THE IMPACT OF FEMINISM ON THE ISLAMIC UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN IN BAHRAIN

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ABSTRACT

The Bahraini community has deep rooted moral and cultural values developed from their Islamic identity. The influences of ideologies like feminism pose risks to the sound upbringing of children, and this research was conducted to study these effects. The survey responses reflect the strong connection between the community and adherence to religious values. In the nuclear family structure, children can be equipped with a strong foundation in religion and morals through education and by parents becoming positive role models for them, making them firm against evil influences. Families with separated parents can create a toxic environment for children as shown by studies, especially when the custodial parent limits the access of the non-custodial parent, resulting in lengthy legal battles. Feminism contributes to such scenarios and this necessitates the education of parents to cooperate for the wellbeing of their children. However, women accorded child custody could refuse to respond to such interventions and thus further studies are required to develop methods to aid children in this category.

Keywords: *Feminism, Marriage, Divorce, Parental Alienation, Children.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the age of technology there are numerous challenges which are faced by the Muslim Ummah. Amongst those is the upbringing of children in this era, as there are many revolutionary changes introduced in quick changing trends and social media influences alien to the parents. There are agendas targeting religion and morality through social networks and school curricula alongside other influencers. The girls at a young age are inculcated to believe that they are being oppressed and their rights have been swindled away to incline them towards the feministic mentality (Findlow, 2013) which in return, urges them to be bold and rebellious towards the virtues of the community (Leszkiewicz, 2018). The problems compound further when the parents split up through a divorce. In Bahrain, in the recent period there has been a severe increase in the feminist mentality (Al-Rafaei, 2021), consequently the divorce rates have jumped to unprecedented levels and are increasing constantly annually (Bucheeri, 2022). In custody battles and upcoming conflict along with separation, the children are left uncatered for their emotional and psychological needs and in many cases the father is completely removed from their life leaving them open to the induced negative influences in the community. It has been established psychologically the harm of false accusation can decimate the children mentally as they are being put up against their parent as the custodial parent may pressure the child to testify against the non-custodial parent (Blotcky, 2022). There are evil trends gaining acceptability in

the society due to the feminist mentality. This gives a need to come up with resolutions in the face of influence of feminism on the community for the Islamic upbringing of children in Bahrain. This will create a very complicated environment in attempting to raise children with sound characters.

The rise of feminism in Bahrain has introduced challenges in the upbringing of the children. It significantly increased the divorce rates in the country with the separated women more impressed by feminism (Ammert, 1985). Higher divorce rates and the family court rules induced more children being brought up in separated homes or with single mothers. This significantly increased the behavioral misconduct in children as they are prone to engage in crime (Boots, 2023) or be weak academically (Amato, Patterson, & Beattiec, 2016) and open to negative influences (Woessmann, 2015). Besides this, feminism induced through social media and educational institutes within young girls encourages them to be bolder and more rebellious, justifying it by infusing the victim mentality into young girls to the extent that they would see those who advised them to be their oppressors (Leszkiewicz, 2018). This created a need for a study to learn to exert dedicated efforts for the Islamic upbringing of children in Bahrain.

The objectives of this study were to explore skills in dealing with children after parental separation in Bahrain and to develop techniques to educate children to protect them from rampant tribulations online and in the real world. In addition. to propose solutions for children's psychological problems in separated families and to address the psychological needs of the children being trapped in the conflicts of their separated parents. Lastly,

we determined the impact of feminism on the Islamic upbringing of children in Bahrain.

To the best of the author's knowledge, no research has been conducted on this topic, as the social structure of the family in Bahrain was more stable in the past due to the limited influence of feminism. This issue is critical because the future of the community depends on current investments in the development of children. The study on this subject and the proposed solutions should serve as a step towards addressing the communal problem and pave the way for more specific research to address the particular issues identified.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There have been some studies done prior to this regarding the subject of this research. McAfee (2018) defines feminism as both an intellectual commitment and a political movement that seeks an end to gender-based oppression. As Feminism has been motivated by the quest for social justice, feminist inquiry provides a wide range of perspectives on cultural, economic, social, and political phenomena.

