁵

Abstract

This article reveals the essence of the theory based on gender differences, the history of its development, the essence of the research conducted in this direction abroad and in our country. In addition, the young generation's ideas about the financial world, social life, points of view, understandings, worldviews, and the specific mechanisms of oriental etiquette are widely covered. At the same time, the article also talks about the unique socio-psychological features of interpersonal relations in eastern families.

Keywords: *Gender difference, family, reflexivity, gender, mechanism, psychology, personality, effectiveness, parenting, violence, consciousness and unconsciousness.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly developing world, the importance of a family in our lives is increasing. Since most of a person's life is spent in the family, it is his family that gives him a happy future or an unhappy memory. The first school of a child's formation is a set of mutual relations between his parents. High-class values such as mutual respect, kindness, honesty, purity, hard work, and humanity, which are manifested in parental relations, create a ritual of mutual relations in the family. This social process in the family shows the young generations ideas, views, concepts, worldviews about the financial world, social life, and Eastern etiquette rules and the correct guidelines for their practical observance. The spiritual image of the young generation, their behavior and character are initially formed in the culture of family relations. The first role model for a child in his life is his parents.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Scholars of antiquity (Plato, Antiphon, Jacques-Rousseau, Aristotle) are the oldest of those who have left much-needed information about family relations. Foreign psychologists (Russian S. V. Kovolev, N. N. Obozov 1980, 1990, Estonian E. Tiyd, V. Ukolova; American Robert Weiss; S. I. Golod 1981;) carried out many research works on the issue of family and marriage, relations of spouses to each other, divorces and their

¹ Faculty of Pedagogy, Namangan State University, Namangan, Uzbekistan

² Faculty of Primaru education, Namangan State University, Namangan, Uzbekistan

³ Faculty of Primaru education, Namangan State University, Namangan, Uzbekistan

⁴ Faculty of Pedagogy, Namangan State University, Namangan, Uzbekistan

⁵ Faculty of Pedagogy, Namangan State University, Namangan, Uzbekistan

prevention, the origin of conflict situations in the family, dissatisfaction with family life, communicative values in the family and dissatisfaction with interpersonal relationships.

The researches of Uzbek psychologists in this regard, are devoted to a number of topics as the philosophical aspects of family life, tight-knit family, happy life of the couple, the legal aspects of the family-marriage issue, the demography of the family, the unique characteristics of the Uzbek family, the educational importance of the family etc.(G'.B.Shoumarov, 1990, 1994, 2000; E.G'oziyev, 1992, 2000; V.M.Karimova, 1987, 1994; M.G.Davlatshen, 1993, 1994; Sh.Sh.Jo'rayeva, 1994; N.A.Sog'inov, 2000; O'.Shamsiyev, 2000; N.Salayeva, 2001; F.R.Ro'ziqulov, 2002 etc.).

The positions of men and women in the family, the role of women in today's society, the issue of ensuring the active participation of women in state administration and various social and political spheres is one of the urgent issues that have not been sufficiently studied.

We should always appreciate certain qualities that are characteristic of men or women, but it is best not to assume that one must belong to a certain gender in order to possess them.

In Yung's (1994) perspective, an observation of the image of a male and female unit can be made - the archetype of the anima and animus, or psychological bisexuality, as the most fundamental archetype that governs certain behaviors or fantasies where a person portrays themselves as a typical representation or irrational manifestation of male emotion and female thought. [5-70]

The idea of K. Jung is that the animus and anima are both individual and collective, existing between the extremes of inequality. The animus is quick to express emotions that have not been previously noticed in women. The anima is a unit of similar emotions that influence men's perception of the world. In the future, the "anima-animus" concept has been developed by K. Jung to harness the potential of the individual and to find signs of unfulfilled potential. The anima and animus often remain in the background during inequality. The integration and opening up of the true nature of an individual's personality is achieved through the recognition of their inner femininity (anima) and masculinity (animus), which is a personal growth indicator.

