STUDY OF CONFLICT SITUATIONS IN THE FAMILY

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Abstract: *Family conflicts are usually caused by people trying to satisfy certain needs or create conditions for their satisfaction without regard for their partner's interests. There are many reasons for this, including different views on family life, unmet expectations and needs, rudeness, disrespect, infidelity, financial difficulties, and so on. Conflict is typically caused not by a single factor, but by a combination of factors, among which a primary one can be identified, for example: the unmet needs of the spouses.*

Key words: *conflict, difficulties, satisfaction, marriage, complexes, interests, needs, partner.*

Аннотация: *Семейные конфликты обычно связаны со стремлением людей удовлетворить те или иные потребности или создать условия для их удовлетворения без учета интересов партнера. Причин для этого очень много. Это и различные взгляды на семейную жизнь, и нереализованные ожидания и потребности, грубость, неуважительное отношение, супружеская неверность, финансовые трудности и т.д. Конфликт, как правило, порождается не одной, а комплексом причин, среди которых условно можно выделить основную, например: неудовлетворенные потребности супругов.*

Ключевые слова: *конфликт, трудности, удовлетворенность, брак, комплексы, интерес , потребности, партнёр.*

Historically, the family is a specific system between spouses, parents, and children, occupying a specific place in social interactions. It offers significant advantages in the socialization of the individual thanks to its unique psychological atmosphere of love and tenderness, care and respect, understanding and support. The relationship between children and parents is of paramount importance, exerting a significant influence on the child's development and identity. Conflicts and quarrels related to one spouse's addiction to alcohol, gambling, and other excessive needs, leading to wasteful, ineffective, and sometimes even pointless spending of family resources. Financial disagreements arising from one spouse's exaggerated demands for budgetary allocation, family support, and each partner's contribution to the family's financial security.

Conflicts, quarrels, and disagreements stemming from the unmet needs of spouses for food, clothing, home maintenance, etc.

Conflicts stemming from the need for mutual assistance, support, and cooperation regarding the division of labor within the family, housekeeping, and childcare[1].

Conflicts, disagreements, and quarrels stem from differing needs and interests in leisure and recreation, as well as various hobbies.

Using the category of "need" in the theory of marital conflict allows us to explore motives and interests, negative and positive emotions, and analyze various types of depressive and other pathological conditions, including neuroses, which can stem from family problems.[3] The categories of marital stability/instability, conflict/conflict-free, and conflict-free relationships also depend on the satisfaction of spouses' needs, especially emotional and psychological ones.

Conflicts can be classified according to their degree of danger to family ties[4]:

non-dangerous – these arise due to objective difficulties, fatigue, irritability, or a state of "nervous breakdown"; having begun suddenly, the conflict can quickly end. It is often said of such conflicts: "It will all be over by morning";

dangerous – disagreements arise because one spouse, in the opinion of the other, should change their behavior, for example, toward relatives, give up certain habits, reconsider life goals, parenting methods, etc., that is, a problem arises that requires a dilemma: to give in or not; especially dangerous – these lead to divorce.

Conflict becomes a reality only after the contradictions are recognized, since only the perception of a situation as conflictual generates corresponding behavior (it follows that a contradiction can be not only objective but also subjective and imaginary). The transition to conflict behavior involves actions aimed at achieving one's own goals and blocking the other party from achieving their aspirations and intentions. Crucially, the opponent's actions must also be recognized as conflictual. This stage is associated with an escalation of the emotional tone of the relationship and its progressive destabilization. However, the participants' actions also serve a unique cognitive function, as the escalation and development of a conflict leads to a deeper, though not always more accurate, understanding of the situation.

There are two main possible paths to conflict resolution: changing the objective conflict situation and transforming its "images," the ideas about the essence and nature of the conflict held by the spouses.

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