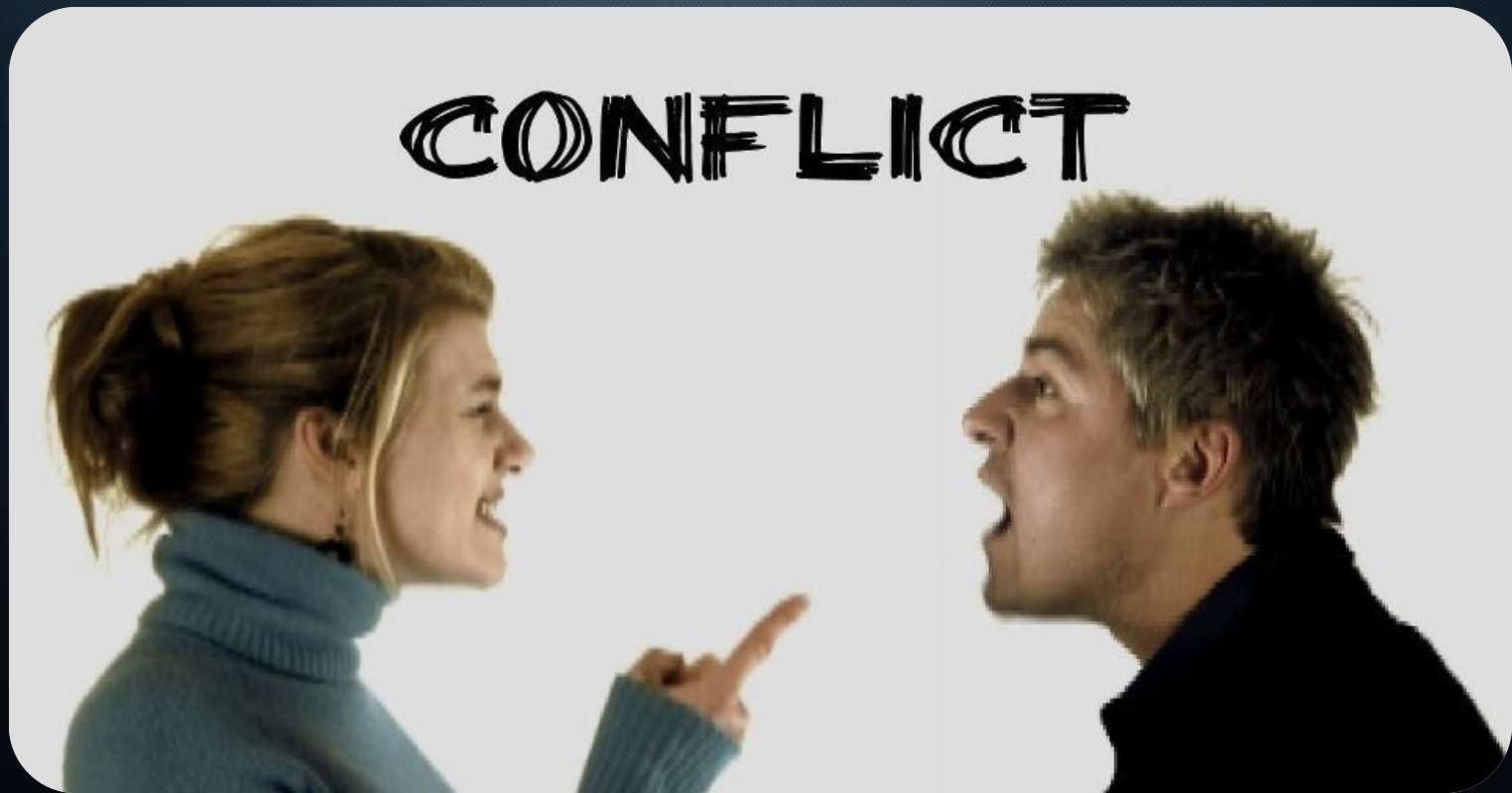


Conflict

Conflict - conflicts and disagreements that arise between people because of their diverging views, interests, attitudes, and aspirations.