According to R. Johnson, a representative of modern analytical psychology, a woman's life path is a continuous struggle and evolution compared to a man's lifestyle. She can develop independently as an animus, both outside and inside. If the animus is understood, it becomes an intermediary between the ego and the inner world of inequality, wherever it may be. Ultimately, it helps to open up the real spiritual world for her.

Psychologist Mac Cleland (1975) emphasizes that women attach greater importance to people around them than men do. Men act without paying attention to the people around them when they pursue their goals. These ideas suggest that men are more curious about women, and this is reflected in D.V. Kolesova and N.B. Selverova's book "Women Can Be Intelligent and Gifted Compared to Men" (1978).

Women want their partners to be smarter than themselves. If the wife is smarter than the husband, soon the husband may surpass the wife in intelligence. If a man has achieved an achievement or a goal, they will not be happy about his achievements. And women are happy not only with their own achievements, but also with the achievements of their loved ones. The results show that women give priority to men because men have clear evidence about a situation, situation and event. And women can fall into different situations by paying attention to various external factors while analyzing the situation. Sometimes they solve their problems by consulting their husbands, and sometimes they can solve them by themselves.

Ideas about changes in the moral values of men and women during their youth were studied by several scholars, starting with K. Young, who developed unique ideas on the subject. Different changes emerge in the behavior of men and women as they age. Men tend to lose their ability to be impulsive. The fact that they have been responsible for others throughout their lives leads them to develop a characteristic of putting themselves above others. As much as they gain experience, they feel more helpless, and their activities decline compared to their youth.

3. METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Therefore, gender equality is a concept that requires all individuals to have equal rights, opportunities, and treatment in all aspects of life, including education, work, health care, politics, and family. It promotes the elimination of gender-based discrimination and bias and encourages all genders to benefit from the same resources and opportunities. Gender equality recognizes that both men and women possess unique abilities and potential and that their contributions should be equally valued and acknowledged. It is a crucial element of human rights and a fundamental factor in building a just society.

How is gender difference identified? Numerous studies and various representatives of feminism and gender-based differences have generalized their ideas, acknowledging that when two basic conditions are identified, gender differences are confirmed:

1. Recognition of the realism of sexual differences in a man and a woman of one or another psychic characteristics, only when the difference confirming the validity is at least 10% and above;
2. At the very least, only a study of the results in which the same sex demonstrated an indicator of no less than 20%, that is, it is – less than 5-6 people or experts who were examined unanimously found that the individual characteristics or behavior recorded in a man or woman were given the correct description when approved. That is, from a methodological point of view, there is a sexual difference the fact that is recognized only when these statistical rules are followed.[9-25] Gender equality --the concept is initially formed in a family environment. Girls and boys see gender inequality in their homes and communities every day - in textbooks, in the media, and among the adults who care for them.

Parents can take on unequal responsibilities for housework, while mothers can take on the burden of care and housework. Most of the low-skilled and low-paid medical workers who look after children are also women, with limited opportunities for their professional growth. In schools, however, many girls receive less support than boys to continue their chosen studies. This happens for various reasons: the safety, hygiene and sanitary needs of girls can go unnoticed, which prevents them from regularly attending classes. Discriminatory teaching practices and educational materials also create gender gaps in learning and skill development. As a result, nearly 1 in 4 girls between the ages of 15 and 19 are neither employed nor educated nor vocational-1 in 10 boys. The main part of the topic is why a number of works are being carried out on a global scale in order to ensure gender equality, but the result is not visible? This is explained, on the one hand, by the fact that our national traditions, traditions and society are explained by their uniqueness in views on gender equality, and on the other hand, by the fact that laws, including international norms, do not have the opportunity to ensure unambiguous and unspoken on the whole earth. [12-6] what should we do today to ensure Gender equality?

First of all, ensuring the access of girls and women to education and protecting their rights to education are important in promoting gender equality. Education can empower women and help them get rid of traditional gender roles and stereotypes. Preventing early marriage and ensuring girls' access to education safeguards their rights and future. When a person learns science, his worldview expands, he realizes himself. Literacy among

women should be increased. Only then do women recognize themselves, recognize the world.

