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APPROACHES TO THE ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL-PEDAGOGICAL WORK WITH AT RISK AND YOUNG FAMILIES

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Abstract. The establishment of social-pedagogical practices within the family unit is particularly critical in the context of incomplete and newly formed families. Problematic families, often constituting an extension of young families, tend to carry unresolved challenges, which subsequently become exacerbated over time. This article undertakes an examination of the organization of social-pedagogical interventions in Azerbaijani families, taking into consideration the historical trajectory of family development and the specific issues arising therein.

Drawing on biographical research methods and survey data, the study analyzes the primary contradictions experienced within problematic and young families. The paper further explores the trajectories of modern family formation and delineates the roles of individual family members in maintaining intra-familial relationships in accordance with established social norms and value systems. The character of these relationships is reflected in the psychological attributes and the upbringing of each family member. A considerable body of literature has addressed the impact of these variables on the moral and psychological well-being of the family.

Family typologies are frequently classified according to levels of moral, psychological, and emotional tension, thus differentiating between problematic and functional (or normative) families. Both categories may encompass complete (two-parent) and single-parent households – formed due to spousal death, divorce, or extramarital childbirth, among other factors. By employing the biographical method in the analysis of intra-familial dynamics, it becomes possible to identify potential solutions to existing challenges and to conceptualize future developmental trajectories for such family structures.

The findings indicate that variables such as the spouses' age, their marital experience, and the nature of their premarital conduct significantly influence intra-familial interactions. It is well recognized that public consciousness is shaped by diverse stereotypes and varying societal perceptions. The study investigates attitudes across different social groups towards conflict in young families and, in particular, toward the phenomenon of early marriage. It concludes that one of the principal responsibilities of the social pedagogue is to foster informed and socially responsible attitudes among youth regarding family and marriage, and to facilitate the formation of culturally appropriate normative frameworks.

Key words: family, sociological research, familial contradictions, education and upbringing, social pedagogy, incomplete and young families.

Introduction. In spousal relationships, the principal areas of concern are the upbringing of children and the management of the household budget. These two aspects often constitute the main sources of conflict and discord within the family. The psychology of familial relationships also encompasses the dynamics of dominance and subordination on a psychological level, whereby one family member assumes a leading role in performing familial duties. This dynamic raises important questions regarding leadership within the household. Moreover, such relationships are frequently complicated by traits such as authoritarianism, a desire to dominate one's partner in all matters, cruelty, and, in extreme cases, violence. In some families, mutual respect is not genuine but rather stems from obligatory patience and the acceptance of the authority of the dominant partner. It is important to note that many families do not disintegrate solely due to low income, unemployment, or lack of housing.

Certain individuals possess despotic character traits shaped by their personality and upbringing, which cause significant distress to all members of the family. These families are particularly prone

to breakdown. In such cases, children are often raised without one parent, experience psychological trauma, and are exposed to the long-term adverse effects of this type of upbringing. The psychology of such individuals is shaped by specific temperaments and the stressful family environment in which they were raised. These circumstances frequently result in the formation of psychological disturbances that may require professional intervention by psychologists or therapists.

Degree of Problem Elaboration. Scholars studying the internal problems of incomplete and young families within the framework of social pedagogy primarily focus on analyzing the main directions of social work and the provision of pedagogical and psychological support. Existing research confirms the practical significance of social pedagogy (Special Issue, 2021; Social Pedagogy, 2019; Moss, 2019). Particular attention has been paid to pedagogical work with children (Emma Black, 2017; Engaging, 2023). Additionally, Smith (2019) has examined the object and research areas of social pedagogy from the standpoint of the modern pedagogical paradigm. Other researchers offer reflections on specific events and dynamics within family life. One of the most pressing issues is the escalation of tensions in family relationships, which can culminate in open conflict (Ulviya Tahirgizi, 2014; Shamsaddin Aliyev, 2019). The present research is primarily devoted to the study of incomplete families and families formed through early marriages.

The aim of this study is to investigate the organization of social-pedagogical work in incomplete and young families. **The research methods** include biographical analysis, sociological surveys, and psychological testing.