Party to the conflict - the subject of the conflict

Question or issue because of which there is a conflict - the object of the conflict





# The nature of conflict

The word "conflict" comes from the Latin conflictus, originally conceived as a clash.

Conflict - rivalries, it is a struggle, but manifests itself in many different forms.

Conflict - it is the lack of agreement between two or more parties.



# The main causes of conflicts

- **Organizational factors**
  - Differences and divergences
  - **Needs**
  - **Power**
  - **Values and principles**
  - **Perception**
    - Feelings and emotions

# The main stages of the conflict

1. Conflict situations.
2. Incident.
3. Awareness of conflict in at least one of the participants in social interaction.
4. The beginning of the open conflict.
5. The development of open conflict.
6. The resolution and the outcome.





Incident - this set of circumstances, is a cause for conflict.



# Types of conflicts

Depending on the number of participants

1 member



Intrapersonal

Several people



Interindividual

Between groups



Social



# Intrapersonal conflict



or





# Intrapersonal conflict



or





# Interpersonal conflict





# Family conflicts.



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For which he is fighting against what the child in the transition to adulthood?

1. For something to stop being a child.
2. For the end of attacks on their physical beginning, integrity.
3. For the approval of their peers.
4. Against observations, discussions, especially ironic, about his physical maturity.



# Causes of conflict.

1. The crisis of adolescence.
2. The desire for independence and self-determination.
3. The demand for greater autonomy in everything from clothing to room.
4. The habit of the conflict, brought up behavior of adults in the family.
5. Bravirovanie teenager their rights in front of peers.
6. Reluctance of parents recognize that the child became an adult.
7. Fear of the slot to release the child, lack of faith in its power.
8. Projecting the child's behavior on himself at his age.
9. The fight for their own power and autonomy.
10. The lack of understanding between the adults in the child's upbringing.
11. No confirmation of parental expectations.





# Solving Problems

Bring together stakeholders to provide practical counseling family through various forms and methods of correctional and developmental work with family members.





# Constructive way to resolve conflicts, "win-win: both parent and child"

Solution algorithm consists of several steps:

- 1. Clarification of conflict;
- 2. Collection of proposals;
- 3. The evaluation of proposals and selection of the most appropriate;
- 4. Detailing solutions;
- 5. Implementation; verification.

# Destructive emotions.



anger, malice,  
aggression -  
destructive  
feelings.

And destroy the  
very

man and his psyche,  
and health, and  
mutual relations  
with people





# Functions of conflict:





- **Destructive**
  - Destruction and bloodshed
  - Disruption of normal cooperation
- **Constructive**
  - Psychological intensity discharge
  - Strengthening group cohesion
  - Way out of difficult situations
  - renewal of society

# Conflict resolution

- To go through.
- Evasion (avoidance of conflict)
- Involvement of third party conflict resolution
- Cooperation
- Humor
- Concession
- The threat of violence
- Rudeness, humiliation
- Care of address
- Breach
- Compromise





# Ways of solving conflicts

- Compromise: treaty ceding
- Negotiation: peace talks talk about solving the problem
- Mediation: invite a third party as an independent judge
- Arbitration: to an appropriate authority
- Use force: war, force, force



Compromise - is the location of the conflict settlement, disputes on the basis of mutual concessions.





# Eight steps to resolve the conflict

1. Create an effective environment
2. Enter into mutually beneficial agreements
3. Focus on the individual and common needs
4. Look to the future and learn from the past
5. Create an overall positive effect
6. Develop an action plan
7. Clarify the presentation
8. Offer suggestions



A positive attitude toward themselves - the basis of psychological survival. Love yourself and do not let the anger break out.





**There is nothing that shows  
the superiority of character as  
good behavior in a quarrel,  
which can not be avoided.**

**Henry Taylor**

**"From love to hate one step,  
from hatred to love -  
kilometer steps."**

**Seneca**



By Yana Popova  
and Anna Vasko



Thanks for viewing.