

## **P-332 - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHILD-READING (TRAINING) METHODS IN DISCRETE AND INDISCRETE FAMILIES AND PREVENTION FROM RISKY BEHAVIORS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE IN ADOLESCENTS**

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**Introduction:** Adolescence is a period for large (extensive) changes including rapid (fast) emotional, physical, and social changes. In children whom parents have divorced, affectionate concerns (upsets), fear, inclination towards risky behaviors and in confidence are seen (observed). It seems that psychological balance of children and adolescents more than other members of family, is damage by parents divorce.

**Method:** This study is of causative - comparative kind. The given sample was selected from 100 students from discrete families and 100 students from indiscrete families by simple randomized sampling method.

Data collection was performed using of a questionnaire consisted of three parts (sections) including personal- social characteristics, questionnaire for shifters' parents methods for children- rearing and the scale of adolescents risk ability. For data analysis, descriptive statistics and statistical test for unidirectional variance analysis were used.

**Result:** More precise study about means differences represents this that the difference between despotic and careless (inattentive) child-rearing methods in comparison to easy-taking and authorized families is meaningfully higher.

**Discussion:** Research shows the method of authority-based child-rearing of indiscrete (unified) family kind, is one of the effective mechanisms to prevent and protect the adolescents against risky behaviors and ignorance-based child- rearing method from discrete family kind in which enough control and warmth are not presented, are followed by higher levels of risk ability.