Features of Social-Pedagogical Work in Incomplete Families. In the context of incomplete families, a sociological survey was conducted using the biographical method to examine the socio-economic issues faced by such family structures.

It can be asserted that a significant number of incomplete families exist globally, including within Eastern societies. Among the families surveyed in 2023, one particular case was identified as a representative example of the broader trends observed in such households; consequently, this family was selected for in-depth analysis. The survey findings suggest that when the head of an incomplete family is a woman, she encounters significantly greater economic difficulties compared to male-headed households. Both our investigation and the survey results indicate that divorce constitutes the primary cause of family incompleteness. The most common underlying factors contributing to divorce include premature entry into marriage, a lack of preparedness among young couples, a mismatch between expectations and socio-economic conditions, as well as substance abuse, particularly alcohol and drugs.

The predominant issue faced by such families is financial instability. A potential solution would require the state to systematically register incomplete families, classify them into relevant categories, and provide targeted financial assistance based on these classifications. Our findings reveal that most incomplete families are headed by women. While these women may successfully assume the role of head of household, the accumulated stress and fatigue associated with fulfilling multiple roles may ultimately lead to the disintegration of the family unit. This situation should be analyzed within the broader framework of societal challenges.

In such contexts, a single parent – often the mother – is responsible for both the education and moral development of her children, with the aim of shaping them into socially valuable individuals. The success of this endeavor has the potential to alter societal attitudes and reduce the stigma often attached to single-parent families. Emotional and moral support should be provided by friends, relatives, close acquaintances, and, where appropriate, professional social workers. Only through such comprehensive support can both minor and major challenges be addressed, and these families successfully reintegrated into society.

There are numerous categories of individuals living in difficult circumstances, among whom women represent a particularly vulnerable group. One of the surveys was conducted with a partic-

ipant referred to as Ms. Sevil (a pseudonym). Based on the results, she responded affirmatively to approximately 80% of the questions and negatively to the remaining 20%. While she found some of the questions straightforward, others proved more challenging and required considerable thought. Her responses revealed that the primary sources of distress in her life were domestic in nature – specifically, verbal abuse from her spouse and a difficult relationship with her mother-in-law. One of the most difficult questions for her to answer was whether she wished to pursue a divorce or had already decided to do so. She hesitated considerably before responding, suggesting that her reluctance was closely tied to her concern for her only son, whom she appeared to envision during that moment of reflection.

In 1987, Sevil's father was struck by a severe illness, which left him bedridden for several years. As Sevil was the only child in the family, the burden of caring for the household fell entirely on her. She was forced to work day and night to support the family. After her father's death, Sevil went through a period of deep shock that lasted for several months. During this time, Armenian forces occupied several of our regions. Sevil's mother, Sevda, went missing during the war. Sevil began searching for her mother, but despite her efforts, she was unable to find her. This marked the beginning of Sevil's most difficult life circumstances. With no support from her relatives, Sevil was compelled to face these challenges alone. Although she initially found work, she soon lost her job again and moved to Baku. There, she met a man named Adil, and after several months of acquaintance, Adil decided to marry her in 1997, when she was 27 years old. The hardships Sevil faces today stem from both financial struggles and the indifference of her family, especially her husband.

Sevil believed that if they divorced, their children would suffer even more. Her difficulties were compounded by the loss of her father, the head of the family, which forced her to work from an early age. However, she encountered difficulty finding stable employment because she lacked higher education, which prevented employers from hiring her. One of the questions I asked her was whether, during the times when she was subjected to violence by her husband, she had ever demanded her rights. She responded with a "no".

In fact, it is not only Sevil, but every woman who suffers from abuse, violence, or the violation of her rights, who should seek protection through family courts. The state plays a crucial role in representing and assisting such individuals. The government must provide social support to families with low or no income and establish systems of assistance to address their needs. Furthermore, job opportunities should be created for women to empower them economically, educate them, and ensure that their rights are not violated. In conclusion, the primary cause of Sevil's difficulties appears to lie in the struggles within her own family. While Sevil worked hard and established a family, women should avoid rushing into marriage. Instead, they must think carefully and make informed decisions, as hasty choices can lead to significant consequences, even divorce.

