The students' experiences regarding the conflict with their parents among the students of Islamic Azad University of Dehaqan

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ABSTRACT

The field and goal: the conflict between parents and offspring means the important opinion difference between parents and youths in different aspects of life. Youth and teen are the period of independence, mentioning the opposite opinions and conflict with their parents. The period in which the teens' conflict with their parent increases and sometimes makes troubles. Due to observing the negative, fast and even sever collision at the time of conflict, the study of this process by the researchers is in priority. In fact conflict is a relation that shows disagreement and argument regarding conflicted goals between two dependent persons. Methodology: it is an analysis of qualitative contents. The participants are 16 students of Dehaqan Azad University that based on the method implying the goal, have been chosen and deeply interviewed. The findings: the number of initial codes resulted from the information analysis is 85that these codes are the result of practicing and exact revising of the participants' talks in order to access a deep understanding of their experiences and choosing an important choice about the phenomenon under study. From the code classification five major terms have ultimately been extracted that these terms involves the basic needs of students and parents' education in communication with each other and preventing conflict between them. Result: the result showed that the students and parents face the lack of enough educational skills for communicating with each other some of which includes: the marriage age, the youth's need for independency, modernism and individualism growth, the life style, opinion gap and so on.
KEY WORDS: Conflict, Parents, Offspring

INTRODUCTION

The field and goal:

Conflict and differences are the most important aspect of social life that is presented in different forms in family and society. Today we live in a society that the life difference between parents and offspring in the life style is eventually shaped and analyzed in the form of confliction (Rozental 1989, Dekvik 1999, Yu 2003). The importance of subcultures and the new methods for youths has challenged the family inside life. Most of these differences and conflicts is the beginning of family fight and also causes to leave home (Saeidi, 2006). The occurred changes in the past decade shows that youths are put in the expanded information flow and their information in developing advanced world, has caused the frequent appearance of new value to an extend that they have been famiar with new theories and attitudes and the level of their expectations has increased to the same amount (Moeidfar, 2008:195). Manhaym believes that new generations are not always the starter of a deep and distinguished self -information from the previous generation, but also the generation gap mainly is made following a period of cultural change. It is in this period that almost big groups of people as the fast social change causes have raised to challenge with traditional interpretations and mention the replacement interpretations (Moeidfar, 599: 2004). In Zimel's idea conflict is a sign of disagreement and hostility (Vadenberg, 2007: 77). The violence and conflict between parents and offspring, escaping from home, addiction, depression and anxiety, indifferences, lack of trust and so on are the result of confliction between parents and offspring. The conflict between parents and offspring means important disagreements between parents and offspring in the different aspects of life. Teen and youth are the period of independency, mentioning the different ideas and conflict with parents. The period that teens' conflict with their parents increases and sometimes makes troubles. Due to observing the fast, negative and even sever collision at the time of conflict; the study of this process by the researchers is in the priority. In fact confliction is a relation that shows argument and disagreement over incompatible goals between two dependent persons (Haker & Vilmot, 1995).

