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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**SOCIAL - PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS
OF CONFLICTS IN THE MODERN
AZERBAIJAN FAMILY**

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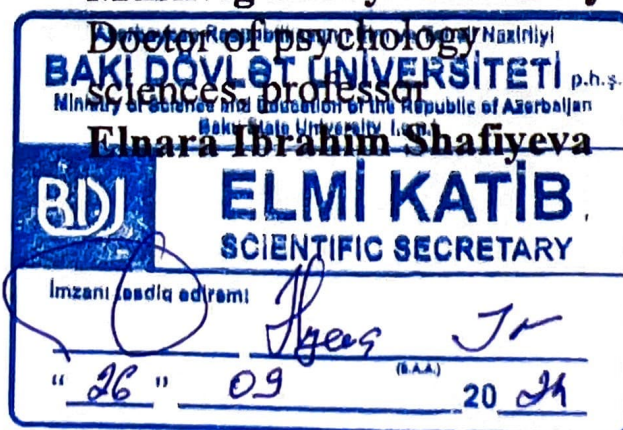
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. The Azerbaijani family is considered one of the best family models in the world due to its longevity and strength. The development of society and the state is significantly dependent on the development of families. A strong family means a strong state because the family raises citizens who are the driving force of society, shapes the system of national and moral values, and plays the role of a regulator of social and psychological relationships. The family is both a social microsystem and, in terms of its duties and functions, effectively a micro-state within a microenvironment. Figuratively, the family is also referred to as a "small state." The family also serves as a universal value, increasingly important for both the individual and society as a whole, acting as a transmitter of cultural heritage, moral norms, and rules from generation to generation. The moral qualities of each person—such as ethics, morality, patriotism, justice, honesty, kindness, and other important values, as well as the initial forms of behavior—are formed in the family. Additionally, the family is one of the oldest social institutions established in society.

The impact and role of the development of social institutions on the lifestyle, behavior, and future stability of society are invaluable. This is because social institutions create certain rules and regulations in society, regulate people's behavior, and facilitate the interaction between individuals and state institutions, enabling them to fulfill their duties together. There are various types of social institutions, one of which is the family institution.

The strength of the family institution lays the foundation for the strengthening and development of society and the state. In our country, attention to the development of the family institution has significantly increased after gaining state independence, and important measures have been implemented and continue to be carried out in this area. The role of the National Leader Heydar Aliyev is invaluable in the high appreciation of the leading and important role of the family as a social institution and in the formation of the

Azerbaijani way of thinking. He placed great importance and value on the family, stating - The family is a complex world of human relationships. It requires great courtesy, sensitivity, and respect for the dignity of the individual and the interests of the family.

In support of family policy, the promotion of the family institution, the instillation of national and moral values in the younger generation, and the increase of youth activity in society, the State Committee for Family, Women, and Children Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in cooperation with municipal bodies, implements various projects. These include: “Stopping Violence Against Women,” “National and Moral Values in Family Relationships and Their Importance in the Formation of the Next Generation (Children),” “The Impact and Role of Modernization on the Family,” “Intergenerational Connections – National Values in the Family,” “Our Family Values and Traditions,” “A Healthy Family is the Guarantee of a Healthy Future,” “Our Strength is in Our Unity,” “The Role and Place of the Modern Family in Societal Development,” “Benefiting from the Experience of the Elderly,” “Family, School, Society,” “Say No to Early Marriage for the Sake of a Healthy Life,” “Family Academy,” and more.

The First Vice President of our Republic, UNESCO and ISESCO Goodwill Ambassador Mehriban Aliyeva, has played a significant role in the formation and development of the family institution. The Heydar Aliyev Foundation has implemented a number of successful projects aimed at building a stronger and healthier foundation for modern Azerbaijani families and ensuring their well-being. The Heydar Aliyev Foundation also consistently provides charitable assistance to low-income families. In 2020, in response to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, the Foundation assisted more than one hundred thousand families. Based on all this, we can state that our country consistently supports the development of the family institution and cares for the preservation of our national and moral values.

