Living in a single-parent family is emotional well-being, a variety of conduct related difficulties, whose parents divorce have moderately poorer outcomes (i.e., significance of these effects are not strong. "In general, children the last couple decades in the 20th century, although the significance of divorce on homicide rates revealed that the effects of divorce may compromise the child's social, economic stress and meager parenting practices (Furstenberg and Teitler, 1994).

For example, a study by Furstenberg and Teitler (1994) looks at the effects of marital disruption before and after the actual act of separation through divorce that may influence a child's delinquency. In addition, it is harder for a sole parent to find the time and resources required to discipline them. Furthermore, children in single-parent homes are more likely to be delinquent (Breivik, Olweus, Endersen, 2009; Mandara and Yin, 1995).

While the reality of the drugs-crime nexus is indisputable (Brownstein, 2002:1), the paths into crime and drug abuse are numerous and varied (White & Gorman, 2000:152). Despite the ambiguities surrounding the drugs-crime connection, the assumption of a straightforward causal relationship between the two seems to retain its foothold in the media and in the minds of much of the public (Ford and Beveridge, 2006:395; see also Hawdon, 2001).

While drugs may not cause crime, the use of drugs is certainly correlated with the increase. In all four indicator crimes of murder, robbery, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. Yet, it is unknown if changes in rates of drug use caused the decline of crime rates. Changes in crack usage could explain the decrease in violent crimes, but do not explain the decreases in burglaries or motor vehicle theft. In addition, it is possible that the emergence of a subculture of a softer drug like marijuana in the 1990s could have contributed to decreases in violent crime (Conklin, 2003).

Absence of parents: Living in a single-parent family is a major predictor of delinquency. Research has consistently shown that children in single-parent homes are more likely to be delinquent (Breivik, Olweus, Endersen, 2009; Mandara and Murray, 2006; Astone and McLanahan, 1991,1994; Downey and Powell, 1993; Wu, 1996). According to Simons, Simons and Wallace (2004) there is evidence to suggest that single-parent families, especially single-mothers, expect less of their children, spend less time monitoring them and use less effective techniques to discipline them. Furthermore, children in single-parent homes are more likely to participate in delinquency. In addition, it is harder for a sole parent to find the time to monitor, supervise, and discipline because they find it hard to prioritize their children’s needs above other life demands (Mack et al., 2006:53).

Overall, this means that children have greater opportunities and motivation to participate in delinquent acts than do those living in a two-parent family. Hence, the absence of one parent is a major predictor for juvenile delinquency (Mack et al., 2006). In alcoholic families; children are routinely exposed to parental drug use. Several studies have shown that children and parents tend to exhibit similar drinking practices, indicating that observational learning plays a role in later alcohol...
Fewer robberies, 738,000 fewer burglaries, and 748,000 fewer have been anticipated (Blumstein, 1998:132).

That "incapacitative effects could have been diminished because incarceration did not significantly affect crime rates; instead, he argues or are we incarcerating low-level offenders (Useem and Piehl, 2008). Therefore, modeling of parental alcohol use may play an important role in the development of alcoholism only for a subset of COA's.

Mental Illness of Parents: in families with parents who suffer from psychiatric disorders in addition to alcohol abuse or dependence. Research in other mental health areas has long established a link between parental psychopathology and child mental health. For example, parental ASPD has been linked to depression in children. Alcohol researchers, however, are just beginning to acknowledge such an association (Sher et al. 1991; Chassin et al. 1991; Zucker et al. 1995a).

Several studies that have classified alcoholic families based on the presence of co morbid parental psychopathology have indicated that this alcohol-nonspecific risk factor may account for elevated rates of nonalcoholic-related problems, such as delinquency and depression, among COA's (Johnson and Jacob 1995; Chassin et al. 1991). In addition, in many heavily troubled alcoholic families, in which alcoholism coexists with other parental mental health problems, both parents, rather than just one, suffer from psychiatric disturbances (Johnson and Jacob 1995). Consequently, children in this subset of alcoholic families are less likely to experience the protective effects of having one parent who capriores appropriate nurturance and discipline. This concept of aggregation of risk factors is further discussed later in this article.

Incarceration of Parents: The prison population grew tremendously after 1980 due to several factors, one being the increasing skepticism of rehabilitative methods (see Martinson, 1974). The overall opinion of the American public on harshness of criminal sentencing rose to 85% in 1978 and did not begin to drop until after 1994 (Conklin, 2003). In addition, there was an increase in the rate at which convicted offenders were sent to prison and the length of their sentence.

There is little doubt that incarceration rates had an effect on crime rates; yet, some researchers question the importance of this factor. For example, Useem and Piehl (2008) assess what type of offenders the prisons hold. Although there is no doubt that the "quintupling of the prison population has brought great benefits to society in terms of crime reduction, they question the impact of incarceration of low-level offenders (Useem and Piehl, 2008:52). Similarly, Blumstein (1998) argues that incarceration did not significantly affect crime rates; instead, he argues that "incapacitative effects could have been diminished because the marginal prisoners brought into prison during the expansion had lower values of offending frequency than might have been anticipated (Blumstein, 1998:132)."

However, the observations that more and more families needed to be incarcerated and earlier opportunities for learning about alcohol exist in alcoholic families. However, the pathway from earlier acquisition of information about alcohol to more problematic alcohol use by COA's has not been well characterized. Social learning theory suggests that modeling of a behavior such as heavy alcohol use is more likely if the observer (e.g., the child) respects the model (e.g., the parent) (Jacob and Leonard 1994).