THE METHODOLOGY

The present study is a qualitative research in which the phenomenology method is used. The term phenomenology is taken from a Greek word that means showing, being seen and appeared. Phenomenology is basically the study of life experience or the living world. Phenomenology tries to make the meanings appeared in a way that it is lived in the daily life. The information givers are: 16 of Dehaqan Azad University students that were eager to participate in this study and able to remember and describe their experiences of the conflict they had with their parents and were chosen by purposeful sampling and were interviewed deeply. The researcher interviewed the participants after introducing her/himself and talking about the study's goal and getting their trust and assurance in the interview's confidentiality and their freedom in leaving the study anytime and also obeying the behavioral issues, in a calm and private place in one of the university classes and in total 16 interviews took place that lasted between 15 and 40 minutes depending on the participants' eagerness to continue the talk. These kinds of interviews are suitable for qualitative research due to the flexibility and deepness. The general question of the research is mentioned as "what causes conflict between you and your parents in the family environment?" and since the subject of life style was the most important case in their talk, in most interviews there was no much need to lead the interview toward the research topic. The interviews were recorded by a mobile phone and carefully listened and registered on paper. For data analysis, Kelayzi's 7 step phenomenology approach was used. In the way that: 1. All the presented descriptions by the participants (protocol), were studied by the researcher in order to be able to become proficient in general understanding of the interview. 2. Then the researcher has referred to each protocol and extracted all the sentences and phrases that are directly related to the phenomenon under study. This stage of "extracting the important sentences" is famous. 3. The researcher has tried to understand the meaning of important sentences that is famous as "meaning formulation" that the meaning of each important sentence is extracted and noted at the interview content's margin (code). 4. The steps above are repeated for each protocol and the formulated and related meanings were put in the clusters of themes (major topic), that is called code classification and through referring to major protocols, the clusters' validity have been considered and these clusters were referred to the initial protocols in order for their fluency to be considered and confirmed. 5. Then the researcher modulated the results in the form of one comprehensive description of the topic under study in which case one comprehensible description from the results and clusters were provided. 6. Next he/she formulated the comprehensible description of the phenomenon under study in the form of a forthright and clear statement from the basic structure of the phenomenon under study. 7. Through referring to each participant their ideas about the findings were asked and an action was done about the findings' validation; however Kelayzi believes that the researcher must be flexible toward these steps. The sampling started in (23.09. 2014) and lasted until the time of accessing to information (16 participants)(6.11.2014). In qualitative researches repeating the previous information or repeating the sources with eye-catching points, are the representatives of the samples' quality. It means that after the interview there was no new experience seen in their talk and all the mentioned experiences were a repetition of the previous ones.

Findings:

The lack of required educational skills of parents and offspring in family is a subject that was understood from the participants' talks in this study. The findings resulted from the research in this regard are placed in 85 codes, 11 sub terms and 4 terms that are presented in two tables. The findings of table 1, includes the basic codes resulted from the data analysis. These codes are the result of exact practicing and revising of the participants' talks in order to access a deep understanding of their experiences and choosing the important phrases regarding the phenomenon under study.

Marriage age:
- Economical problems
- Cultural changes and people's attitude
- Job and educational promotion

Youth is a period that the person in converted as a useful and consistent member for the society. It means, the childhood and teen period are counted as a time for preparing for the youth time. In the time of youth the person's ability and capabilities reach to its peak and put a big part of their previous crisis and problems behind. There is not so little number of boys and girls who have passed the marriage age to some extend and live with their parents and at the same time they have to permanently solve the conflict with their parents. Marriage age is the age of tendency and that is why it is mentioned in our religious contents in case of need for a marriage, if its leave causes guilt, marriage is compulsory. But in today's societies new situations have been shaped that caused a gap between the

marriage age and physical maturity and this is the start of many problems. Practically the short distance between the marriage age and the third decade of life, carries bitter mental and behavioral consequences for today's society. The researches in this regard imply the relationship between the increase in marriage age and growing celibacy and delinquency and social harm and sociologists and experts are frequently warning in this regard. Because in psychological perspective, long term celibacy is the root of many social and individual harms. But all the mentioned points are the truths that exist in our society. The cases such as economical problems, the people's attitude and cultural change, the lack of balance between the population of girls and boys, job and educational promotion and so on caused the marriage age to increase among youth or lead them to totally leave the marriage. Along with the interview the participants' talks point to this issue: "it is true that I am now 30 years old, but despite the fact that I am a master student, I am still jobless and even for paying my tuition fee I have to put hand in front of my father. My father always tells me that the ones who are the same age as me have kids and you still turning around yourself with nothing." (Participant 2) or the participant No 5said: "… for example my clothing style, my hair style and my appearance, they always pick on me, I swear to God I am tired of my parents' untrue excuses." The participants No 4 and 11 have pointed that "when I am at home they always nag and say that the people as old as you work and you are jobless, I don't dare to watch TV at nights and when I get out of the house they criticize that where have you been by now, what have you been doing, why are you late, and stupid questions that bother me and I don't tolerate either and answer them back and a fight will start." Or the participant No 13 said: "due to continue my education I rejected anyone who asked me to marry, now my study is finished and no one comes to ask for marriage and my mother always blames me."