Thus, understanding the demands of a globalizing and modernizing era on one hand, and relying on the national and moral

values of independent Azerbaijan on the other, as well as preserving the family's position and fulfilling its functions as a social institution in modern society, are crucial today. The protection and transmission of society's national, moral, and ethical values to future generations are among the most important issues. The exploration of certain contradictions and problems arising in this context forms the basis of the topic.

Exploring the mechanisms and laws of the formation of intra-family relationships, identifying the causes of family conflicts, creating healthy family relationships and environments, and organizing psychological services—particularly in the framework of family support, including psychoprophylaxis, psychocorrection, and psychotherapy—are among the pressing issues of our time. Therefore, choosing the correct solutions to these issues is of great importance.

It is no coincidence that the numerous problems related to the family phenomenon have always been the focus of specialists from various fields of science around the world and in Azerbaijan.

In these studies, various aspects such as the family phenomenon, family functions, family upbringing, traditional and modern families, the role and importance of the family as a social institution in society, intra-family relationships, family conflicts, their causes, and more are explored and examined. Additionally, preventive information is provided, and recommendations and proposals are made to mitigate the negative consequences of family conflicts. In psychological research conducted by scholars such as A. Alizade, A. Bayramov, B. Aliyev, A. Kadirov, M. Hamzayev, E. Guliyev, R. Aliyev, K. Aliyeva, E. Baylarov, E. Shafiyeva, R. Kadirova, A. Bakhshaliyev, M. Topkara, I. , E. Fromm, Z. Freud, D. Myers and others, topics such as the family institution, its functions, types of families, intra-family relationships, parent-child relationships within the family, and child upbringing in the family have been investigated, with the theoretical and practical aspects of family formation being systematized. In sociological and socio-psychological research conducted by R. Azimova, F. Vahidov, T. Aghayeva, I. Rustamov, F. Mammadov, A. Antonov, V. Medkov,

S. Burova, E. Belinskaya, G. Osipov, I. Kravchenko, D. Myers, T. Parsons, K. Stolley and others, issues such as the concept of personality, the process of becoming a person, socialization, the dynamics of changes in perceptions of the family from ancient times to the present, the modern family, the role of the family in society, and the influence of existing stereotypes and traditions on family matters have been studied.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the study of conflicts arising in modern Azerbaijani families. The subject of the research is the analysis of the social and psychological factors influencing the emergence of these conflicts in modern Azerbaijani families.

Objectives and tasks of the research. The purpose of the research is to theoretically, methodologically, and empirically explain the causes of conflicting issues and some social-psychological problems leading to alienation in modern Azerbaijani families. To achieve this purpose, the following tasks have been set:

1. Analyze and systematize the research works related to intra-family relationships from psychological and socio-psychological aspects.
2. To determine the role of national moral values, customs, and traditions in modern Azerbaijani families and to study the impact of the integration of national characteristics and modernity on intra-family relationships.
3. To examine the causes of intra-family conflicts in modern Azerbaijani families and the social-psychological aspects of the problems that arise.
4. To investigate the impact of virtual thinking in the Information Communication Technology society on the social-psychological environment of the family.
5. To identify the causes of conflicts in modern Azerbaijani families and develop recommendations for creating a favorable family environment.

The main hypothesis of the research. In modern Azerbaijani families, in addition to psychological, ethnocultural and soci-

ocultural factors, the emergence of conflicts is significantly influenced by their level of education, the adaptation process, and the problems arising from the perception of the positions and roles of family members (husband and wife).

Research methods: The research utilized scientific findings and propositions obtained by both local and foreign researchers on the family institution and the social psychology of the family. The study references the "Family Life Cycle" theory by E. Duvall and R. Hill. The social-psychological aspects of conflicts arising in modern Azerbaijani families are theoretically and empirically analyzed at the intersection of the contemporary "Family Life Cycle" theory and the "Social Constructivism" theory, with a particular focus on the impact of virtual thinking in the ICT society on the family's social-psychological environment. The following methods were used in the dissertation:

1. Questionnaire survey
2. Diagnosis of marital relations
3. "Are you jealous?" test
4. Family Addiction Profile Index (BAPI-A).