Claire (2017) comments that women who are academics or hold some forms of institutional power are in a delicate position, faced with the dilemma of jeopardizing a career or speaking out with the tone of a radical feminist. This is very peculiar and similar to the sensitive positions held by the feminists in the Bahraini community, where they are granted sensitive positions. UNWOMEN (2016) in their publication explain CEDAW is often described as the international bill of rights for women and this bill is one of the key international agreements

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that guides the work of UN Women in achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

The principles and goals developed by the feminist thought process in the West are applied and distributed over the global scale through Women Empowerment recommendations and theories given by CEDAW. Holtmaat (2013) states in this regards that it appears that the overall object and purpose of the CEDAW is the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. The noteworthy aspect of this is the portion where the CEDAW is determined to push their changes to the social structure of the communities and countries.

Mohamed (2016) recorded that the Kingdom of Bahrain ratified CEDAW by Decree-law no 5 of 2002. The CEDAW is a part of the Bahraini legislation since ratification. This report directly implies that any new thought process or development in the Feminist thought process in the West could eventually have a direct impact through CEDAW on the Bahraini legislations.

Ford (2023) Also concludes that marriage has never been designed with women's happiness in mind not now or ever. Thus. It cannot be fixed – it must be rejected. The Bahraini traditions would certainly reject such radical thoughts and ideas alien to the community which oppose their heritage, culture and values.

Blaisure (1992) states about inducing feminism and equality in the traditional marriages that sharing similar world views was crucial in the couples' development of a relationship in 1970s in which the woman felt safe to critique direct and observed instances of gender injustice. Men also initiated and

participated in this criticism, thereby indicating their support of feminism. The blend of traditional and feminist ideological roots produced a reclamation of marriage. However, we disagree with this restructuring of the societal structure as the children are deprived of the love and motherhood granted to children in the traditional family setting.

D'Onofrio & Emery (2019) have determined that research has documented that parental divorce/separation is associated with an increased risk for child and adolescent adjustment problems, including academic difficulties (e.g., lower grades and school dropout), disruptive behaviors (e.g., conduct and substance use problems), and depressed mood. Offspring of divorced/separated parents are also more likely to engage in risky sexual behavior, live in poverty, and experience their own family instability.

Amy Morin (2022) mentioned in her research that divorce usually means children lose daily contact with one parent—most often fathers. Primary caregivers often report higher levels of stress associated with single parenting. Divorce may increase the risk for mental health problems in children and adolescents.

Santín & Sicilia (2016) conclude through their research that non-nuclear family membership has a significant negative impact on student grade retention with more significant differences among older students. Further to academic achievement the nuclear structure is also better for instilling morals and values in children and orderly discipline and a code of conduct enforced by the community.

Margree (2019) discusses about radical feminist ideas that Shulamith Firestone published her feminist manifesto, The Dialectic of Sex: The Case for Feminist Revolution, in 1970, which became a publishing sensation. Firestone declared that "pregnancy is barbaric" and identified women's childbearing role as the source of female oppression. She proposed that biological reproduction be replaced with ectogenesis – the development of embryos in artificial wombs – in order to free women from "the tyranny of reproduction".

Howe (1977) states that the education of women evolved through three stages. In its first stage, feminists were mainly interested in the education of women and claimed that women only needed higher education in order to teach young children, either as paid teachers or as mothers.

Barroso (2020) records in her research that among democratic women, those with a bachelor's degree or higher are more likely than those with less education to say 'feminist' describes them well. Amanda Barroso's research is mentioned here as it makes an acquaintance between feminism and education and displays that the two have a correlation.

Shukla (2022) has concluded that historically women have been disadvantaged in society. Feminism movements have established many an elite college that resulted in higher education for women for the first time in the history which challenged male hegemony over the curriculum. These conclusions in the thesis authored by Shukla define education as a tool to spread gender equality and other ideas pertaining to feminism.

Lansford (2021) writes in her research that fathers are not just helpers for mothers but are important to children. For example, children with sensitive and supportive fathers have higher levels of social competence and better peer relationships. We agree with this analysis and note that the children need the role of father in their daily lives for emotional support and correct discipline and moral strength.