The need for independency
- Self determining and emotional independency
- Behavioral independency

In the families in which the shape of social behaviors are unsuitable, non compatible offspring are raised and if these offspring are able to show their compatibleness to some extend in the environment outside the house and among their friends with their motion (Yavuzar, 2003). The people's behavioral pattern changes are somehow affected by the public media; tendencies create new attitudes that mess up the cultural and mental balance, so the people's position's role in family is consequently changing (Behnam, 2004: 171).

The discussion regarding the need for independency and conflict with parents can be called the youth's most important problems. What is clear that passing time will lead to parents' age increase and on the other hand when the offspring grow, they find new tendencies and needs and their needs may be different to their parents' needs and tendencies. This case will create a distance between parents and offspring and make challenges. A single youth who is in the third decade of his/her life, likes to have independency. But this independency is supposed to be formed in their father's house and normally life beside parents naturally carries some observations from their site. The observations and questions by which children are normally bored of and this case may lead some youth toward single life. However this topic also carries so many harms and compromises, sometimes the amount of conflict between single offspring and parents goes up to the extend that their separation looks necessary. In this field the parents' situation must be understood. The parents who have spent their life on their children's training and growth and by entering to middle aged and aged period, they need peace and having a life without tension that is according to their taste and tendency. In any ways, considering the economical situation in today's society, not any youth is able to have an independent life, because if there was such situations they would probably get marry and tried to solve their behavioral conflicts and differences beside their spouses. Some samples of the participants' interviews help to clarify this case. The participant No. 8 said: "they criticize all the time, why do you talk on the phone this much, why are you busy with your mobile and laptop all the time" or the participant No. 7 mentioned: "they always compare me with the others and expect me to be the way they want, for example a robot with no authority but I can not, I like to live in a way that I like and this cause a fight between us and confliction is made". Participant 3 said: "the type of behavior, food, my pleasures are different to my parents'. They think they know everything and see me as a stupid person and expect me to accept everything they accept without a question. But no matter how much I try I can not behave in accordance to their tendency.

Modernism and individualism growth
- Expanding new medias
- Expanding educational systems

Individualism is the tendency to follow the personal goals against group goals; the person has a sense of weak commitment toward the group. In general, modernism in the past few decades was with expanding educational systems and new Medias. Expanding educational systems and new medias, on the one hand, has changed the family structures that can be referred to the change in family traditions as well as changing families to the democratic ones and on the other hands education and communications along with a change in the structure of relationships in families, leads to an expansion in modernism, individualism growth and also a change in the reference group of people. By growing the individualism the tendency in modernism, the relationship among family members has been destroyed. A lot of these changes have been different in various generation levels. The value changes among new generations that are capable of accepting new attitudes are different from previous generations. The new generation comparing to the previous generations have been resistant against these changes and even welcome these changes. The conflict between parents and offspring is affected by new values (modernism), individualism growth, the reference group change, and the family's democratic behaviors parents' traditional tendencies. The founders of sociology such as Marks, Veber, Dorkim and Zimel are the theorists that have thought about the nature of the modern world. The modern society caused individualism growth by the growth in industry, science and advanced technology and democratic systems. Some believe that Zimel is the first modernized sociologist. His ideas are very important for understanding the modern culture and different methods of people's experiences (Kiwisto, 2007: 166). In developed societies, new Medias such as satellite, internet, TV have an important role in the process of making the individuals sociable and people spent a huge amount of time on this Medias. The Medias can boost social norms as well as destroying them. Media is a source for determining social norms for people (Koen, 2004: 80). Individualism growth has affected the family structure. Thomas and Zenaniki, have studied the family disorganization and known its reason in individual attitudes against group attitude. They believe the effect of family disorganization must be seen in some new values such as pleasuring satisfaction, selfish new values, the new kind of individualism and the new form of sexual attraction (kozer & Rozenberg, 1999: 483). Today the creation of facilities and more various perceptions are available for people and separate the youths from their parents. The difference between what is received by the media and what exists in the real life make confliction in families, harm family values and creates conflicted tendencies. Lenski believes that the public media influences on teenagers and affects families and many family disagreements are raised by this case (Lenski & Nolan, 2004:456). The expression of individualism was made in 19th century. When individualism is the item of social forces and cruel situation in relation, it is imagined positive but on the other hand when individualism is seen in terms separation from the others and not having the sense of mutual commitment, it is considered negative (Kivisto, 2007: 117).

