

# THE PECULIARITIES OF SOCIAL-PEDAGOGICAL STUDIES AMONG DEVIANT TEENAGERS (BASED ON EXAMPLES OF DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILIES)

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**Abstract:** in this article we present the results of a research on the impact of unfavorable family environment on adolescents with deviant behaviour. We have implemented the method <<Diagnostic of teenagers' deviational behaviour>> for studying the teenagers' tendency of deviational behaviour. The social workers put the stress mainly on disclosure, prevention and individual work with the deviant teen students. Meanwhile the priority should be work with the parents. The research with the parent target group brings us to the conclusion that the teenagers' deviational behaviour is greatly connected with the types of parents' attitude towards the teens.

**Keywords:** adolescence, deviant behaviour, dysfunctional family, parental attitude, tendency of deviational behaviour.

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ РАБОТЫ С ПОДРОСТКАМИ, ИМЕЮЩИМИ ДЕВИАНТНОЕ ПОВЕДЕНИЕ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ НЕБЛАГОПОЛУЧНЫХ СЕМЕЙ)

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**Аннотация:** в статье представлено влияние неблагоприятного семейного окружения на подростков с девиантным поведением. Проанализированы особенности девиантного поведения мальчиков и девочек. Выявлены особенности социально-педагогической работы с подростками, имеющими девиантное поведение, разработаны педагогические условия для их профилактики. Социальные работники делают основной упор на раскрытие информации, профилактику и индивидуальную работу с девиантными учениками-подростками. Между тем приоритетом должна быть работа с родителями.

**Ключевые слова:** отрочество, девиантное поведение, неблагополучная семья, родительское отношение, склонность к девиантному поведению.

Both regularities and deviations are characteristic for all societies. Deviational behaviour exists in any social system.

One of the important aspects of regulations and steering wheels of the society is to reveal the causes of deviancy and study its forms and consequences.

Adolescence is one of the factors in development of deviational behaviour. Deventyarova E.N. states that at the age of adolescence the children fail to realize changes in themselves and cope with them. As a result this creates distrust of the surrounding, they feel themselves insignificance, have high level of conflicting behaviour, tendency to depression and distorted perceptions of themselves. Failures are accompanied by cruel and aggressive behaviour towards the surrounding world [3; 101]. The family is a small social unit with members of common blood relatives and living ties. The family is considered to be one of the educational institutions which ensures two necessary conditions; the lasting contact between the adult and the child and between the peers [1; 180].

The aim of this research was to reveal the families' influence on the teenagers with deviational behaviour. The research was carried out by the Idjevan regional branch of the organisation „Huysi Kamurdj” (Bridge of Hope), in the communities of the villages Gandzakar, Sarigyugh, N. Tsaghkavan. 30 teenager students, 60 parents (dads and mums) and 20 social educators were involved in the research.

We have implemented the method <<Diagnostic of teenagers' deviational behaviour>> for studying the teenagers' tendency of deviational behaviour. The study includes 12 - 15 year old adolescents (16 boys and 14 girls).

### The tendency of deviant behaviour in male students



Fig. 1. Diagram. The results of the male students

The results of the research revealed that 9 out of the 16 male student participants showed high level of deviant tendency (56, 25%). Conversational method also proved the above result in which the male students honestly agreed that they like to ignore and break the social rules which lead to deviational behaviour.

### The tendency of deviant behaviour in female students

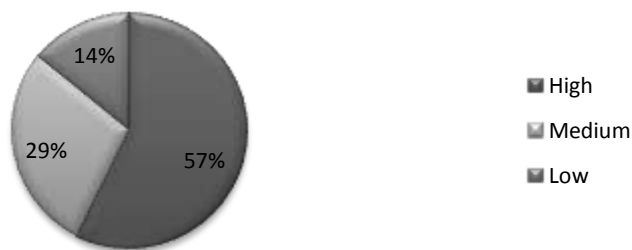


Fig. 2. Diagram. The results of the female students

8 out of the 14 participants (57,1%) showed low level of deviational behaviour tendency. 4 students (28,5%) showed medium level and only 2 female participants (14,2%) were close to tendency of high level deviational behaviour.

In order to study the treatment of the adolescents in the families we have administrated the analysis of the method «Diagnosis of the parental treatment towards the teenager». 60 parents in total 30dads and 30 mums have participated in this research.

