

Pedagogiczna psychologia

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THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN SHAPING THE ASOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENTS

Reasons for the emergence of asocial behavior of adolescents in the evaluation of scientific studies by authors such as Furmanova I.A, Bochkaryova R.R, Kleiberger Y. A. and others are ambiguous [1, p. 28], [35]. For children with chronic disorders, a difficult family situation is typical, characterized by insufficient relationship warmth and inconsistent, ineffective, or exceptionally harsh (or very weak) discipline. As a rule, these are single or conflict families [3, p.111]. Children with behavioral disorders generally come from families with at least four or five children. The reasons why children are particularly at risk in such cases are not yet sufficiently clear. This risk is apparently due to the complication of the upbringing of several children and to some extent the greater likelihood of differences in the large family [4].

The causes of family disadvantage are divided into: 1) Socio-economic, which can be attributed to crises in the economic sphere, disruption of family life, unemployment, famine, epidemics, intensive migration processes in connection with military conflicts or natural disasters; 2) Socio-political issues related to the general crisis of the family institution: the growing number of divorces and the number of families with only one parent (or guardian), the imperfection of family legislation, its support and the upbringing of children; 3) Medico-psychological due to genetic, physical and mental pathology; 4) Psychological and pedagogical related to inter-family relationships and parenting in the family [5]. Among the difficult positions are the main types that explain the different styles of parental behavior towards children. As the main types we can distinguish: 1) excessive emotional distance between parent and child and very high concentration of attention on the child. And between them, in the center, we place an emotionally balanced attitude towards the child; 2) domination and yielding towards children, in the middle - a position of internal

independence of mother and father, which allows to control the child freely [7, p. 11-13].

Among the apparently disadvantaged families, a large group consists of families with child - parent relationships. In them, where socialized influence on children is manifested not directly through patterns of immoral behavior of parents, as is the case in "alcoholic" families, but indirectly, due to chronic complicated, actually unhealthy relationships between spouses, characterized by a lack of mutual understanding and mutual esteem and the prevalence of conflict interaction [8, p.11-18]. Children who have had an altercation between their parents have an adverse experience in life. Negative images of childhood are very harmful, they cause thinking, feelings and actions as early as adulthood. Outwardly regulated relationships within families are often a kind of cover for emotional alienation, both at the level of matrimonial and child - parent relationships. Children often experience an acute shortage of parental love, affection, and attention because of spouse or personal employment [3, p.17-18].

Among the functionally incapacitated children who do not cope with the upbringing of children, most families are families characterized by unfavorable socio-psychological factors, the so-called conflict families, where chronically aggravated relationships between spouses, and pedagogically disabled families with low psychological and pedagogical status. parental culture, wrong parenting style. There are a variety of wrong styles of child-parent relations: rigidly authoritarian, pedantic-suspicious, exhorting, inconsistent, estranging-indifferent, condescending-condescending, and others [6, p.36].

Thus, in the totality of causes and factors that cause marital distress, the deficiencies in interpersonal relationships are decisive. In other words, pathogenic factors are more often the composition and structure of the family, the level of its material well-being, but the family's psychological climate. Today, it seems to many teens that they don't need anyone. Hence the feeling of selflessness, insecurity, hopelessness, and low self-esteem. Such children are particularly prone to influence by those who are not in harmony with the law [2, p. 22-29]. It is the family that can create an atmosphere of spiritual comfort for a teenager, help him to feel secure and confident. An important factor in forming a teenager's self is the views and behavior of parents. Due to their correct position, the teenager makes a certain impression. The grave consequences of deviations in family education include crime, social parasitism,

parasites, gambling, alcoholism, drug addiction, mental underdevelopment, mental illness and other social phenomena, which in most cases have become the environment present in the family.

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