Opinion gap
- Taste gap
- Deep fissures of generations
- Attitude difference
- Age gap

The gap in the thought creates conflicts in the life of parents and offspring that means lack of agreement about expectations, values, attitudes and behaviors in families. This conflict means important disagreements between parents and offspring in different aspects of life. The level of considering the others' right, the primacy of individual benefits against group primacy, the sense of belonging to the group, selfish wishes, individual interests against family expectations and the sense of responsibility against the group have been measured some of which are named as the generations' fissure. Conflict in some parts of life has been more and in some parts has been less. Some participants' talks have pointed to this issue: "I love someone and want to marry her but my family disapproves. My father says the girl whose photo is in your phone is not a good and honest person, the person who has got so close to you before anything happens. His reasons are not understandable for me, his talks are not convincing for me". The participant No. 15 said: "my parents always blame me that our relatives' offspring are religious, they are always in religious ceremonies and mosques and you do not have religion, your dirt has surrounded us while I am their classmate and know the things my parents are saying about them and compare us with them and blame us is far from the truth, it bothers me".

Table 1:

Term	Sub term	codes
Marriage age	Economical problems	12 -1
	Attitude and cultural changes	20 -13
	Job and educational promotion	34 -21
Independency need	Exiting self determining independency	41 -35
	Behavioral independency	56 -42
Modernism and individualism growth	Educational system's expansion	69 – 57
	New Media's expansion	73 -70
Idea gap	Taste gap	78 -74
	Deep fissures of generations	77-75
	Attitude differences	81 -78
	Age gap	85-82

RESULT

The research findings are considered and interpreted based on the research goals. This study's findings emphasize on the importance of knowing and students' politeness in decreasing the conflict with their parents. This study is qualitative and presents a new attitude regarding the importance of the needed educations topic in order to improving the confliction in family. Some findings of the present study emphasize on the importance of promoting young students' ability in accepting and adapting conflict improvement and its reduction. The result of the study showed that the students participated in the interview considers various choices in terms of the behaviors related to improvement that weaken them at the time of marriage. Therefore it seems that education and training about the results of behavioral choices and emphasizes on pleasant choices are important in helping the young factors such as lack of information and mutual understanding may lead them toward violent behaviors. So we suggest to familiar the youths and parents with the situations and their sensitiveness about each other and educate them about encouraging social situations of consistent behaviors and flexibility and also increasing their tolerance against each others' behaviors. Another extracted term from the study, is the need for independency that is mentioned with behavioral self determining and exciting independency that can be suggested to youths in getting used to trusting their parents and being friends with them by educating and parents' more attention and spend a specific time of the day on a friendly relationship with their offspring. This issue will definitely lead to mutual understanding by them. Another achieved term in this study is the term modernism and individualism growth. Conflict in family and between parents and offspring means important disagreement in different aspects of life whose manifestation is seen in lack of empathy and intimacy sense, negative reactions, disagreements, verbal arguments to the extend of violent interactions. One of the basic approaches to compromise is making thought and fissure gap that have been build between parents and offspring. The phenomenon of generation fissure and attitude and culture conflict between generations is Manhaym's approach (Kavali, 2004: 155, Korson 1999: 249, Ayrman & Turner, 1998: 91). Expanding and penetrating modern public communication tools such as satellite, internet among youths caused attitude conflict aggravation between parents and offspring. Age gap increases this fissure, because parents compare offspring with their own time and their expectations increases by attending to the facilities they have, while the youths feel their world is different to their parents' world because they can not think like them at all.

Conclusion:

Young students are facing special needs that according to this qualitative study the social cases' authorities and training issue researchers and other cooperators, have important role in increasing the level of society, family and students' knowledge.

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