

(II) Peer Relationship

When students stay together for quite a long time everyday, conflict, disagreement and misunderstanding may happen. Usually, those of the same interest, those holding a better academic result and the active ones will have their only groups of friends. Of course, there are also smaller combinations of two or three. Each group member may share a common principle, exchange views or ideals and learning experience. At the same time, arguments often resulted in group dissolving. However, peer relationship for primary students is never stable. Grouping and regrouping are common as they never have persistent interests. Therefore, any trivial event may cause opposition. Nevertheless, after some time, or with a mediator, things will be normal again. After all, peer relationship is not a very serious problem and it is only an occasional incident in an emotional situation. Teachers and parents may as well leave it to the children to handle it themselves, while listening to their grumbling, allow them to pour out their unhappy feelings. But bully groups of the higher primary students will make a difference. They may boycott or abuse their fellow students, interrupting their daily life. At this, adults have to interfere. It is because to ruin a relationship is easy, to establish one needs a long time.

(III) Emotion Problem

This may rise from (I), (II), individual health situation or Family problem. Everybody holds emotional feelings and it is most clearly manifested in primary students. This is their lovable nature. But, at the same time, it gives much nuisance to the adults. The world would not be so terrific without emotion problem. To solve this problem, we have to understand its cause and then allow them to let their emotions out in an appropriate manner. If it comes to be a long-term problem, a psychologist has to be consulted or this gloomy childhood would make a disaster in the future.

(IV) Family Problem

Generally there is only one or the most two children in a present-day family. Therefore, care and concern would be fully provided. Due to economic reasons, Parents are often busy with their employment and cannot afford to stay by the side of their children. This gives the young heart an early chance to face the complicated family relationship and problem. Single parent family relationship and false single parent family situations are becoming quite common. Even for the well-off ones, parents' company is still very rare. It is because the busy work and heavy learning process do weaken the human relationship. Ms Wu Weng Si, the director of Family Life Education of Hong Kong Family Welfare Association (Cheung Kuen O District), had set questionnaire to investigate relationship between parents and their children. The information collected showed that parents had to work for a longer time than before and they even had to work in Mainland China. In the scarcity of care and concern, youngsters are easily tempted to violate the laws. Ms Wu suggested the parents to strengthen the family ties, to help the children to be conscious of the love of their parents while offering only the reasonable amount of pocket money, (5th Nov. 2001 Sing Tao Daily). Thus it is obvious that close family relationship does affect the behaviour and maturity of the children at home as well as in and out of school. There was a passage in the newspaper saying: The present day parents know how to invest and make money but seldom do they put time on their children. In fact, the greatest investment of the parents is the time they spend on their children and love is the return from them. This reward is the greatest, most profitable and most precious. All parents should be conscious that childhood is not at a long period of time. Once it is gone, it is gone forever and it will be too late to regret. It is important to treasure the present. Before making any decision, please consider the feelings of the children and the effect it may bring. It is your choice which affects greatly the life of your children.

(V) Behaviour Problem

Learning Problem, Peer Problem, Emotion Problem and Family Problem bring out Behaviour Problems. It means the child is now at quite a serious stage. If it is not tackled, a lot of other difficulties will follow. Children do have a very direct means to show their feelings. Once they are dissatisfied, they will make it known through behaviour. To attract their parents' attention when they are neglected to be listened to, the children would take actions to manifest their wish, just as the poster in the bus:



以愛傳愛，感之以情，相信自己和孩子是世界上最快樂最幸福的。
Amor por amor, transmitir sentimentos e acreditar que eles próprios e os filhos são os mais felizes e afortunados do mundo.
Being in mutual love and affection, no doubt you and your child are the happiest and most blessed beings in the world.

How long have you been NOT chatting with your children? There is a special publicity from a Hong Kong Television Programme which keeps encouraging parents to spend 10 minutes everyday to make communications with their children. All those help to reflect the need of parents' communicating with their children. Besides, this is also educating children through concern and care. Had the children been listened to before hand, many problems could have been avoided and solved. If behaviour problems are not handled in time, the result may range from being reprimanded to serious moral deviation. To nurture an upright character it has to start when one is young and the best models are the parents and teachers. Self example is as important as verbal instructions. All it needs is patience and then the twig will bloom to a forest and will flourish from generation to generation.