Sevil married Adil, and in 1999, they had a child, whom Sevil named after his father. However, over time, the pressure from Adil's family became unbearable for Sevil. She confided in Adil about everything that was happening, and they decided to move out of his family's house. A few days later, Adil took Sevil and their son Mahir, and they rented a new place to live. After a few years of renting, Sevil's husband became addicted to alcohol, coming home drunk every day and spending all his earnings on alcohol.

Sevil became increasingly distressed by Adil's behavior. Adil would return home intoxicated every day, subjecting Sevil to physical and verbal abuse, including insults and beatings. After enduring this for some time, Sevil reported Adil's conduct to his parents. They visited to assess the situation firsthand, and, as a result, Sevil relocated to her father-in-law's household. However, after a period of time, Adil's mother, Narmin, failed to establish a harmonious relationship with Sevil and treated her poorly, which led to frequent disputes between them. Meanwhile, since Adil was undergoing treatment at home, no one in the household was employed. Sevil's mother-in-law coerced her into seeking

employment. Reluctantly, Sevil resumed work, leaving her only child at home. She would only see her son in the mornings and evenings. Although Adil expressed a desire to work to support the family, Narmin would continually fabricate excuses to prevent him from doing so.

This narrative is just one example of the hardships faced by Sevil. It illustrates the reality of countless women enduring similar difficult circumstances. Addressing these challenges necessitates the concerted efforts of both the family unit and the state. The improvement of women's living conditions has become a central component of the Azerbaijani government's socio-economic policies, as outlined in the presidential decree.

Since 1993, the Committee on Women, Family, and Children under the President of Azerbaijan has worked to advance the goal of equal rights and opportunities for both men and women. This committee has played a pivotal role in the formulation and regulation of state policies aimed at enhancing the status of women, safeguarding families, and addressing demographic challenges within the country. In addition, a committee dedicated to women and family affairs has been established within the National Assembly.

As is widely acknowledged, achieving an ideal family dynamic is a challenging endeavor, and conflicts often arise within modern families, leading to the disintegration of family structures. Consequently, the concept of dysfunctional families, including incomplete families, has emerged. Incomplete families are typically composed of either a single parent (either the father or the mother) and children. Such families may be fatherless or motherless, which presents distinct difficulties. It is well-established that the family plays a crucial role in the formation of a child's personality. The family exerts diverse influences on a child's development. To study the socialization of children in incomplete families, we conducted an investigative study with a family that had experienced the loss of its head, specifically the father. The family in question consists of Mahbuba Hasanova, who lost her husband five years ago, and her 12-year-old daughter, Aynur Hasanova. From our conversation with Mahbuba, it became apparent that she had experienced significant hardship following the loss of her husband, and this event created numerous challenges for her. When her husband passed away, her daughter was only seven years old.

As the new school year approached, Mahbuba began baking bread at a bakery to generate income for her daughter's school supplies, such as notebooks and pens. Despite earning a modest salary, she managed to send her daughter to school and purchase the required materials. Mahbuba commented that, due to financial constraints, she was often forced to buy cheaper and lower-quality items for her daughter compared to her peers. She could not afford to replace her daughter's shoes each year, which contributed to a sense of inadequacy. This situation engendered feelings of shyness and self-consciousness in her daughter, particularly in social settings. When I inquired about her daughter's behavior in school and among her peers, Mahbuba explained that Aynur frequently felt embarrassed to attend school due to her old schoolbag and worn-out clothing.

Often, students participate in field trips; however, Aynur is unable to join due to financial constraints. Consequently, she experiences challenges in her personal development, becoming increasingly disadvantaged when compared to her peers. The research conducted with Mahbuba Hasanova reveals that children raised in incomplete families exhibit significant differences from those in complete families. These children, in particular, tend to develop a pronounced lack of self-confidence, resulting in diminished self-esteem. During our conversation with Mahbuba's daughter, Aynur Hasanova, it became evident that she exhibited signs of apprehension, with a noticeable hesitancy and lack of assertiveness in her speech.