Mathews (2020) mentions that a girl who feels good about herself and trusts her own opinions is a lot less susceptible to bullying and to pressures from her peers. A parent can help their daughter feel confident in her own uniqueness, by giving her the tools she needs to stand up against any harmful pressures she might otherwise feel from her peers. This is a point in which we concur with Dona Mathews Ph.D.

Mila (2022) states that kids who grow up with a present, engaged father are less likely to drop out of school or end up in jail than children with absent fathers. We state this as the spread of feminism and their consequential outcomes in terms of divorce and separation, fathers are very likely to be separated from their children.

Rahhal (2022) states that an Arab News article revealed that Kuwait has the highest divorce rate among Arab countries with 48% of marriages ending in a split, followed by Egypt at 40% and Jordan with 37.2% citing a study by Egypt's Cabinet Information and Decision Support Center indicated. Social changes, including better education and financial independency among women, are factors behind increased divorce rates. This is an analysis which concurs with the main subject.

The Economist (2022) writes that a generation ago, Arab divorcees tended to be objects of scorn. Today they are often heroines, confronting bastions of patriarchy in the courtroom, mosque and marital bed. This analysis and statement verify that the impact of feminism world views has readily infested the Muslim communities.

Sullins (2021) mentioned that compared to children continuously living with two parents, married parents, or their own biological parents, children in other family arrangements consistently experience lower emotional well-being, physical health, and academic achievement. This study further strengthens the cause of the traditional family system.

Armstead (2021) concluded that the advantages of the nuclear family in the upbringing of children includes better financial stability, the development of strong support systems for children, and providing consistency in raising children from established daily routines. We agree with this analysis of Kayla Armstead and it is proven through evidence.

Fisherkeller (2003) expresses that television is a powerful educational and socializing force. TV stories teach them about conflicts of gender, race and class that parallel the lessons they learn from real life and the system of television show them how image creation is a real means of "making it" in an image-conscious society. What Fisherkeller deducted regarding television can be expounded into modern forms of social media.

Petrone (2013) concludes that scholars and educators within this line of inquiry have demonstrated, popular culture coexists well with traditional literacy curricula frameworks and can be

utilized in a variety of ways to facilitate student academic achievement. In addition, this scholarship reveals how popular culture is one of the most important resources of knowledge. We state that (Petrone, 2013) methods to acquaint teachers preemptively with the popular culture would make their connections improve with students, yet there are elements of popular culture that are completely alien to norms of the community.

Syed (2012) says that in a family, parents are responsible for the welfare of the children. Through their example, they teach their children the basic values and attitudes which they will carry throughout life. The children, in turn, respect their parents as the source of their very being, as their teachers, and as the ones who have labored and sacrificed for their sakes. We agree with Ibrahim Syed's emphasis in this regard.

Palinge et al. (2022) state that childhood is the easiest age to respond to or to accept something either through expression, speech, the five senses, and even actions and experiences, so at that age, it is highly recommended to speak good words. Thus, in this golden age, children are able to absorb all life experiences obtained from the surrounding environment to become the foundation for their future. We agree with these conclusions as a child learns from the teachings and the strong bases which are built at a young age tend to stay with the children as they grow older.

Darmansyah et al. (2013) mentioned that education functions to improve the quality of human life, both as individuals and as groups in social life and education in childhood is a foundation of children's interests, talents, and abilities. Though we agree

with this, the child may get influenced later by external influences through their social circles.

Weinstien (2018) states that teens both positive and negative influences of social media. Cutting a teen off from social media might therefore spare him from seeing photo-evidence of exclusion while simultaneously blocking a valuable source of supportive friendship interactions and information.

Ganda (2014) used a regression model to explore possible links between feedback on posts online and individuals' internalization of that feedback into offline identities. In terms of using social networking sites as a testing ground, a majority of the participants agreed to some degree that receiving popular feedback on a post increased their interest in the subject. This is in relation to the subject that the social media interactions contribute to building personalities of individuals and also alter their personalities.

Badawy (2022) has studied young Muslims using social media online and concludes that the programs that address technology-related harms must acknowledge the benefits of social media for young Muslims across identity, belonging, representation, and social connection.