Conclusion

Since my experience is not rich enough and the theories quite insufficient, trial with practical action is most important. There is no specific method to handle students with different characters and background. Don't be afraid to make mistakes but to settle the problem is most essential. Let the child know that he/she is in existence and he/she is important. Let him/her feel that you care for him/her, you need him/her, and you will love him/her like before. It is not hard to convert a child. Human beings are sentimental. Be kind or firm at the appropriate moment. Believe your child is lovable, unique, the best and is able to improve. Trust your ability. You are most needed by your child and you are his/her most intimate and precious companion. Being in mutual love and affection, no doubt you and your child are the happiest and most blessed beings in the world. Let the trivial affairs be instigation and challenge to attract you two tighter and closer together while being more intimate than ever. ☺

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(一) 不良朋黨的行為特徵

你的子女是否開始與不良朋黨為伍或已經成為其中一份子呢？他們是否有以下的行為特徵呢？

- 衣著打扮新潮怪異。
- 髮型標奇立異，如染髮。
- 喜說粗言穢語，甚至黑社會術語。
- 染上不良嗜好，如吸煙、飲酒、賭博等。
- 不願留在家中，經常流連在電子遊戲機中心、網吧等地方。
- 經常夜歸，喜三五成群在街上、公園、卡拉OK、酒吧等地方閒談遊玩至通宵達旦。
- 常與校外不良青年結伴。
- 學習態度散漫，成績低落，有逃學或退學的傾向。
- 向父母索取過量金錢，或有不明經濟來源。

(二) 一般家長的反應

一般家庭得悉子女與幫會有關係後，通常會有以下的反應：

1. 驚怕型
 - 為此事震驚、恐懼，更進而感到憤怒。
 - 覺得子女不良進而令他們丟臉。
 - 又害怕子女被黑社會利用而使他們惹禍上身。
 - 對子女責罵，對外人則設法遮護。
 - 害怕子女被開除學籍，設法向校方隱瞞。
2. 嚴厲型
 - 對子女採取體罰的方式，又打又罵。
 - 對子女財政封鎖，減免他們參與戶外活動。
 - 把子女禁錮在家，足不出戶，禁止與其他人交往。
 - 強制性送子女離開澳門生活，遠離原來的社交圈子。
3. 放棄型
 - 他們對子女盡了最大努力，但仍然無效。
 - 由於子女沒有改進，他們也就再不關心。
 - 對子女採取放棄以及讓子女自生自滅的態度。

(三) 幫助子女脫離不良朋黨

當你懷疑或肯定你的子女與不良朋黨結伴，即時的嚴厲批評和責怪，只會引起子女對家人反感和不滿，而更加依附不良朋黨。其實，你應立即採用以下方法來協助他們：

- 必須鎮定，不要恐懼或受到不良朋黨和黑社會勢力的威嚇；應盡快聯絡社工或校方，商議適當的處理方法。
- 與子女討論加入不良朋黨的負面影響，並使子女感受到父母那份關懷之情。
- 有耐心地了解子女加入不良朋黨的原因，並引導子女明白這並不是解決問題的方法。
- 堅決拒絕子女的無理要求，如向父母索取過量金錢。
- 盡量與子女取得協議或建立契約，如對子女的出街次數、歸家時間達成共識。
- 在子女最停滯無助時，父母的關心和幫助是最能令他們接受和改變。
- 採取體諒的態度，與子女一起商量可行的辦法，勸導子女脫離不良朋黨。如改電話號碼、家人陪同出入或轉校等。
- 在任何情況下，絕不能放棄幫助子女。
- 與子女建立互相信任的關係，不要隨便宣揚他們的秘密，或當眾指責。

(四) 避免子女加入不良朋黨

如果你的子女還沒有交上不良朋黨或已重新做人，你更應該參照以下的做法，預防子女墜入不良朋黨的圈套：

- 要與子女建立良好的溝通關係，多與他們傾談，從而了解他們在外面的活動，交友和事物的看法。
- 主動去認識和留意子女的朋友，了解子女的社交圈子。
- 多與子女討論，使他們知道不良朋黨和黑社會的負面禍害，而不致對其產生盲目的傾慕。
- 令子女知道參加正常課外活動的好處，鼓勵他們參與，如紀律團體，青少年中心等，培育他們正確人生觀。
- 接納子女犯錯，並給與他們改過的機會，盡量嘗試欣賞他們的優點。
- 應尊重個人的身家，如不說粗言穢語和戒除不良嗜好。
- 避免把自己的意見及看法強加於子女身上，培養他們有獨立思考和判斷是非能力。
- 學習家庭教育的知識，嘗試了解年轻人的心態和需要，如參加一些家庭生活教育活動等。 ☺

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不良朋黨勿近

(家長篇)



不良朋黨三五成群在街上、公園、卡拉OK、酒吧等地方閒談，遊玩至通宵達旦。
Os bandos malfeteiros andam em grupos nas ruas, nos parques, na casa de karaoke; nos bares; conversam e brincam até de madrugada.
Gangsters love to stay in groups of two or three in the streets, parks, karaoke centres, bars, etc. Chatting, fooling around until day-break.