Women's economic empowerment helps to overcome gender barriers and ensure equal pay for equal work by allowing them to participate more fully in the economy. Moreover, the ideas of cooperation of female leaders should be encouraged. As opposed to studies on gender-based violence, including rape, sexual assault, and domestic violence, remains a major barrier to gender equality. Providing support services for survivors of Gender-based violence, as well as working to change cultural attitudes that normalize or justify it, can help prevent these violations.

Women around the world remain insufficiently represented in political leadership roles. Encouraging women to participate more fully in political processes allows them to hear their voice and protect their rights. Overcoming Gender inequality requires changing attitudes and behaviors within communities. Creating supportive communities that value Gender equality, promote non-discrimination and respect for women and girls can help change the culture of gender inequality.

Further evolutionism of social protection, the provision of social protection such as maternity leave, child care and health care help women balance work and family responsibilities and contribute to their economic participation.

In terms of financial aid, investing in research and data collection helps to identify areas of missing gender equality, track progress, and inform evidence-based policies and programs to promote gender equality. Encouraging women to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics can promote gender equality by expanding opportunities for women in areas that are usually dominated by men.

It is necessary to facilitate the use of finance for women-owned businesses. Access to finance is essential for the development of women-owned businesses. Providing facilities in banks for women's businesses. Facilitating the use of Finance, which includes microfinance and other financial instruments, helps to promote economic opportunities and gender equality.

While emphasizing gender equality in international development efforts: gender equality should be prioritized, including humanitarian aid, disaster response, and poverty reduction programs. Ensuring that women's needs and perspectives are taken into account can encourage gender equality and improve outcomes for all.

In terms of creating safe spaces for women and girls: creating spaces such as shelters and community centers, helps protect women and girls from violence and discrimination and supports those affected.

We think that if the above are promoted not only in our country, but also throughout the world, the problems of gender inequality will be eliminated faster. Women's opportunities will expand. They will have a proper place in society. Gender differences are the cause of most of the conflicts that arise in families today. This phrase is rarely used because it has not found a clear expression in the public mind. Many problems in the family are caused by the violation of women's rights and discrimination of women. Just as water does not flow everywhere, the problems that occur in some families attract attention. Our so-called unit can become a larger unit over time, and if necessary, can take over the society. We can't leave it like that, we need to find out the reason and take measures to eliminate it. Scientists have different approaches to the study of family conflicts and cases of divorce. Scientists have studied the failure of marriage and expressed their theoretical views on the possible reasons for it to be different. For example, some psychologists try to explain the findings through the concept of "motivation". That is, in a family that is living in good harmony, suddenly such a situation occurs that, for example, betrayal, death, illness, jealousy and similar events are the impetus for the destruction of the foundation of family. In fact, it is rare in life for a family to break up suddenly with such a jolt or impulse.

Another situation, according to scientists, is called "backtracking". This is a situation in which the husband and wife have a good, cordial relationship, but the love suddenly cools down, and the couple becomes angry when they see each other, they do not like to talk, and they become quarrelsome. Such events are common in life. The reason is that the fire that was suddenly lit, i.e., love, may get extinguished after a certain time. [3-31] Depending on the development of conflicts in a couple's relationship, four different families are formed. These are: families with strong relationships; families whose relations are temporarily strengthened; (conflict) families where new conflicts arise and repeat; and finally, families whose relations have broken up and separated. [10-66] The first type of family is the most useful for society and the state. The second type is families that do not require any kind of mobilization from the state, and when a problematic situation arises in the family, they realize their mistakes.

4. RESULTS

The third and fourth types of families, which are characterized by perpetual conflict and separation, are considered harmful to society in all aspects. These families can also be divided into different types based on their reasons for occurrence, such as conflicts between husband and wife, conflicts between in-laws, and conflicts between parents and children. The manifestation of distressing situations within a family undoubtedly affects the ethical culture of the family. The ethical culture of a family, which demonstrates its dignity, pride, responsibility, and duties, plays a significant role in the proper and complete functioning of the family as an important social institution. Family conflicts have various classifications by different scholars. The diversity of classifications is due to each scholar considering different aspects.