Meland (2023) defines parental alienation as a complex form of family violence directed at a parent in order to damage their relationship with their own children which eventually would hurt the child and the alienated parent. He recommends that the phenomenon of parental alienation is recognized among parents as a form of harmful behavior where both mothers and fathers suffer. This is relevant to our subject matter as the

children suffering from parental alienation face additional challenges in their upbringing compared to those who are raised in a stable nuclear family.

Doughty et al. (2018) write in their report about parental alienation that disputes that have become lengthy and/or serious, in the absence of risk of abuse and violence, are often described in a legal context as 'intractable'. Law and policy is firmly based on the principle that a child's rights and welfare needs are usually best met by their maintaining contact with both parents, where this is safe.

Kruk (2018) states that there has been an explosion of qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods research on parental alienation which suggests that parental alienation is a serious form of child abuse and domestic violence. The social sciences have a consensus on the validity of this phenomena and the damages inflicted on the targeted parent and the child is clearly established and hence the need for addressing it and defining methods of intervention are urgent.

Miralles et al. (2021) state that, a systematic review of the state of research concludes that children exposed to this phenomenon report anxiety and depressive symptoms during adulthood, a greater risk of some type of psychopathology, lower self-esteem and self-sufficiency, higher rates of alcohol and drug consumption, and affected relationships as a couple and with the parents themselves.

Fancher (2019) expresses that despite the proof of the harmful effects of single parenting and the numerous benefits of shared parenting, critics continue to oppose shared custody. In this

context we narrate that the infants are in need of their mothers while granting the child visitation rights with the father. Besides that, these ideas are practical and beneficial for the family and development of the child.

DeAngelis (2023) defines mediation after divorce by deliberating that divorce mediation is for couples who seek an efficient, yet fair, divorce process. The mediator is a neutral, third-party professional who keeps spouses focused on the goal of a fair outcome, not battling over past resentments.

Warshak (2017) shares his experience and knowledge in the domain and stated that the late 1970s, his first patients were boys from divorced homes, suffering from what was then called "father hunger." In those days, when parents split up, dads fell by the wayside. Fathers saw their children at the mothers' discretion. This customary fallout from divorce reflected the belief that mothers are supremely important while fathers are expendable.

Nielsen (2017) measured the impact of separation on the upbringing of the child and mentioned regarding shared parenting that recent research does not support the idea that conflict—including high legal conflict—should rule out joint physical custody as the arrangement that best serves children's interests. Conflict and poor coparenting are not linked to worse outcomes for children in joint physical custody than in sole physical custody. In Bahrain, the system has yet to even consider ideals like shared parenting for the welfare of children in conflicts after divorce.

Carter (2018) shares her views on the subject and state that anger and conflict during divorce hurts children both now and later. It can affect their performance in school and how they relate to their peers. It is not the divorce itself that damages the child psychologically but rather the toxicity that can stem from the divorce and carry on into the co-parenting relationship. We attest to the principles Dr. Debra adhered to and the advice she has given and yet it is necessary to recognize that limiting a child to one parent who is mostly the mother may not be the ideal solution.

Vanbuskirk (2022) says regarding bringing up children that while some children do take to manners more naturally, it is vital to teach and reinforce these important skills to your children. The ideal approach combines direct instruction, modeling the behaviors you want to see, and reinforcing your expectations with praise and consequences.

These research works give relevant conclusions on the subject, but they are not specific to the problems in Bahrain and they are not from the local cultural and religious perspective, especially in the recent period which gives grounds for research on the same subject based on the events and experiences in Bahrain by the residents of the country and develop solutions to these challenges which are specific to the community.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this research was to study problems due spread of feminism in the community and its impact on the Islamic upbringing of children. This was done through a questionnaire to interview parents anonymously followed by

utilizing current resources in pedagogy and religious texts to propose solutions.

The final analysis and outcome points out the resolutions to the determined challenges faced by the parents to fulfill the educational and psychological needs of their children.

3.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire was created to assess the views and preparations of parents regarding their children. The questionnaire was designed to be short and precise, while extracting the maximum amount of information from the respondents while assuring them of their anonymity. The strength of respondents' comments analysis is to discover problems the questionnaire poses for respondents (Palmieri, 2017).