Bandos de malfeteiros: não se aproximem

(Capítulo para os pais)

1 Características dos bandos de malfeteiros

Os seus filhos andam ou já são membros de bandos de malfeteiros? Têm características idênticas às que abaixo se enumeram?

1. As roupas são modernas e extravagantes;
2. Usam penteados estranhos e cabelo pintado;
3. Gostam de usar calão e termos próprios de sociedades secretas;
4. Têm maus hábitos como por exemplo: fumar, beber, jogar, etc;
5. Não gostam de ficar em casa; frequentam casas de máquinas electrónicas e cyber cafés;
6. Regressam a casa sempre muito tarde; andam em grupos nas ruas, nos parques, nas casas de karaoke, nos bares, conversam e brincam até de madrugada;
7. Gostam de se juntar com jovens de má índole, fora da escola;
8. Têm uma atitude preguiçosa perante o estudo; têm classificações baixas; têm tendência para desistir ou abandonar a escola;
9. Pedem aos pais dinheiro em exagero ou têm um recurso económico de fonte desconhecida.

II Reações normais dos pais

Os pais, quando têm conhecimento de que os seus filhos se relacionam com bandos de malfeteiros, têm, normalmente, reacções de três tipos:

1. Medo
 - a. Ao tomarem conhecimento deste facto, têm um choque, mostram medo e até raiva;
 - b. Acham que os filhos não prestam e eles "perdem a face";
 - c. Receiam também que os filhos sejam aliciados pelas sociedades secretas e que eles próprios caiam em desgraça;
 - d. Repremem aos filhos mas escondem a verdade para o exterior;
 - e. Têm medo que os filhos sejam expulsos, pelo que não dão conhecimento do facto à escola.
2. Severidade
 - a. Castigam os filhos, ralham e batem;
 - b. Deixam de dar dinheiro; restringem a participação em actividades exteriores;
 - c. Fecham os filhos em casa; não deixam os filhos contactar com outras pessoas;
 - d. Obrigam os filhos a deixar Macau para se afastarem do seu círculo de convívio.
3. Abandono
 - a. Apesar do esforço feito em prol dos filhos não há resultado positivo;
 - b. Como os filhos não alteram o comportamento, passam a não lhes ligar atenção;
 - c. Ignoram os filhos não se importando se estão vivos ou mortos.

III Como ajudar os seus filhos a libertarem-se dos bandos de malfeteiros

Caso verifique ou suspeite que os seus filhos fazem parte de bandos de malfeteiros, criticar ou ralhar não adianta nada; pelo contrário, eles ficarão mais insatisfeitos com a família, levando assim a que dependam mais dos bandos de malfeteiros. Na realidade, para os ajudar deve tomar as seguintes medidas:

- Ter calma, não recear as ameaças de elementos dos bandos ou de sociedades secretas; deve contactar, imediatamente, um assistente social ou a escola para discutir uma solução adequada;
- Conversar com os filhos sobre a influência negativa da adesão aos bandos de malfeteiros, sentindo os filhos, deste modo, o carinho dos pais;
- Tentar entender, com paciência, as razões porque os filhos aderiram aos bandos e orientá-los de forma a mostrar-lhes que a adesão não é solução para os problemas;
- Recusar com firmeza os pedidos exagerados, como por exemplo pedir dinheiro em exagero;
- Procurar, sempre que possível, estabelecer acordos com os filhos como por exemplo: número de vezes para sair à rua; hora de voltar para casa;
- Quando os filhos se sentem sem recursos, o apoio e o carinho dos pais são vias que eles facilmente aceitam e eles levam a mudar de atitudes;
- Adotar uma atitude de entendimento, negociar com os filhos uma solução viável e aconselhá-los a afastarem-se dos bandos. Uma das medidas poderá ser a alteração do número de telefone de casa. Sair à rua sempre acompanhado por um membro da família ou mudar de escola são outras estratégias possíveis;
- Em caso algum deverá abandonar os filhos; Continuação Page