### Forms of female parental attitude towards the teenager

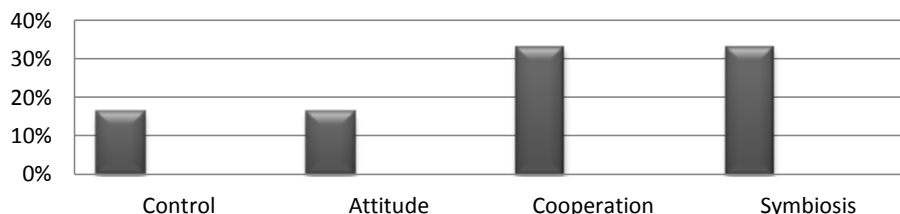
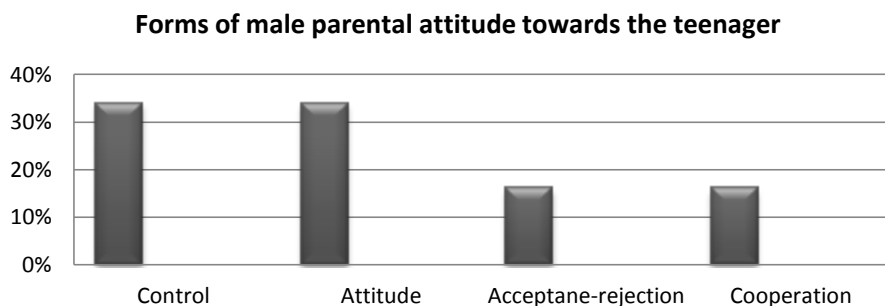


Fig. 3. Diagram. Forms of female parental attitude towards the teenager

The result of the study among the mums showed that 5 out of 30 (16%) have high level of control. 10 (34%) have the tendency to cooperate with the teen, 10 out of 30 (34%) have the tendency of symbiotic relationship. And 5 (16%) demonstrate high level of attitude to the teenager's failour. This form of the parent's attitude indicates that the mum accepts the teenager as he is, respects and accepts the teen's individuality, approves his interests, spends a lot of time with the teenager without regret for her time.



*Fig. 4. Diagram. Forms of male parental attitude towards the teenager*

The participants were 30 dads. 10 out of 30 (34%) tend to have tendency of controlling attitude. The other 10 (34%) have high level of attitude to the failours of the teenager, 5 out of 30 participant dads (16%) have high level of accept-reject attitude. And 5 (16%) have high level of cooperation with the teenager. The results show that male parents do use authoritarian type of attitude putting the teen into frames and demand obedience from him.

Such are the results of 20 social educators' responds to the questionary on core issues.

**Question - What do you understand by definition of dysfunctional families?**

50% of the social educators think that dysfunctional are the families where the parents cannot solve the existing problems themselves. They do not have appropriate educational methods and the social-psychological atmosphere in the family is unfavourable.

30% think that these are the families that do not pay enough attention to the teenagers.

20% think that these are the families with low social upground and the parents are not able to function properly.

**Question – What kind of work is carried out with deviant teenagers by you?**

The replies are the following:

50% - We try to shape the values of individuality and responsibilities.

30% - Trying to discover the deviant students' problems and to carry out preventative work.

20% - We work with the parents.

**Question– How do you regulate the deviant teenager students' behaviour?**

We cooperate with MHA team (Peda-psychological support team) by organizing individual and group trainings and cooperative work with the parents as well.

**Conclusion.**

1. The comparative analysis of the deviational behaviour tendency shows that the male students have higher level of deviancy than the female ones.

2. The social workers put the stress mainly on disclosure, prevention and individual work with the deviant teen students. Meanwhile the priority should be work with the parents.

3. The research with the parent target group brings us to the conclusion that the teenagers' deviational behaviour is greatly connected with the types of parents' attitude towards the teens. That is to say from control, the parents' attitude to the teenager's failures, cooperational and symbiotic relationships with the teenager, the moral and psychological atmosphere in the family and the wrong style of parental upbringing.

We have also developed pedagogical means which will help to prevent the deviant behaviour of the teenagers. They are: providing a favourable atmosphere in the classroom, an individual approach to each student, the formation of a moral system of values, both the students' and their family members' active participation in school and after activities.

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