3.2 Interviews

Interviews were conducted and the responses were recorded anonymously for parents to know their preparations regarding the upbringing of their children and their challenges and concerns.

4. DISCUSSION

The research findings comprise of responses to the questionnaires and interviews.

4.1 Questionnaire and Interview Format Creation

The objective of this questionnaire was to review the concerns of the parents in general while living in Bahrain with regards to

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the problems they fear that their children might fall into in future. Further survey was conducted in the form of interviews while keeping the respondents anonymous.

4.2 Analysis of The Questionnaire Responses

The initial responses of the respondents classified them into groups making the latter questions customized to their specific conditions. 90% of the respondents were from the age 25 to 40 years old. The respondents were 48% female and 52% male. 65% married and 26 % were divorced at least once or divorced and remarried. 81% had children while answering the questionnaire.

4.2.1 Upbringing of Children

It was noted that the 96% of the respondents took the upbringing of their children very seriously reflecting the vigilance of the Bahraini community regarding their children. A further 92% of the respondents stated that they have taught or were planning to teach their children to counter social dangers. All the respondents stated that they would like to raise their children to be strong and efficient members of the community. 80% of the respondents mentioned that they actively sought educational resources to help them cater for the needs of their child for their healthy upbringing.

72% of the people were of the opinion that social media can have an influence on the upbringing of their children and 60% considered school as part of an external influence on the upbringing of their children. 92% of the respondents mentioned that they plan to preemptively teach their children about the evils of intoxicants/drugs and to avoid harmful ideologies.

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4.2.2 Separated Parents

A new set of questions was made available for the respondents, if they selected the option of being divorced or being remarried after divorce. Upon analysis of the responses 75% of the respondents claimed that the feminist thought process was a cause in their separation. 71% did not have good relations with their ex-spouses regarding the upbringing of their children. 57% mentioned that their ex-spouse did not let them meet their children voluntarily and they were either not able to see their children at all or they were allowed to see them for a limited time or in supervised community centers. The majority of respondents believed that their children would be severely affected by their conflicts with their ex-spouse from an emotional and a psychological perspective. The institutes involved in these personal matters are the family courts and social services about whom 85% of the respondents stated that they have a negative effect on the children as their role in these regards.

4.3 Responses of Interviews

Interviews were conducted with a group on conditions of anonymity of their responses against the questions posed to them to assure authentic responses.

The first respondent mentioned that he is a father who was divorced and remarried and has a child from each wife. He mentioned that he was not able to see his child for years in spite of applying all the legal channels by law. His ex-wife can easily claim that the child is the one who refuses to see the father due to the bad conduct of the father. The courts refuse admission

of any evidence supporting the claims of the father against the report from social services. There was no accountability of the social services' employees or the mother after the false claim was debunked. He adds that his child has been brainwashed by the mother and been taught extremely vile and hateful things about him to condition the child to hate the father. The system was allegedly extremely lax with the mother and would not entertain any complaint against the mother even if there was overwhelming evidence against her. He replied that his ex-wife refused to cooperate or coparent in any way as she held complete authority over the child. Upon asking about the future and healthy upbringing of his child, the respondent replied that he was extremely worried about his child's wellbeing due to the impact of his relationship with his ex-wife.

The second respondent said that he was seeking a court ruling about seeing his child as his wife's father of his wife was demanding money and a car in exchange for allowing access to his child, which he refused.

A third respondent stated that he got separated from his wife due to their personal conflicts. He got the first glimpse of his child when he was over two years. He was primarily granted supervised visits of his child and he was falsely accused of taking the child along with him to the bathroom and revealing his private parts to the child. Luckily, he was able to resolve his differences with his ex-wife through mediation. He pledged cooperation with the mother and maintaining a healthy relationship with her for wellbeing of their daughter. He was critical of the role of the social services in his case.

The next respondent headed a nuclear family and feared that the school system exposes the children to various negative ideologies. He stated his apprehension that his daughter might be exposed to feminist ideas from educational institutes which encourage them to be rebellious and portray religious values as devised to subjugate women. He stated that the daughters of traditional parents have daughters abandoned modest clothing due to the influence of schools. He would homeschool them in lieu of Islamic online schooling programs and preferred registering his children in Islamic institutes to learn Islamic, social and interpersonal skills as he did not consider schools to be a reliable medium of delivering education to children.