Such circumstances must be addressed to prevent further psychological and emotional harm. It is imperative that children are integrated into society and provided with the opportunity to develop diverse skills. Specialized seminars should be established for children from incomplete families, where they can be educated about the fact that their situation is not something to be ashamed of. These

children should be assured that they have no reason to feel embarrassed. The state must direct focused attention to supporting these families. Pension programs should be introduced, ensuring timely and consistent financial support for the families in need. In these families, it is crucial that both parents express love and affection to their children, as they are often deprived of one parent's emotional support. At the very least, the absence of one parent should not be made apparent to the child. Children growing up in such families often exhibit signs of aggression, anxiety, and difficulty in engaging socially with their peers. These children should be referred to specialized psychological services; however, considering the financial limitations of many families, it is essential that the state assumes responsibility for providing such support.

Considering Azerbaijan's integration into Europe and the ongoing technological revolution, the presence of these social issues raises significant questions about their validity in contemporary society. In traditional family structures, there is often a desire for male children as the heirs. Another issue pertains to the strained relationships between family members. The quality of intra-family relationships plays a crucial role in the future upbringing of children, which cannot be overlooked.

Additionally, grandparents often play a pivotal role in child upbringing, particularly in younger families that may not yet possess the capacity for independent decision-making. Overcoming this obstacle is essential for their well-being and development. Social educators working with these families must assist in alleviating emotional distress and promoting the importance of unity in addressing personal and social challenges. Only through collective effort can many of these issues be resolved.

The second family under study resides in rented accommodation and has not yet acquired personal property. This family consists of one child, and both parents are employed. However, their relationship can be characterized as dysfunctional. The parents, aged 26 and 24, have been together for five years, but their relationship is hindered by numerous issues that prevent them from living a harmonious life. The problems in their romantic relationship stem primarily from communication difficulties, mutual misunderstandings, and personality conflicts. The wife works long hours, leaving her unable to complete household tasks. When the husband arrives home earlier than his wife, he complains about the lack of food, the poor state of the house, and the neglect of household duties, which subsequently leads to frequent arguments.

From these examples of families in need of social-pedagogical support, it is clear that the life trajectory of each family is shaped by the experiences and circumstances of its members. Assistance for such families must be provided within the framework of social policies, with social-pedagogical support delivered by local governing authorities.

Now, let us explore the role of social pedagogues in addressing conflict within young families and how they can contribute to resolving these challenges.

It is widely acknowledged that the characteristics of family formation are influenced by both cultural traditions and contemporary societal conditions. Given the significant role of public opinion in this regard, it is evident that the study of these factors holds considerable scientific and practical importance. The survey in which the author participated was conducted in 2022 across various regions of the republic, including Baku. The author directly contributed to the survey among students and faculty members at Baku State University. Analysis of the collected data has revealed several pressing issues that remain unresolved.

Initially, the perspectives of respondents from the Lankaran-Astara region (comprising a total of 15 families) were considered. The average age at marriage in this group is between 15 and 16 years. The period of acquaintance prior to marriage is notably brief, ranging from 2 to 3 months up to half a year, with 80% of the cases falling within this timeframe. Consequently, such marriages tend to occur rapidly, with the predominant influence stemming from the parents and other relatives.

Among the most significant factors influencing the desire to marry (as outlined in the questionnaire, which identified 11 key factors), the following were identified:

1. Adherence to cultural customs and traditions (i.e., the practice of marriage) (12 respondents);
2. The fiancé's ownership of a house or apartment (14 respondents);
3. The aspiration to be respected by others (13 respondents);
4. The financial stability of the future spouse (11 respondents);
5. The desire to have children (7 respondents).

Secondary factors, considered less significant, include the desire to attain personal independence (6 respondents) and the wish to align with the intentions of relatives (3 respondents). Among the reasons linked to the desire for marriage, factors such as mutual understanding, psychological support, the desire for a safe haven, the anticipation of a child's birth, the wish to express care and affection toward a loved one, and the fear of solitude were only marginally indicated (1 respondent). Notably, the desire for children was not mentioned as a factor by any respondent. These variables may have varying degrees of influence on family tensions.