This overall hypothesis of alcoholism in COA's is at least partially supported by findings that children of alcoholic fathers are more likely to develop alcoholism themselves if their mothers hold the fathers in high esteem (McCord 1988). The conditions that tend to promote parental modeling (e.g., positive parent-child relations), however, may exist only in certain types of alcoholic families, such as those in which the parent has late-onset and/or less severe alcoholism with little comorbid psychopathology (Jacob and Leonard 1994). Therefore, modeling of parental alcohol use may play an important role in the development of alcoholism only for a subset of COA's.

Illiteracy of parents: The negative effects of alcohol on cognitive functioning in heavy drinkers are well documented (Ron 1987). In addition, recent studies suggest that poor performance by alcoholics on neuropsychological tests may not only result from alcohol's neurotoxicity, but also may reflect pre morbid cognitive deficits (Sher et al. 1991). Consequently, COA's may be raised by parents with relatively poorer cognitive abilities than children reared by nonalcoholic parents. Furthermore, a strong correlation exists between the cognitive abilities of parents and their children. Accordingly, a lack of stimulation in the rearing environment may account in part for the pattern of cognitive impairments, lower academic achievement, and increased school failure found in COA's compared with non-COA's (Johnson and Rolf 1988). In keeping with this hypothesis, Noll and colleagues (1992) found that preschool-aged COA's exhibited poorer language and reasoning skills than did non-COA's and that poorer performance among the COA's was predicted by the lower quality of stimulation present in the home.

Poor academic achievement and school failure, in turn, not only place COA's at risk for lower educational attainment, but also may act synergistically with early behavior problems, frequent exposure to family violence may increase the risk for aggression among the children. Early childhood aggression, in turn, is known to be related to the development of later conduct problems and delinquency. Moreover, childhood aggression is more closely linked to the development of a severe, early onset form of alcoholism than is general behavioral deviancy (Jaffe et al. 1988). Consequently, COA's from families with comorbid ASPD have a substantially increased likelihood of experiencing a variety of early and severe externalizing behavior problems, including experimentation with and abuse of alcohol; disregard for authority figures, such as parents and teachers; and trouble with the law.

Results: As you see in table: Divorce, Addiction of father, Absence of parents, Incarceration of father, Physical punishment at home, Father aggression, Illiteracy of parents, Unemployment of mother, Chronic Physical illness of father in delinquent girls are very frequent, but in delinquent boys: Absence of father, Absent father is very frequent. In delinquent boys at home, Domestic violence, Engagement with law(parents) are very frequent. In other word, psychopathological factors has important impact on girls delinquency and for this reason,
clinicians, teachers, police officers and other professionals must concentrate on corrective actions on families that have psychopathological signs. The results of this study demonstrate that juvenile girls are much vunerabale than boys, and we should pay most attention to them in schools, home and other situations that they live.

Research limitations
1. The result is limited to Tehran correction centre clients.
2. This study is descriptive.

Recommendations
It is recommended to do similar research works on the adolescents of other cities of Iran or, if possible, to do comparative cross-cultural studies among the adolescents of different countries.

As for future research works, it is recommended to adopt other methods.

References

FAMILIAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF TEHRAN CORRECTION & EDUCATION CENTRE CLIENTS
©2012

N.A. Ansarinezhad, a psychologist, a doctoral student of sociology and social psychology of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan
Tehran Center of psycho-correction and rehabilitation, Teheran (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Keywords: Familial psychopathology, Juvenile Delinquency, Correction and Education Center

Annotation: The purpose of this study is descriptive study of familial psychopathology of Tehran correction & education centre clients. The samples are 250 boys and 40 delinquent girls. The instrument of research is questionnaire that complete by interview. The results of research are: 90% girls and 69% boys has reported divorce in family.

УДК 37.018.26
МОДЕЛЬ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЙ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И СЕМЬИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ РОДИТЕЛЕЙ
©2012

Е.В. Антипова, старший преподаватель кафедры педагогики
Могилевский государственный университет им. А.А. Кулешова, Могилев (Беларусь)

Ключевые слова: педагогическая культура родителей, компоненты педагогической культуры родителей, взаимодействие, модель взаимодействия учреждений образования и семьи, педагогические условия

Фундаментальным социальным институтом, обеспечивающим устойчивость человеческого общества, его воспроизводство и развитие, на протяжении многих столетий остается семья. Социальные перемены в обществе, а именно: изменение требований к социальной и профессиональной мобильности личности взрослого человека; быстрое старение багажа знаний, сократившие сроки их пригодности для всего спектра деятельностных способностей; минимизация духовной составляющей в образовании, и как следствие снижение уровня нравственного здоровья общества; равнодушие к созданию взрослыми благоприятных условий для роста и развития детей — всё это привело к утрате некоторых качественных характеристик профессиональной и личностной направленности родительской деятельности. В современных условиях возникла необходимость осмыслить проблему формирования педагогической культуры родителей в сложившихся социально-экономических условиях. В статье определены компоненты и педагогические условия реализации модели взаимодействия учреждений образования и семьи в формировании педагогической культуры родителей.

Фундаментальным социальным институтом, обеспечивающим устойчивость человеческого общества, его воспроизводство и развитие, на протяжении многих столетий остается семья. Социальные перемены в обществе, а именно: изменение требований к социальной и профессиональной мобильности личности взрослого человека; быстрое старение багажа знаний, сократившие сроки их пригодности для всего спектра деятельностных способностей; минимизация духовной составляющей в образовании, и как следствие снижение уровня нравственного здоровья общества; равнодушие к созданию взрослыми благоприятных условий для роста и развития детей — всё это привело к утрате некоторых качественных характеристик профессиональной и личностной направленности родительской деятельности. В современных условиях возникла необходимость осмыслить проблему формирования педагогической культуры родителей в сложившихся социально-экономических условиях. В статье определены компоненты и педагогические условия реализации модели взаимодействия учреждений образования и семьи в формировании педагогической культуры родителей.