The main provisions submitted for defense:

- The content and direction of conflicts in intra-family relationships are influenced by social-psychological factors, which are reflected in the dynamics of conflict emergence within family relationships.
- Differences in stereotypes, orientations, customs, and traditions in families where multiple generations live together lead to the emergence of conflicts in intra-family relationships, negatively affecting these relationships.
- Psychological conflicts and disputes arising in intra-family relationships manifest differently in the developmental dynamics of these relationships.
- The emergence of intra-family conflicts is influenced by various psychological characteristics, including factors such as temperament, character incompatibility of personality types.

- The causes of intra-family conflicts may also include individual psychological traits, educational level, communication culture, age differences, worldview, cultural age factor, family environment, external interference, social status, and manifestations of virtual thinking.

Scientific innovation of the research. For the first time in the research work, the contradictions arising in the family relations in the modern era were systematically analyzed in the socio-psychological direction. In particular, it was determined that jealousy, long-term use of Internet resources and social networks, financial hardship, interference of outsiders affect the emergence and dynamic development of conflicts in family relations.

At the same time, the contradictions between the polyreality of the family and the monoreal picture of the society were analyzed in a comparative manner.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research: The problems addressed and attempted to be resolved in this dissertation can become subjects of further investigation for subsequent researchers, providing a basis for a more in-depth study of the issue. The findings from the research can be utilized in preventing the emergence of intra-family conflicts in modern Azerbaijani families and in the work of specialists dealing with the resolution of existing social and psychological problems. Additionally, they can be applied in organizing family support services and in educating individuals preparing for marriage. Several propositions and conclusions of the dissertation may be of use to psychologists, sociologists, educators, parents, university students, and young people in general.

Approbation of research results. The main theoretical and practical results of the dissertation have been presented at national and international scientific conferences, and the texts of these presentations have been published in the proceedings of these scientific conferences.

Organization where the dissertation was conducted: The dissertation was conducted at the “Social psychology” Department

of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, seven subchapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and an appendix. The structure of the dissertation includes a title page and table of contents spanning 2 pages – 1,857 characters, an introduction of 6 pages – 11,405 characters, 1.1. – 17 pages – 27,317 characters, 1.2. – 7 pages – 11,221 characters, 2.1 – 9 pages – 15,423 characters, 2.2. – 27 pages – 45,275 characters, 2.3. – 21 pages – 39,803 characters, 3.1. – 20 pages – 19,182 characters, 3.2. – 12 pages – 20,644 characters, conclusion – 4 pages – 7,221 characters, list of references – 12 pages – 16,193 characters, and an appendix – 11 pages – 9,753 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 145 pages – 225,149 characters. The main text of the dissertation (excluding tables, diagrams, and the list of references) is 133 pages of typed text or 198,715 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The introduction justifies the relevance of the topic, reviews its level of development, defines the objectives and tasks of the research, as well as its object and subject, highlights the scientific novelty, theoretical and methodological foundations, and the scientific-theoretical and practical significance, and explains its approval and structure.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled **“Methodological Foundations of the Topic.”** It consists of two paragraphs and is of a theoretical nature.

In the first paragraph of this chapter, titled **"Methodological Foundations of the Family as a Social Institution Concept,"** various authors' positions on the concept of "family" are extensively analyzed and summarized to clarify the issues related to this notion. A comprehensive psychological analysis of studies dedicated to the

investigation of intra-family relationships in our Republic is provided, and the relatively less explored aspects of the problem are identified. Additionally, detailed information is given about social institutions, their types, the functions they perform, as well as the functions carried out by the family institution both in society as a whole and within individual families. The dissertation is based on the "Family Life Cycle" theory by E. Duvall and R. Hill.

The second paragraph is titled **"The development potential of the modern azerbaijani family as a social institution."** The ongoing globalization processes and the rapid development of Information and Communication Technologies are manifesting in every field. The families formed today are already considered modern families. The necessity of exploring the social-psychological education paths of the family institution in the near future has become one of the central and important tasks of our time. In this paragraph, psychological and socio-psychological research on the family conducted by prominent experts in the Republic of Azerbaijan is referenced, along with articles on family and marriage in the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, certain provisions of the Family Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and other normative legal documents. The development potential of the modern Azerbaijani family is analyzed.