Thus, the intention to marry primarily originates from cultural customs and traditions, reflecting respondents' tendency to express and affirm their ethnic identity. It is important to note that, in such cases, the need for self-expression and personal identification is often relegated to a secondary status.

Social changes also have an impact on parent-child relationships, with only half of the survey participants indicating a willingness to regard their parents as role models. A sense of jealousy is also evident, as the mothers of the surveyed girls married at the age of 18–19, slightly later than the marriage age of the respondents themselves.

The survey participants reported that the ideal age for girls to marry is between 18 and 21 years (14 respondents), while for boys, it is between 20 and 24 years (14 respondents), with the more preferred age being 22 or older.

The reasons for family formation, both in alignment with tradition and the financial status of a future spouse, also influence the social value of the family. Respondents were asked questions regarding family and its social prestige. The following responses were most frequently noted (both positive and negative):

1. Positive qualities associated with family formation:

- Escape from loneliness (11 respondents);
- Childrearing and providing care for children (15 respondents);
- Mutual understanding, psychological support, and kindness (11 respondents);
- The ability to remain true to oneself within the family (6 respondents);
- The family as a means to achieve personal success and create one's life path (13 respondents);
- The family as the greatest source of comfort in life (13 respondents).
- As indicated by the responses, participants do not consider loneliness a significant issue, as they are surrounded by their relatives and loved ones.

2. Negative views on family life, with relatively higher ratings for the following:

- Family as the loss of personal freedom and individual identity (6 respondents);
- Family as a burdensome, tedious, and monotonous domestic task (6 respondents);
- Family as a painful and weak phase in one's life (2 respondents);
- Family as a setting where one experiences more loneliness and a lack of mutual understanding (2 respondents);

The greatest regret stems from one's family life (1 respondent).

It is evident that the primary concerns are the restriction of personal self-expression and the demands of domestic labor. The highest values are placed on the birth and upbringing of children, followed by the comfort provided by the family and the attainment of personal goals. These values form the core of Azerbaijani cultural mentality, as well as that of individuals residing in the aforementioned region. These values are also reflected in the ideal family size, which ranges from 2 to 6 children, with the most common answers being two children (5 respondents) and four children (6 respondents).

Young families still require parental support: only one-third of the survey participants (6 respondents) expressed a desire to distance themselves from their parents. An approximately equal number of respondents considered cohabitation with parents acceptable, a practice in line with traditional norms in the region. This preference is primarily based on the assistance that parents can provide in the upbringing and care of children.

As in other regions of our republic with a Muslim population, premarital sexual relations are prohibited, a sentiment confirmed by the responses of the survey participants. The primary sources of information regarding intimate life for the respondents were their peers and literary works; overall, there is a noticeable lack of formal sexual education in the process of awareness-raising.

Individuals who marry at an early age often express that they are not adequately prepared in certain areas:

- Financially supporting the family, i.e., working (14 respondents);
- Organizing the family's leisure time and entertainment (13 respondents);
- Establishing professional relationships with others (for the purpose of assisting the family) (14 respondents);
- Resolving conflicts within the family (12 respondents).

However, there are specific tasks with which they feel more confident, such as performing household chores, caring for infants, establishing positive relationships with their spouse's parents, fulfilling the role of a mother, attuning to their spouse's emotional state, and generally possessing the skills and qualities necessary to be a competent housewife and partner.

All of these characteristics are developed prior to marriage, primarily through the internalization of societal stereotypes and the acquisition of essential skills via upbringing. Broadly speaking, two primary educational pathways can be identified: nurturing delicacy in girls (the ability to be a good mother and spouse), and fostering generosity in boys (the qualities of providing for, protecting, and organizing the family).

The living standards of young families align closely with those of the broader population. The family budget is primarily composed of the husband's income and financial assistance from the parents.

