



## Eastern Thinkers and Scientists of Uzbekistan's Family Relations and Views of the Causes of Conflict

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**Abstract:** *This article provides a theoretical analysis of the views of Eastern thinkers and Uzbek scholars on family relations and the causes of conflict.*

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Our people have always treated family relations with respect. Ensuring family stability in Uzbekistan is one of the priorities of public policy in the framework of the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021. To eliminate the causes of negative trends and problems related to family divorce, to strengthen and develop the modern family, to increase the level of family well-being, to strengthen the educational potential of the family, to preserve traditional family values in society, measures have been identified to improve the moral and ethical environment, to create an effective system of effective methodological, advisory and practical assistance to families. One of the main goals of these measures is to study family conflicts and address their consequences. The measures taken also determine the impact of the mother's personality on the development of children, the identification of psychological factors that serve to ensure a stable educational environment, regardless of their different types and forms of family, and their implementation in life.

It is known that the existing scientific literature of the Republic covers the problems of the Uzbek family in psychological, pedagogical, philosophical, sociological, medical and other spheres. Conflicts in family life, especially disputes between spouses, are also widely studied in Islamic science, which discusses the causes of conflicts and a number of ideas on how to reform them.

It should be noted that in recent years, the amount of research on the relationship of couples in the Uzbek family, their ethnopsychological characteristics, the relationship between parents and children has grown significantly.

Family and marriage issues in Central Asian peoples, including Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tajiks, Turkmens, and Karakalpaks, have been inherited from their ancestors for thousands of years, despite the fact that they have been little studied in modern science. Great moral values have not lost their significance. This can be seen in the priceless works of our great scientists and in the scientific work of scientists who have left their mark on modern science.

Thinkers such as Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Ahmad Yassavi, At-Termizi, Al-Bukhari, Babarrahim Mashrab, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Nasir Farobi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad Donish, Abdullah Avloni, Abdurauf Fitrat discussed the issues of family life. who inherited a priceless

treasure on. Based on their personal experiences and observations, they analyzed the views of contemporaries and sages on family issues and provided valuable insights.

Ahmad Donish said, "If the bride and groom get involved in someone's words and mischief, their sweet life will be ruined and there will be coldness between them." Through these thoughts, he explains that the improper interference of others in the life of a young family can, in some cases, lead to negative consequences. A number of valuable opinions and invaluable works of this thinker on the family and its problems have been recognized all over the world and translated into several languages.

From the point of view of the problem of the subject, the analysis of scientific works published abroad and in our country shows that it is natural for conflicts or contradictions to occur in the system of human relations, and their study serves to facilitate public administration.

The first ideas about the nature of conflicts and contradictions in human relations appeared in the IX-XII centuries, which was called the first renaissance in Central Asia. In particular, Abu Nasr al-Farabi was the first to express his views on conflicts, based on theories of the origin of society and governance. According to him, the main reason for the conflict in society is the incomplete formation of the city-state, ethics and jurisprudence in the minds of people. Of particular note is Farabi's approach to the nature of conflict through the doctrine of "violence and coercion" in society. After all, a parent's harassment of a child, forcing him to commit certain behaviors, can lead to conflict and negative changes in his psychology. The great scholar contrasts the "theory of natural need" with the "doctrine of violence and coercion." According to him, the fact that people live together in harmony, unite in communities, live together helping each other is a common sign of the existence of "natural needs" in nature and society.

According to Farabi, the main criterion that unites people is humanity.

One of the most famous thinkers, Abu Ali ibn Sina, also expressed his views on disputes in his works, such as *Risalat al-Tadris* and *Insarat wa Tanbihat*. In his *Address to the Nation*, he writes: "... property inequality, inequality of responsibilities, differences, are the determining factors of human social activity."

So, it is arguable that intoxicants of choice runs the taste in diets. If Farabi contrasts the "theory of natural need" with "violence and coercion" in society, Ibn Sina opposes the "process of interdependence and exchange" with the "establishment of the rules of justice" in society. reflects the attitude. In a society where "the laws and rules of justice have been established," it is only natural that conflicts should decrease. We believe that the disappearance of material and spiritual dependence on parents and the need for communication, as well as the stabilization of justice in family relationships, is an important feature that leads to a reduction in conflict.

Scholar Abu Rayhan Beruni connects his valuable views on conflict in society with the view that "diversity of human goals and intentions ensures the diversity of arts and crafts." Beruni included such criteria as intelligence, labor, and free choice among the factors that determine human life and social status. He emphasizes that the creation of a healthy environment in a society based on these criteria can lead to the non-proliferation of conflicts between people.