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled **"Causes of conflicts in modern azerbaijani families and influencing factors."** This chapter consists of two paragraphs.

The first paragraph is titled "Analysis of the characteristic features of the modern Azerbaijani family through the prism of national and moral values." Every nation is recognized in the world not only by its culture but also by its ethnic, national, and moral values, customs, and traditions, which are considered the main indicators of the country's cultural progress. The family raises citizens who are the driving force of society, shapes the system of national and moral values and the national mentality, and acts as a regulator of social relations. "Mentality is a national characteristic

that reflects itself in the character, consciousness, thinking, behavior, daily life, customs, and traditions of a certain people."¹

Our nation has preserved and upheld rich family values for centuries, values that continue to thrive today: respect for elders, loyalty, mutual love, honesty, sacrifice, helping others, patience, compromise, compassion, dignity, responsibility, mutual understanding, hospitality, and similar values. It is a duty of our society to clarify and support the ways to preserve these values in every modern Azerbaijani family.

The moral norms and religious traditions that have formed the foundation of our people's spirituality for centuries are rooted in the moral values of healthy Islam. Islam is a national and spiritual treasure of our people. In regulating family and marriage relationships, Islam places special importance on moral norms. According to Islam, the primary responsibility for the education and upbringing of children lies with the family. Islam, which reflects the customs, beliefs, and national and spiritual values of the Azerbaijani people, is also an invaluable treasure of knowledge and culture. All of this is extensively explained in our religion's holy book, the Quran.

The second paragraph is titled "Analysis of the motives behind conflicts in modern Azerbaijani families." Intra-family conflicts refer to the problems that arise in the relationships between family members (husband and wife, parent and child). The emergence of conflicts and misunderstandings between two people (husband and wife) who have lived together for a long time in a family can be considered normal. Those who resolve these problems with a healthy mindset can regain family happiness. However, there are some families whose problems and mutual misunderstandings gradually increase, leading to divorce. In general, the motives causing intra-family conflicts, especially divorces, can be divided into three groups:²

¹Əliyev R.İ. Mentalitet / Əliyev R.İ. - Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, - 2009. - 232s.

² Altay toplulukları. Aile ve aile değerleri / İ.Şahin, F.Solak, K.Güljanat [və b.] - İstanbul: Türk Dünyası Belediyeler Birliği (TDBB) Yayınları, - No: 27, 2019.

- Motives related to economic relationships;
- Motives based on psychological and physiological characteristics;
- Motives with social-biological origins.

considering these factors, it can also be said that, in addition to these three groups of motives, motives based on personal qualities hold special significance as one of the main motives"³.

Among the personal qualities motives, the individual's worldview, cultural maturity level, and self-potential play an invaluable role as a motive in the formation of the family. All these motives can be regarded as the pillars of the family.

In the dissertation, the causes of intra-family conflicts are also analyzed from a psychological perspective.

Psychological causes such as a person's temperament type, character traits, and the incompatibility of personality types also underlie intra-family conflicts. Temperament is a set of innate qualities of a person, while character is formed after birth. "Character is the sum of unique individual psychological traits that are typical for a particular person, formed and manifested in the process of activity and communication, revealed in typical situations, and determined by the individual's attitude in these situations." ³

Human character possesses multifaceted traits. Among these, some traits stand out as primary, leading characteristics, while others remain secondary. Character traits can be conditionally divided into positive and negative groups. Positive character traits include honesty, modesty, conscientiousness, responsibility, diligence, neatness, care, kindness, while negative traits include rudeness, egoism, stinginess, lying, arrogance, irresponsibility, dishonesty, laziness, untidiness, indifference, cruelty, politeness, altruism, and so on.

³ Psixologiya. Ali pedaqoji məktəblərin bakalavr pilləsi üçün dərslik / Prof. S.İ.Seyidov və prof. M.Ə.Həmzəyevin elmi redaktorluğu ilə - Bakı: Nurlan, - 2007. - 703s.