In addition, we sought to explore the family-related skills of both husbands and wives, particularly in areas such as child-rearing. Women placed high value on their ability to care for children (11 respondents), whereas they reported a lack of such ability in their husbands (11 respondents rated their husbands' ability as 2 or 3, and at best 4 out of 5). Women were also more knowledgeable about the developmental characteristics of children under the age of three. Nevertheless, both men and women exhibited a comparable level of knowledge concerning the psychology of sexual relationships and the physiological characteristics of women.

The dominance of patriarchal attitudes within the family is further evidenced by the fact that girls rarely (and sometimes never) discuss certain issues among themselves – such as the relationships between boys and girls, sexual development, intimate relationships between spouses, the distribution and management of the family budget, the division of roles within the family, and conflict situations. In such instances, mothers are typically consulted, particularly with regard to matters concerning sexual development (10 respondents), intimacy issues (7 respondents), and family conflicts (10 respondents).

Parents of girls who marry at an early age are primarily employed in the agricultural sector. The educational level of the mothers is slightly higher than that of their daughters: 12 mothers have a general secondary education, one has higher education, one has incomplete secondary education, and one possesses a vocational education. Among the fathers, three have a secondary education, three have vocational education, and six have higher education. Of the girls who marry early, ten have completed primary education, and five have incomplete secondary education.

The atmosphere in the households to which these girls move is generally viewed positively. The girls rate the relationships between their parents (husband and wife) and between parents and children highly. However, the relationships among the children themselves are not rated as highly, which seems to reflect the daughters-in-law's own perspectives and lower social status. In terms of managing daily expenses, in 5–6 families, the husband handles the matters alone, while in the remaining families, both spouses are involved in decision-making. In most instances, both the husband and wife are actively engaged in child-rearing and organizing leisure activities.

The material well-being of these families is generally considered average. Notably, the monthly income of families on the girls' paternal side ranges from 150 to 500 manat, with one exceptional family reporting a monthly income of 1000 manat.

In 11 families, marriages are formally registered, while 4 families have religious marriages. As mentioned previously, girls typically marry after the birth of their first child to ensure the child bears the father's surname. All of the women who are married express confidence in their husbands' compassion, mercy, and commitment, believing that their husbands will not abandon them during difficult times or infringe upon their rights. Some of the respondents also place their trust in their relatives. Notably, official marriage contracts are not commonly signed in this region.

Household responsibilities and child-rearing duties prevent women from pursuing further education. Some women have even expressed a lack of interest in studying further. A primary reason for this is the indifference shown by their husbands towards their educational pursuits. In these families, women's leisure time is virtually nonexistent. The majority of their free time is spent socializing with neighbors, engaging in phone conversations, or occasionally visiting relatives.

The decision to marry was made voluntarily by the girls (it is evident that they had been preparing for this decision over several years; in the survey, only three respondents had raised doubts over time). This decision to establish a family positively impacted the atmosphere in the girls' parental homes: financial conditions improved (reported by 4 respondents), and familial harmony was restored (reported by 10 respondents).

Among the families participating in the survey, mutual understanding prevails. In cases of tension, only in four families were the husband's parents blamed, while 11 respondents attributed the cause of conflict to themselves. In most instances, no conflicts arise. However, 6 women reported being subjected to physical abuse, and 9 women acknowledged having been verbally insulted.

Regarding the health of the women, it was found that the most significant complaints to doctors occurred during childbirth, indicating that maternity hospitals and gynecological consultations in the region are inadequate. Overall, the women reported being in good health and currently experiencing no health problems, with childbirth and child-rearing being the primary factors that have negatively impacted their health.

Turning to the issue of early marriage in the suburbs of Baku, it was found that husbands and wives typically knew each other from a young age, having attended the same school (with the exception of one couple who had known each other for only 1–2 years before marriage). The community lifestyle in these areas naturally facilitates such acquaintances. The key factors influencing the desire to marry include: the desire for children (25 respondents), tradition (23 respondents), fear of loneliness (19 respondents), gaining respect from others (12 respondents), and the financial stability of the future husband (21 respondents).

These responses align closely with those provided by other groups.

