

## THE PROBLEMS OF TEENAGERS

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In a modern society, there has become a negative trend when teenagers are remembered only if they are being connected with crime and drug offences. As a rule, the mass media and teachers prefer to talk about problems in relationships with teenagers often ignoring such an important detail as the personality of a teenager and the assistance s/he needs in this period. To address this trend, one should know what problems are faced by teenagers, and look for the ways to solve them [2].

In every child's life there comes a time when s/he firstly asks the questions: "Who am I? What do I want from life? What do I want to become?" Questions grow exponentially, and in life there comes the time of finding the answers to them. In a short period of time at the age from 11 till 16, a child makes a huge leap in the development and becomes a teenager. At this time not only the mind of a teenager radically changes, but also her or his hormonal and physical condition. Teenagers become vulnerable and without an adequate support cannot cope with the formation of her/his personality on their own. The period starts internal conflicts within themselves, the satellites of which there are frequent changes of mood, search for new friends and hobbies, as well as the emergence of aggression. In this very period, adolescents begin to quarrel with their parents. The reasons for this can be the internal contradictions of the child, such as;

- The teenager thinks her/him to be an adult, although s/he factually still remains a child. Here in the formula there lies the main contradiction; "I am an adult, so I don't trust another adult";
- She/he defends the right to the role of a unique and inimitable personality, and immediately seeks "to be as all";
- The teenager strives for belonging to a particular social group and be its full member.

However, the teenager' group is the most closed and newcomers almost never get caught there. From here begins the appearance of loneliness and difficulties in communicating with peers and social environment. From these contradictions all the major problems of adolescents, like: family, sexual and behavioral ones, grow. To understand how to help children cope with them it is desirable the most common problems should be considered [1].

Most of the parents what cannot be deniable often even do not know what teens' 'problems are because their children prefer to remain silent about their difficulties and do not trust their thoughts even to close people. From here begins the problem of teenagers within their families. The difficulty in communication with the child is often compounded by the fact that parents do not realize that the baby has grown up and communicating with him should not take place at that level when he was still a kid. Most problems arise precisely because of the age gap. Parents forget that they once were the same adolescents and the problems of their growing children do not seem serious to them. Children in response to it behave defiantly, cease to respect parents, believing that they had fallen behind from life and their tastes are old-fashioned. As a result, there is lost respect and mutual misunderstanding [4]. The other "headache" of parents' is the teenager's way to behave. Yesterday's children often choose the behavior that they want under some special circumstances. They can either "sit" on their parents' neck or bayonet every word pronounced by adults. Their behavior often seems like a protest and challenge against the society they live in. Such "freaks" are usually serving for achieving one of the four objectives. The first one is an attempt to avoid failure, i.e. the thought "I can't." There can be two reasons for it:

- The expectance of a child an assessment to her/his actions (tries to avoid those cases in which s/he will look like a loser or receive low marks for them);
- Suggestions of parents "we love only those children who learn well (then the child performs only those tasks with which he is sure to do).

The second reason is an attempt to take vengeance. This is the most difficult type of behavior. The revenge of the teenager does not necessarily take the form of a strong resentment, but a desire for the revenge is almost always the response to the pain caused whenever in the past. In this case, a child can answer either in a minute's time after a mental injury has been caused, or many years thereafter. The revenge is manifested in the form of mental and physical attacks aimed at their parents or other offenders with ignoring any attempts of reconciliation.

The third reason is the demonstration of their power. It is manifested either in verbal child's indignation that goes either in a conflict or in a kind of peaceful disobedience. The child promises to do what is asked for, and at the same time s/he never stops doing her/his business. This behavior can bring parents to tantrum while a child adds some more fuel to the fire with phrases, like: "There is nothing you can do", or even runs away from home. The main reason here is the desire to equate their teenagers' rights with the ones of adults.

The fourth and the last reason is to draw an attention to her/himself. It often manifests itself in an attempt to distract the parents from their occupation, and in provocations on swearing and punishing. The reason lies in the fact that a teen is well aware of the fact that the "bad children" are always paid more attention, and by trying to attract an attention she/he indulges in "all serious".

Thus, youth is a driving force, a continuation of the history of the world. It is into the hands of youth that the management of not only separate lives is transferred, but the lives of all people and that's why it should be treated with a particular care and tact.

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