The causes of intra-family conflicts are not always related to people's temperament and character. These are components that occupy an important place in the structure of personality. Other factors, such as a person's knowledge, skills, habits, abilities, behavior, needs and motivations, worldview, beliefs, cultural maturity, level of intelligence, self-awareness, self-perception, self-evaluation, interests and inclinations, ideas, orientation, emotions, and willpower also play a significant role. All of these characteristics are explained within the concept of personality.

In general, the causes of intra-family conflicts can vary. If we group them briefly:

1. Lack of communication and mutual understanding;
2. Loss of feelings of love, respect, and trust, infidelity, deception, lack of attention and care;
3. Differences in educational level, worldview, incompatibility of character, excessive jealousy;
4. Economic difficulties, unemployment;
5. Prolonged use of the internet, especially social networks, and the desire to make life more interesting;
6. Interference of external individuals in family relationships;
7. Childlessness – infertility, disruption of intimate relationships;
8. Physical violence, psychological pressure, significant age difference between spouses, early marriages, non-serious attitudes towards marriage and family, forced marriages without mutual consent, alcoholism, drug addiction, etc.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is titled **"The impact of virtual thinking on the social-psychological environment of the family in the information and communication technology (ICT) society."** In the modern era, ICT, particularly mass media, has become an integral part of our lives. Modern society has access to vast amounts of information through various forms of mass media—such as TV, radio, and print media—as well as the internet, which has become widely used in recent years and is now recognized as a form of mass media in many countries. The

younger generation growing up today are "children" of the computer age and the information society. They tend to live a virtual life that is somewhat detached from reality, emotions, and national spirituality.

In recent times, the increase in cases of cyberbullying through social networks, particularly in educational institutions, has become a pressing issue. "Bullying, sometimes referred to as bullying (also bullying in English) or isolating, involves the use of force, threats, or coercion against an individual or group, or controlling them through intimidation or aggression."⁴

Prolonged use of internet resources and games can lead to various negative effects on individuals.⁵

- Psychological impact – it can cause feelings such as sadness, shame, feeling foolish, and even anger, anxiety, and fear.
- Emotional impact – it can result in feelings of shame or loss of interest in things you once loved, leading to depressive states.
- Physical impact – it can cause symptoms like fatigue (due to sleep loss), stomach aches, and headaches or muscle pain.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled "Social-psychological results of the empirical research." This chapter consists of two subchapters.

The first paragraph of the first subchapter is titled "Conducting, summarizing, and results of the questionnaire Survey." This paragraph describes the selection of participants and the methodologies used in the experimental psychological research. The study involved 230 married couples who are citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The survey was conducted in Baku, Sumqayit, and Ganja.

⁴ <https://az.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zorbal%C4%B1q>

⁵ <https://www.unicef.org/azerbaijan/az/kiberbullinq-bu-n%C9%99dir-v%C9%99-onu-nec%C9%99-dayand%C4%B1rmaq-olar>

Causes of intra-family conflicts

Table 1

Serial number №	Causes of intra-family conflicts	Percentage indicator (%)	Num
1	Jealousy	30,43	140
2	Prolonged use of internet resources and social networks	19, 13	88
3	Financial distress	13,91	64
4	Lack of attention from the other party	10,86	50
5	Interference from external individuals	10	46
6	Other reasons (differences in opinion, impatience, irresponsibility, feeling of "not being understood," lack of Personal Opinion, use of alcohol, etc.)	4,34	20
7	Infidelity	3,47	16
8	there are no conflicts because we compromise with each other	2,60	12
9	significant age difference	2,17	10
10	Not loving your spouse	1,30	6
11	Unemployment	1,08	5
12	Your spouse not loving you	0,65	3

As seen in Table 1, based on the results of our anonymous survey, the primary causes of intra-family conflicts in modern times are mostly jealousy, prolonged use of internet resources and social networks, financial difficulties, interference from external individuals, and lack of attention from the other party. This raises the question: To what extent are intra-family conflicts related to the age, education level, employment status, and the number of people living in the household of family members (husband and wife)?