Another respondent stated that he had separated from his ex-wife and was not able to see his child for over two years and had lost all hope of having any type of relationship with his child. He found the family court to be completely biased against him and he was unable to get any of his rights in court and his wife was able to get a divorce through the judges without giving any consideration to his statements and he was made to pay double the allocated alimony. He also mentioned that the child protection services were completely deceptive in their practices with him and tried repeatedly to trap him somehow in false accusations leveled against him. He was eventually able to point out that their claims had inconsistencies and debunked false allegations levelled against him by the child protection services.

4.4 Analysis of the Responses

The responses primarily affirm to the community norms in Bahrain. The Bahraini community is a diverse community where

people from various backgrounds live together peacefully. The Muslims have an ingrained attachment to their religion and culture with religious and cultural freedom provided to people from all around the world. They have had a strong family and community structure and persistent support for their relatives, communal obligations like weddings and funerals are dedicatedly addressed reflecting a communal bond between the residents of the country. The social bonding in the community addresses and strengthens the family system.

To analyze the situation, we addressed the three stages of the situation:
- Intentions and attitudes
- Awareness and plan of action
- Realistic situation

4.4.1 General Parental attitudes

The general attitude shows that parents are concerned about the wellbeing of their children, and they are concerned about the legitimate challenges induced from foreign ideologies introduced in the social system. This displays their inclination to their natural predisposition and kind nature in general with regards to their children. They intend to raise their children to be strong and efficient members of the community.

4.4.2 The Awareness and Plan of Action

Although having sound intentions is not enough with respect to the upright upbringing of the children, it is necessary to complement it with the correct course of action. Most of the respondents identified the risks posed by unwelcome influences on the child, like social media, schools and their

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peers. Around 80% of the respondents claimed that they actively search for resources to develop them to cater to the needs of their children. Actively searching for resources and professional assistance would certainly assist them in addressing the psychological, emotional, and educational needs of their children. This was further reenforced by their emphasis on their plan to preemptively teach them the evils of intoxicants/drugs and to avoid harmful ideologies like feminism and LGBTQ which would help them be upright in their conduct and become positive influences in the community in the future.

4.4.3 The Realistic Situation

The situation on the ground is less than ideal in the Bahraini community based on the consolidated responses, as there are positive intentions without a plan of action. Hence, it has been noted that the community is continuously infused by foreign ideologies especially targeting young children and impressionable girls. Some respondents recognized that the feminist influences teach girls to be rebellious and traditional and religious values are portrayed as evil and negative ideas devised to subjugate women by the patriarchy. These ideas are usually infused with education which is necessary for every human being in the community.

There has been a significant rise in the increase of the broken homes and separation of parents with the children's welfare as a collateral damage. In a separation, the mothers are given the primary custody and complete authority in the matters of the child while the father is alienated from his child. If a father insists on not abandoning his child, and persists on visitation rights, he will be forced to go through an extensive legal

process, which could take months if not years, where the father may have to justify his claim to see his child. The judges use the false pretense of "Welfare of the child" to limit the visitation. Whilst the mother may just accuse him falsely of any accusation, which could lead the case to pass through social services biased against fathers. As the majority of the respondents have claimed that the role of social services is extremely negative and biased against fathers and even after establishing his innocence, there are no consequences on the mother for raising false claims against the father. The insincere behavior of the individuals in the social services was reiterated by multiple respondents in their interviews and questionnaire. Without the mother's cooperation and agreement, the father will be helpless in the matter.

In this situation, the children will be prime victims of the conflict. There is an unfair exaggeration in the "welfare of the child" which can be convenient for the alienators to prevent the non-custodial parent having access to his children. In this situation, the child will not build any solid moral foundations and would be vulnerable to external influences and look for safe zones outside the toxic family environment.