Condemns stratification between people as another important reason for the existence of conflicts in society. Stratification is the decision of a society based on "free will" instead of "free choice". It is well known that "free submission" is based on the fear and violence of the parties. Where there is fear and violence, conflict is inevitable.

So, the main conclusion to be drawn from Beruni's views is that conflict arises if the family is dominated by oppression, dictation, violence, and coercion.

The interaction of family members is characterized by a multifaceted process. The relationship between children and parents is essential for the proper formation of their mental level and emotional state, and has a positive effect on their mental development. This connection helps families to develop a range of personality traits, such as independence, self-reliance, responsibility, organization, hard work, obedience, and leadership.

In the family environment, children's interactions with their parents also develop a sense of love, patriotism and national pride.

We will continue to uphold the national pride of the Uzbek people, as well as strive for brotherhood with all other peoples who live and are loyal to the Republic of Uzbekistan. "

We see the implementation of the above motto in the following scientific works of our Uzbek scientists. One of our modern psychologists, M.G. Davletshin, G.B.Shoumarov, V.M.Karimova, E.G.Goziev, S.A.Okhunjonova, N.A. In the research of Soginov, H. Uzokov and others, the problem of the family, the conflict between the couple and the extent to which all family relations affect the upbringing of children are partially studied in terms of local conditions.

G.B. Shoumarov is known for his scientific research, modern analysis of conflicts between couples, their causes, forms, external manifestations, identification and elimination of the initiator of the conflict. However, the research of the scientist was not aimed at studying the scale of social perceptions in the minds of children of family conflicts.

It is noteworthy that G. Shoumarov's opinion that the essence of the relationship between parents and children stems primarily from the relationship between husband and wife: "One of the important features of family conflicts is that the husband and wife it is a conflict between women," the author says. In the imagination of children who grow up in a happy, strong family, the book emphasizes that future family life is perceived as ideal. Children who have been raised by a good father and a good mother, who have not seen the problems in their relationship, get married, and the sons become like their father and the daughters like their mothers, the father, the mother, the husband. ", They dream of being a " wife ". Because they did not see in the example of their parents the image of a quarrelsome couple who treat each other negatively. This is especially true of the Uzbek mentality, where good, strong, happy families often hide their conflicts from children, adults, and in-laws. G.B. According to Shoumarov and his students, young people raised in an ideal family are more likely to engage in negative behaviors when they start an independent family and are psychologically unprepared for conflict situations without finding a way out of the conflict situation.

It is also not wise to look down on or justify conflicts that may arise in family life. Young people's readiness for conflicts in family life, the effective development of the relationship between the couple to adapt to each other, the effective use of the opportunities of attachment for the benefit of both, that is, "us" to the negative consequences. they must learn not to turn it into incoming conflicts.

According to R. Jumaev, U. Ubaydullaev and B. Khojanov, "The study of conflict science is of great importance not only in theory but also in practice ... It is very important for everyone to know the nature of conflicts. No human life is complete without contradictions. "

The textbook published by these authors is the first serious scientific literature in this field published in Uzbekistan. The manual indicates that this science has officially appeared in our country, is being studied, and its scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical significance is growing.

H. Uzakov's book "Family Ethics and Psychology" emphasizes that children have noble, human qualities, which in many respects depend on the parents and their relationships. In particular, the

influential role of the father in the local context, family responsibilities, rights and role in governance are more important than the relationships envisaged in these views.

We believe that certain habits and traits that develop within a family can have a profound effect on a child's future. The way a family interacts with each other, the child in that environment begins to develop similar and unique behaviors. In married families, parental example can not only have a positive effect on children, but also help prevent negative consequences that may be formed under the influence of other social factors. So, do parental reputations come naturally throughout life, and when do they form in a child?

The reputation of a father and mother is earned throughout his life by his daily exemplary behavior, morals, discipline, humility, and business acumen. Some parents try to impress their children and family members by pretending to be smart, sarcastic, mean, and "wise." Some parents try to gain the respect of their children by putting pressure on them. And some parents try to gain prestige with their children only through formality ... But first of all, role model plays an important role in gaining real prestige. In order for parents to be respected, they must first have a moral character, moral integrity, good manners, and stable faith.

In short, a lot of research on the causes of family conflict, family relationships, can not fully express the root causes of conflict between spouses. Therefore, as the subject of our study, we focused on the question of how social psychological factors shape the perception of family conflicts in the context of the social perceptions of adolescents.

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