For approximately half of the survey participants, parents serve as role models in both life and family matters, a trend consistent with other groups. Regarding the bride's age at the time of marriage, six participants reported being under 18 years of age, three reported ages between 18–19, and 14 indicated an age range of 20–21. The groom's age was reported as considerably lower: five par-

ticipants were under 18, 11 were between 18–19, and five were in the 20–21 age range. In contrast, other groups report a relatively higher age for the groom.

When questioned about family characteristics, several notable points emerged. The majority of participants expressed satisfaction with the positive aspects of family life, including child-rearing, escaping loneliness, and mutual understanding. However, the evaluation of family relationships was somewhat less favorable. A clear decline in the appreciation of family values was observed, and these values appeared to be increasingly disregarded.

Another prominent feature is the high expectation regarding the number of children. Five participants indicated a desire for one child, three desired two children, five wanted three children, and 12 aspired to have four children. These numbers surpass even those of the Lankaran-Astara region, which traditionally exhibits a high number of children per family.

As seen in other groups, the preference is for newlywed couples to initially live with their parents. After having children, they typically wish to remain within the same neighborhood or community, and this often becomes the reality.

In line with previous groups, pre-marital sexual relations are considered unacceptable, with only one out of 25 participants supporting such relations. The norms governing male behavior differ significantly, as these prohibitions do not apply to men and are, in fact, regarded as natural. The majority of men gain their understanding of intimate relationships primarily through mass media and literature.

Ultimately, family life education focuses on caring for children, cultivating a positive moral-psychological atmosphere within the family, and developing the skills necessary to fulfill parental duties. The upbringing prior to marriage emphasizes seriousness and purity. Discussions about relationships between fathers and women are generally avoided.

Among the fathers of girls who marry early, five are farmers, 19 are laborers, and one is a servant. The mothers are homemakers. Therefore, the overall conclusion is that early marriages are more prevalent in working-class and peasant families, typically within social classes with average or below-average living standards. The overall level of education is also low. Among the women who marry early, five have completed primary education, 19 have incomplete secondary education, and one has completed secondary education. Some later found opportunities to pursue further education and graduated from university. Among the mothers of these girls, one has completed primary education, and 24 have incomplete secondary education. The fathers' educational levels are similarly low: 15 have completed primary education, and 10 have completed secondary education.

The division of roles within the family (family budgeting, organization of leisure time and rest, and involvement in child-rearing) is generally balanced. It appears that the urban environment has a positive influence on this process.

Eight participants had their marriages officiated by a mullah, while the remaining individuals formalized their relationships at the Civil Registry Office (BBAĞ). In contrast to previous groups, five participants also signed a marriage contract, reflecting the impact of urbanization. Those who did not sign the contract rely on the benevolence of their husbands and the assistance of relatives.

Unlike in previous groups, some participants had the opportunity to further their education (approximately 10 individuals). They broadened their worldview and social interactions by watching television programs, listening to the radio, and visiting the homes of friends and acquaintances.

The parents were positively influenced by the fact that these girls formalized their marriages, as adhering to traditions is seen as a means of enhancing prestige and social status in the eyes of other families. The girls were often persuaded to marry over extended periods (21 participants), while two participants were not even asked for their consent. Only one participant stated that she married by her own choice.

In instances of conflict within the young family (in contrast to the previous group), the blame is attributed to all family members, including the mother-in-law and father-in-law (6 participants), the

husband (3 participants), the bride herself (6 participants), and the husband's other relatives (5 participants). The bride is sometimes subjected to verbal abuse (15 participants), physical violence (5 participants), and shouting (1 participant).

This group of survey participants also belongs to the lower economic strata, with monthly incomes ranging from 50 to 200 manat. While health complaints are generally rare, it is noted that health issues arose after marriage, particularly following childbirth. The participants are aware of sexually transmitted diseases (e.g., AIDS, gonorrhea, fungal and viral infections).

Conclusion. The analysis of both types of families reveals that the challenges they face are of a socio-economic, moral-cultural, and socio-psychological nature. Addressing these issues requires the support of relevant state institutions, family members, and specialists in social pedagogy, social work, and psychology. In-depth research should be conducted to explore these matters, and public opinion should be shaped accordingly.

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