There were predominant opinions where the male respondent stated the staunch bias against men in family courts where they were considered guilty until found innocent. A female lawyer is very likely to make her male client to lose the case in favor of his ex-spouse in solidarity with the "women supporting women" cause (Ren, 2023). Even if the mother was cooperative and vigilant to the needs of her child and did not resort to underhanded techniques to hurt the father, the members of the

social services might themselves suggest ways to avenge from the other parent or discourage their conviction to prioritize the wellbeing of their children. Some form of mediation initiatives are present which have helped many families but if the mother persists in rebellion, all the established rules and procedures have been futile in de-escalating conflicts or in catering to the welfare of the child.

4.5 Pedagogy

Pedagogy is defined simply as the method, and practice, of teaching. It encompasses teaching approaches, teaching theory and feedback and assessment (Tes, 2023). We will divide the cases into two groups in which, the first group is children in the nuclear family setup and the second group is children who are in an environment where the parents have separated and as a result, they are subject to their conflicts and differences.

4.5.1 Nuclear Family Structure

The nuclear family is the best setup to prevent bad influences and evil ideologies. The nuclear family provides a strong framework for the parents to teach and guide their children and develop them in multiple domains. However, the challenges posed by the feminist and liberal thought process do not exclude these children. They are still fed the ideologies through all forms of media and external social influences (Coulombe, 2017). To counter this, the parents are obliged to develop and build a relationship of trust and companionship with their child, so that the child would revert to them in all types of situations. It has been noted that strong parent-child relationships are built on reciprocal trust which sets the framework for positive

discipline. From birth parents teach their child to trust them as their caregiver. This sense of trust is the foundation for a successful life (Heaviside, 2018). This established trust helps build strong moral foundations in the child. It is noted by Michele Borba that to model the positive traits for children the way parents treat others is more influential than their discussions and persistent admonitions with your children (Borba, 2009). Dr Nicole Roberts quotes Dr. Linda Nielsen, that the daughters who had strong relationships with their fathers growing up regardless of their economic or educational background get better grades, go on to make more money, and are more emotionally resilient as adults than peers who did not (Roberts, 2020).

4.5.2 Pedagogy in Separated Parents

The second group of children are those whose parents have separated parents. It is necessary to conduct a create a roadmap to address the situation of these children and give them a healthy growth considering the situation of their family. After separation of the parents, they delve into long conflicts and legal battles where the most common causality is the child (GulfInsider, 2022).

4.5.3 Disassociation from the Past

It is necessary to recognize the psychological and emotional harm to the children during the conflict. The recognition of problem is the most crucial step in devising the solution (McClelland, 2018). In the research conducted under the supervision of Dr. Hesham Majid, an expert of the discipline, named, "Neuropsychiatric Disorders in Egyptian Children after

Divorcing" and the study concluded for people in Egypt is 63% of the youth suicide is in amongst the children raised away from their fathers and 85 % are suffering from behavioral disorders and prone to psychological disorders. 80% of the sexual molesters and rapists are raised away from their fathers and 17% from the school dropouts are raised away from their fathers. 75% of the children admitted in the drug abuse centers are those who were deprived from paternal care. 70% of the youth who are in the correctional facilities and juvenile penitentiaries were fatherless in their childhood and 80% in jails are from them as well. Amongst the abused children, the numbers are 3 times more than those who had their upbringing with their biological fathers (Majed, 2021).

This is relevant to Bahrain as the Bahraini community and social structure is a system which is similar to Egypt inheriting the Arab and Islamic tradition. It is noted by Paul Allison that culture induces behavior by shaping and misdirecting tendencies toward kinship altruism and reciprocity and similar cultures could induce similar behaviors in the community (Allison, 1992). In addition to this, the child is prone to blaming themselves and may try to put up to the expectations of the parent and in most cases the alienating parent. The stress in this regard would be harmful as it is noted that the stress or adversity that is too intense, serious, long-lasting, or sudden can overwhelm a child's ability to cope can be harmful when children do not have a break from stress, or when they lack the support or the coping skills they need. Over time, too much stress can affect children's mental and physical health (Zachary Radcliff, 2023). Fathers hold an important role in the discipline of the child (Tynan, 2004). To respond to this matter, we need to study the possible

methods of prevention of the harms being inflicted on the child. This requires a detailed and thorough study to determine the ways to address the need of children to cope with the psychological damages to the child. It is necessary to disassociate from the toxic nature of their parental relationship and to not be defined by this in the conclusion of their lives. As being defined by the conflict, they will be emotionally attached to the period of strife. This would affect them negatively with lasting effects throughout their livelihood. Dissociation is a common psychological defense mechanism that a child develops to create a less painful and terrifying world in their mind and where they are more able to manage their painful emotions (Cikanavicius, 2019).