The causes of intra-family conflicts are related to the education level of husband and wife

Table 2

Causes of intra-family conflicts	Education of husband and wife: Higher - higher	Education of husband and wife: Higher-secondary	Education of husband and wife:secon-dary-secondary
Jealousy	58	44	38
Prolonged use of internet resources and social networks	40	32	16
Financial distress	14	15	29
Lack of attention from the other party	13	9	13
Interference from external Individuals	10	14	11
Differences in opinion and similar reasons	9	6	5
Significant age difference	4	8	4
Infidelity	4	16	6
Unemployment	-	6	2
Their not loving you	-	6	-
Not loving your spouse	4	4	
No conflict	10	8	2

**Testing the dependency of the causes of intra-family conflicts
on the education level of husband and wife using Pearson's
correlation coefficient**
Table 3

The causes of intra-family conflicts are related to the education level of husband and wife	Pearson's correlation coefficient (r)	Num	Degree of freedom
Higher - higher	0,912	11	9
Higher – higher and secondary - secondary	0,588	9	7
Higher - secondary and secondary - secondary	0,645	9	7
Range of Pearson correlation coefficient $-1 < r < +1$			

If we look at Table 3, we can see that in the case of intra-family conflicts caused by jealousy is more common between husband and wife both with higher education, less of ten between husband and wife both with secondary education, lack of attention from the other party, interference from external individuals, and a significant age difference, the similarity or difference in education levels has little to no significant impact.

From the analysis of these facts, we can conclude that conflicts arising from prolonged use of internet resources occur more frequently among couples with both higher education and couples where one has higher and the other has secondary education. For instance, activities such as creating connections with others on social networks for various purposes, sharing content, or obtaining information from different sources relevant to their profession lead these individuals to spend more time online, which in turn contributes to intra-family conflicts.

Intra-family conflicts caused by unemployment and financial difficulties are more common among couples where one partner has secondary education and the other has higher education, or where

both have secondary education. In our opinion, the reason for this is that with a lower level of education, individuals are more likely to work in lower-paying jobs, engage in daily labor, or struggle to find employment. As a result, the family's monthly income remains low, which leads to unmet needs and ultimately to conflicts.

The indicators of the relationship between the causes of intra-family conflicts and the education level of husband and wife, as tested using Pearson's correlation coefficient, are shown in the table below.

Correlation of Intra-family conflicts with family composition

Table 4

Causes of intra-family conflicts	Only husband and wife live in the house	Husband, wife, and child(ren) live in the house	husband, wife, child(ren), and others (father, mother, sister, etc.) live in the house
Jealousy	20	50	70
Excessive use of internet resources	6	38	44
Financial difficulties	10	22	52
Lack of attention from the other party	1	10	24
Interference from external individuals	5	13	17
Differences in opinion and similar reasons	3	13	4
Significant age difference	-	7	1
Infidelity	-	6	7
Unemployment	2	4	2
Their not loving you	2	4	-
Your not loving them	2	6	-
No conflict	-	7	8

Based on Table 4, we can conclude that intra-family conflicts arising due to the number of family members exhibit various statistical indicators. For instance, cases of jealousy are more prevalent in environments where the husband, wife, children, and other family members live together. From this, we can infer that jealousy does not only pertain to the opposite sex (husband or wife) but also includes situations where a woman or man becomes jealous of their spouse's attention towards other family members. In such cases, the time and attention given to the spouse decreases, leading to potential conflicts between the partners.

Prolonged use of internet resources is also more commonly observed in families where the husband, wife, children, and other family members live together. This leads us to believe that factors such as making various posts on social networks, inadequate communication between spouses, playing different games online with children or other family members, and similar activities are more prevalent in such family environments.

Indicators of the correlation between the causes of intra-family conflicts and family composition using Pearson's correlation coefficient:

Table 5

Correlation of Intra-family conflicts with family composition	Pearson's correlation coefficient (r)	Num	Degree of freedom
Families where only husband and wife live vs. families where husband, wife, and child(ren) live	0,828	11	9
Families where only husband and wife live vs. families where husband, wife, child(ren), and other family members live	0,669	9	7
Families where husband, wife, and child(ren) live vs. families where husband, wife, child(ren), and others live	0,768	9	7
Range of Pearson correlation coefficient $-1 < r < +1$			