Furthermore, due to the lack of sufficient understanding of family life and marital relationships among our youth, there is often a lack of understanding regarding them. When they think about the family, they only perceive romantic love and an idealized lifestyle. In a family, each member needs to have a proper understanding of their role. Misunderstandings arise mainly due to the incorrect distribution of roles. An individual from a particular family may be burdened with more responsibilities in family matters, leading to resentment and reflecting through their actions. According to the results of most studies, the most significant causes of family breakdown are the weakening of faith in each other, the deficiency in personal qualities (such as love and affection), the lack of compatibility of character traits, the lack of suitability of one spouse to raise a child, or situations of sexual dissatisfaction. [12-95]

5. CONCLUSIONS

Family conflicts have also been classified differently by various scholars. The reason for the abundance of classifications is that each scholar has approached the subject from a different perspective.

The most common classification of family conflicts is as follows:

1. Constructive conflicts: These conflicts occur for various reasons, but their resolution leads to a sense of compromise and understanding for both parties involved. In other words, they aim to find a solution through negotiation. Such conflicts may exist in young families or families with years of experience, and their outcome is usually positive.
2. Destructive conflicts: These conflicts are highly dangerous because they do not promote understanding or reduce the feelings of resentment. They often lead to a long-term accumulation of unresolved issues, resulting in the depletion of emotional deposits necessary to sustain the relationship over time. Frequent recurrence of such conflicts may eventually result in separation [3-96]. When American psychologists surveyed 10

families, 9 of them reported experiencing difficulties in their relationships. These difficulties included: communication issues (86.6%), conflicts related to children and their upbringing (45.7%), sexual issues (43.7%), financial issues (37%), cultural issues (37.6%), relationships with in-laws (28.4%), lack of trust between spouses (26.6%), domestic chores (16.7%), physical abuse (15.6%), and other problems [2-5]. In troubled families, conflicts arise between spouses and are often prolonged due to their differing interests, needs, evaluations, and desires. These conflicts are entrenched in a strong emotional state and are driven by their respective needs. Sometimes it is due to the absence of a home environment, while in other cases, it may be due to severe and prolonged illness. If the socio-psychological environment improves in such families and a sense of support is established among family members, the situation can be improved. The resolution of family conflicts should not always lead to separation. Parents who consider conflict resolution as a solution and take into account the fate of their children make the right choice. Many children become orphans due to the separation caused by the desires of one or both spouses or due to the interference of in-laws or other parties. IbnSina (Avicenna) mentions the following reasons for separation:

1. If there are no children born to the husband and wife.
2. If the wife cheats on her husband and loses his attention.
3. If the wife lacks upbringing and does not desire to receive education.
4. If the husband and wife have naturally incompatible personalities.

However, in today's world, family conflicts arise not only due to the factors mentioned above but also due to the violation of the legal rights of husbands and wives. In order to ensure gender equality and monitor the rights of women and men, the "Law on Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" was adopted by the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 2, 2019 [7-19]. This law highlights the social aspect of relations between husbands and wives in all areas of social life and activities, including politics, economy, law, ideology, culture, education, and science. Our women can also benefit from these opportunities and create a prosperous future for themselves. When both men and women understand their rights and responsibilities in the family, family conflicts decrease, not only within the family but also in society, leading to improved governance and the development of the state. As a result of gender inequality, it is also possible to mention the mental state of women. The failure of family members and the spouse in particular to understand the state of post-partum depression experienced by women after childbirth can also be a contributing factor to family conflicts. After childbirth, women undergo significant physio-psychological changes in their bodies. This state also affects the nervous system of women. Due to the dissatisfaction with their external appearance, as well as the changes that occur during marriage, women may experience some confusion and difficulties. V. Karimova also expressed such thoughts: "Post-partum depression is a psychological state that occurs in some mothers after the birth of a child" [9-84]. This is a specific disease that requires significant efforts to overcome, as it involves various psychological factors. According to observations, if the relationship between the husband and wife in the family is not good, in situations where the parent's attention to the child is insufficient, or when practical and financial support is not provided to the mother, such difficulties can lead to the mother experiencing depression.

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