4.5.4 Study of Resolutions

The goal of this research is to produce the solutions for problems caused by the influence of feminism in the upbringing of the children and the community. These problems have been determined to be in the following domains.

- Influencing children and impressionable young girls through multiple forms of the media and social media.

- Children caught up in the turmoil of their parent's separation.

Most parents after their separation with their spouses are left with complex emotional distress, where they endure the feelings of failure, humiliation, anger, frustration, and uncertainty and when thinking about their ex-spouses they may bear feelings of hate or resentment towards their ex-spouses. Some part of it is the natural outcome of their conflicts which

resulted in their separation and some of it is developed through the process of the separation, especially the laws which are placed in the family court environment and might push them to be aggressive towards the co-parent of their child. This aggression would make the children the primary casualty of the divorce and would damage them emotionally and psychologically. While the conflicts are mainly intended for harming the ex-spouse which is exactly the opposite to the commandment of the Quran that, "No mother should be harmed through her child, and no father through his child." Quran (2:233) but the parents tend to be ignorant to the commands of Allah or they deliberately undermine it to fulfil their grudges and desires. Thus, we define steps for the avoidance of the emotional and psychological damages which may be done by taking basic steps which might seem to be small initially but would be highly impactful in the positive upbringing of the children.

4.5.5 Excluding Children from the Conflicts

Firstly, the most important factor is to not involve their children in their own conflicts. This has been established in the sharia and the secular sources, as Allah says, "And forget not to act gracefully with one another, for indeed Allah sees all that you do." (Quran 2:237) They should not push the children into hating their other parent as they are required to hold their parents in very high regards. Children at the receiving end of a parental alienation suffer with depression, anxiety, poor self-esteem and difficulty with forming healthy social relationships can continue through adulthood and these children often grow up to experience self-hatred and mistrust of their reality

because they blame themselves for having rejected their parents (Pitt, 2023). Such long-term damages are to be intimated to the alienating parent to appeal to their love for the child and consider the best interests of their children through counselling and strong advice. It is required to place deterrent punishments for such parents, as predominantly, the custodial parent is the mother, likely influenced by feminism. Imogen Tyler demonstrates the central role of narcissistic theories of identity in enabling feminist theorists to prise open the mechanisms of feminine identity and critique the sexual politics of identity practices (Tyler, 2005). The threat of the non-custodial parent driving the child near to them or simply be happier with the non-custodial parent may contribute to the alienation. In such cases, the mother may resort to, or stick to the predominant alienator false claims of abuse or harms on the children Many alienating mothers in Bahrain do recognize that they can get away from punishments or disciplinary actions using their children. If it is impossible to exclude the child from their parental conflict, it would be obligatory to resort to the secondary measures which would help the child despite the instability in their parental relations and infused conflicts.

5. CONCLUSION

Amongst the most prominent challenges in the modern era is the upbringing of children, as they are exposed to quick changing trends and ever updating social media influences alien to the parents. With the induction of the feministic thought process in the community, the family structure is being affected in the Bahraini community. The surveys and studies conducted in this regard concluded that the members of the community

require pedagogical knowledge to address the emotional and educational needs of their children. Children belonging to strong nuclear families are more secure even though they may be subject to external influences. Hence, they must make strong moral and religious foundations in children.

Children of separated parents are severely vulnerable. Parents need to set aside their differences and cooperate for their children's wellbeing. They are to de-escalate their conflict with the parent of their child. Unfortunately, the feminist circles and communities push women to be extremely rebellious along with the negative role played by the social services. Further studies are to be conducted in order to determine resolutions for the children of parents who fail to cooperate so as to not subject them to the social evils and equip them to cope with the toxic environment.

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