In the questionnaire survey, the resolution methods for the intra-family conflicts that arose were also studied individually. The results of the survey are shown in Table 6:

Individual approach to resolving intra-family conflicts

Table 6

№	How do you resolve issues during intra-family conflicts?	Num	Percentage Ratio (%)
1	We discuss the matter privately and try to clarify the issue.	224	48,69
2	We argue and get upset.	72	15,65
3	The issue is resolved after external individuals intervene.	48	10,43
4	We compromise with each other.	36	7,82
5	I stop talking to them and wait for them to make amends.	30	6,52
6	I stay quiet and listen.	26	5,65
7	I wait patiently, believing that time will resolve the issue.	24	5,21

As seen in Table 6, of the 230 couples who participated in the survey, approximately half—224 individuals (48.69%)—reported that when intra-family conflicts arise, they try to resolve the issue by talking privately with their spouse and making an effort to understand each other. Another 72 individuals (15.65%) indicated that intra-family conflicts often lead to arguments and disputes, 48 individuals (10.43%) clarified the issue after external individuals (usually parents) intervened, 36 individuals (7.82%) said they compromised with each other, 30 individuals (6.52%) mentioned that they stopped talking and waited for the other party to resolve the issue, 26 individuals (5.65%) chose to remain quiet and listen, and 24 individuals (5.21%) said they patiently waited for time to resolve the issue.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the research materials and results obtained through the survey method, which is one form of our methodology, additional test-survey materials were utilized.

The survey was conducted anonymously among 230 couples who married within 11 years (2009–2020) and are still married. For the 15th question of the survey, a non-directed interview using the verbal-communicative method was conducted, along with an additional controlled online interview (Appendix 2, 4, 5). Additionally, a test survey was conducted as a follow-up to the 16th question of the survey. Based on the results of the modified survey, which was adapted from E.K. Vasilyeva's classification of the family life cycle (Appendix 2), out of 460 participants, 100 selected the "yes" option, 300 selected "no," and 60 selected "somewhat." The "Are You Jealous?" test survey (Appendix 4) was conducted with 460 participants, resulting in 161 individuals scoring between 20-30 points, 204 individuals scoring between 10-19 points, and 95 individuals scoring between 0-9 points. According to the results of the questionnaire survey (Appendix 1), 140 participants (30.43%) identified jealousy as the cause of intra-family conflicts. The test survey results indicated that 35% of the participants scored high, within the 20-30 point range. Comparative analysis shows that jealousy is the most common factor causing intra-family conflicts, and there is consistency in the results.

The Family Addiction Profile Index (BAPI-A) test survey was also conducted with 460 participants. According to the results, 89 participants chose "yes," 295 chose "no," and 76 chose "somewhat." Based on the questionnaire survey (Appendix 1), 88 participants (19.13%) indicated that prolonged use of internet resources and social networks was a cause of intra-family conflicts. The comparative analysis of the test and questionnaire surveys demonstrates that prolonged use of internet resources and social networks does indeed contribute to intra-family conflicts, and the results are consistent.

Following the 16th question of the questionnaire survey (Appendix 1), a new test survey was conducted among 230 couples. According to the results, 265 participants scored between 0-10 points, while 195 participants scored between 11-29 points. When this result is compared with the questionnaire survey (Appendix 1), the results are consistent.

In the third paragraph of the third chapter, titled "Analysis of Social-Psychological Problems Arising from Intra-Family Conflicts and Conditions for Forming a Favorable Social-Psychological Environment," the necessity for the family, as a social institution, to interact with other existing institutions in society—such as education, healthcare, economy, religion, culture, etc.—is emphasized. By integrating into the normative and social-structural systems of society, the family gradually adopts other social roles characteristic of these systems and can monitor the behavior of its members. Family roles include husband and wife, parent (father, mother), son, daughter, brother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, and so on. When analyzing the family as a social institution, it is important to pay attention to these roles.

The preservation and transmission of national customs, traditions, and values within the family environment from generation to generation is highlighted as a responsible and essential duty of parents.

Our research allows us to draw the following conclusions:

1. Among the areas of family research, the social-psychological aspects of intra-family conflicts, their prevention, and resolution have been emphasized by most researchers.
2. The multifaceted and diverse processes occurring in modern society require us to view intra-family conflicts and the study of the family through the prism of contemporary times.
3. In this study, the methodological foundations of the family as a social institution have been systematically analyzed. The topic has been explored within the framework of social constructivism (the sociology of life concept), based on E.M. Duvall and R.L. Hill's "Family Life Cycle" theory, with a focus on the psychological and sociological depiction of the family in the context of virtual realities.
4. In the context of globalization, our ethnic and national characteristics are also subject to certain influences. In such conditions, the protection of our national and moral values, while not remaining isolated from global processes, and the connection

between nationality and universality form the foundation of the modern Azerbaijani family.

5. In modern times, a virtual way of thinking has formed within society, which is also developing among family members. Family members are exposed to both the positive effects of the virtual world (e.g., beneficial communication, exchange of ideas, distance education, participation in various local and international conferences, self-development) and its negative effects (e.g., internet gaming, inappropriate behavior and relationships, wasting time on social networks). Our analysis shows that mass media is one of the most significant factors contributing to intra-family conflicts today.
6. Our research reveals that in modern conditions, socio economic and psychological factors create fundamental changes in young people's worldview, attitudes towards themselves, and their relationship with society. Economic difficulties, unemployment, mismatched individual interests, and similar issues among young people lay the groundwork for the disruption of intra-family relationships.
7. In modern times, it is considered more appropriate for individuals who have reached adulthood, who consciously perceive themselves and their surroundings, who are capable of making independent decisions, who feel psychologically and physically ready for marriage, and who have reached the legal age to marry.
8. Awareness of family culture is crucial not only for establishing proper interpersonal relationships within their own families but also for the upbringing of future children. Family culture reflects not only the family itself but also the national and universal values and culture of the nation to which it belongs.
9. Being psychologically prepared for marriage means understanding family responsibilities, adapting to a new environment, managing intra-family relationships, being prepared for parenthood, and, most importantly, being well-acquainted with one's own individual psychological characteristics.

10. Based on our survey results and the analysis of the subcomponents of the last survey questions, we can say that the most common causes of intra-family conflicts in modern Azerbaijani families include jealousy, prolonged use of internet resources and social networks, financial difficulties, lack of attention from the other party, interference from external individuals, differences in opinion, lack of mutual understanding, irresponsibility, and infidelity.
11. The analysis of the results from our survey and the application of verbal-communicative methodologies suggest that the emergence of intra-family conflicts in modern Azerbaijani families is significantly influenced by the education level of the husband and wife, the composition of the family (other members living in the household), and whether the husband and wife are employed.
12. The analysis of our research indicates that there are two main ways to resolve intra-family conflicts: constructive and non-constructive.
13. From the analysis of our research and its results, we can conclude that since people's family environment, lifestyle, and worldview are different and unique, some individuals easily adapt to the changes brought by a new environment when they get married, overcoming the difficulties they face, thereby establishing a happy and long-lasting family.
14. If resolving intra-family conflicts through mutual understanding is not possible, seeking the assistance of a family therapist or family psychologist is considered appropriate.
15. Intra-family conflicts are not only a problem of the family but also of society, as the family is the core of society. Therefore, it is crucial to support the resolution of this issue at the state level as well.
16. In the education system, it is necessary to include topics such as "Personality and Modernity," "Modernity and Tradition in the Family," "The Modern Azerbaijani Family," "Establishing Proper Interpersonal Relationships in the Family," "The Impact of Mass Media on Intra-Family Relationships in Modern

Times," etc., in the curricula of subjects like literature, history, life sciences, computer science, economics, sociology, psychology, and social psychology in secondary and higher educational institutions. Developing programs on parent-school cooperation in secondary schools can be considered a successful step in addressing this issue.

17. Strict measures should be taken against parents who remove their children from school at an early age to work in various jobs or force them into marriage (e.g., holding them legally accountable, imposing additional penalties such as corrective labor, or making existing penalties more severe, public condemnation, etc.). Additionally, extensive awareness campaigns should be conducted.

List of the author's published scientific works related to the dissertation topic:

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