

Towards the abyss: the influence of parents' alcoholism on the development in adolescence

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Abstract – The article presents a theoretical overview of the problem of deviations in adolescents who are determined by alcohol dependent parents. The behavior of alcohol dependent parents or one of them creates an atmosphere in the family, which inevitably creates resistant and mental sets in adolescents on the consumption of alcohol and updates the assimilation of norms and stereotypes of deviant behavior. The results of systematic use of alcohol that are manifested in the family, less visible to the public, but the nature and depth of its actions are the most dangerous and harmful. So, the most difficult consequences of alcohol dependence of parents for adolescents are the following: 1) the desire to consume alcohol; 2) increase in aggression and conflict, irresponsibility, which eventually can lead to antisocial behavior; 3) the emergence of vagrancy as a form of deviant behavior.

Key words: deviant behavior, norm, antisocial (delinquent) behavior, asocial (immoral) behavior, aggression, vagrancy, adolescence, family, alcoholism.

I. Introduction

In modern Ukraine consumption of alcohol by population has remained at a critical point for a long time. Production and consumption of alcohol in our country grows constantly. Thus, according to statistics, in 2012 Ukraine won 3rd place in the world for the consumption of vodka per one person and therefore still the words of Doctor V. Portuhalova, said in 1890, remain true, that the existing habit of consumption of alcohol is concerned and passed from generation to generation. However, parents who abuse alcohol may transfer to their child not only addiction, but also promote the development of other forms of deviant behavior.

Alcoholism is not the only sign of deviant behavior. It should be noted that deviant behavior - is generally a deviation from the established norm. In modern science typically three groups of deviant behavior are considered: 1) antisocial (delinquent), which contradicts the legal norms, threatening social order and people around them. This could be, for example, hooliganism, theft, robbery, physical violence, drug trafficking; 2) asocial (immoral), which is accompanied by breach of moral norms that threatens the welfare of interpersonal relationships. It can be manifested in aggression, sexual deviation, gambling for money, vagrancy, escapes from home, school absences, lie; 3) autodestruktyvna which deviates from medical or psychological norms and threatens the integrity and development of the individuality. In particular, self-destructive behavior can

occur in such forms as suicide, chemical dependence, fanaticism, viktyrnist - psychological tendency to become a victim [4].

II. Relevant researches

Scientists have long been interested in how children's alcoholism may be associated with parents' alcoholism. One of the earliest attempts to study the extent of alcohol abuse among children belongs to the editor of the first Russian anti-alcohol journal "Bulletin of sobriety" (1894-1898) N. I. Grigoriev. He sent to the heads of the rural colleges inquiry about the extent of alcohol consumption among rural children. Answers were received from different parts of Russia, which showed almost complete consumption of alcohol drinks among rural children who, in the majority, were joined, and sometimes were forced to use alcohol by parents. It should be noted that this study applies only to children in rural areas and therefore the results can not be transferred to the general population.

Besides, parents-alcoholics can pass the destructive addiction to their children by including them in the tradition of drinking, however, an adult himself, under the influence of alcohol, controls less his aggression.

Specifically, 1) alcohol removes inhibitory effect of the cortex on criminal and deviant behavior; 2) under the influence of alcohol occur changes in transmitter system that promote aggressive behavior; 3) chronic alcoholism leads to dysfunction of the cortex that contributes to the pathology of behavior; 4) also alcohol triggers sleep disorders [6, p. 91-92]. Thus, parents become to their children a model for imitation of aggressive behaviors. In particular, from the monograph of C. Starovycha it can be known that the aggressive and criminal behavior of parents-alcoholics in 50-80% of cases transfer to their children.

A.M Korovin, studying the nature of alcoholism of children: what they drink, the frequency of intoxication, the attitude of children to alcohol, showed that the first "alcoholic" teachers are parents. So, boys are taught by parents in 68.3% and girls in 72.2% of cases. A. I. Ishakova (1929), presents data about the frequency of consumption of alcohol drinks by parents and children in a variety of situations: daily consumption 4.5% of parents - 0.7% of children, on Sundays 7.3% - 2.0%, on holidays 54 2% - 25.0%, away 1.1% - 0.5%, often 7.5% - 4.8% [1]. This statistics clearly shows how growth of alcoholism of parents is accompanied by growth of alcoholism of children.

As for other forms of deviant behavior of children, the data of the survey of I.A. Horkova. [2] showed that 92 of the 100 examined adolescents with delinquent behavior (spec. Vocational school in Kolpino) grew in a very unhappy situation, while 88% of pupils' families mentioned alcohol abuse by at least one parent.

Besides alcoholism, 40% of children grew up in single-parent families, 11% of both parents deprived of parental rights, 19% of relatives, at the time of the survey, were in prison. The complete lack of control of behavior on the parents' part and indifference to the fate of teenager was noted in 76% of cases. So we can see that delikventna behavior in adolescence can often develop in dysfunctional families on a background of parents' abuse of alcohol.

The purpose of the study (N.A. Druzhynyn, A. G. Mutaliev, G. P. Kireev, S. V. Shaharova, A. I. Nazarov, I.V. Borowski, 2009) was to conduct integrated assessment of psychological status of adolescents, whose parents suffer from alcohol dependence. There were 222 adolescents aged 10 to 17 years under investigation. The experimental group consisted of 112 adolescents from socially disadvantaged.

In addition, in such families a father or both parents suffered from alcohol dependence and registered by the district psychiatrist. As a comparison group served a representative sample consisting of 110 adolescents whose parents raise their children in a relatively safe environment and do not abuse of alcohol. According to the received data, the researchers concluded that children whose parents suffered from alcohol dependence were different from the control group children in self-confidence, aggressiveness, conflicts and wayward character. They are characterized by rash boldness and propensity to adventures. These children are more often skeptical and cold for others. The relatively low value of factor G by a test of Cattell indicated that children whose parents suffer from alcohol dependence may be unscrupulous, irresponsible, with flexible attitudes to behavior, which can lead them to antisocial behavior. They also differed from the control group children in low self-control, indiscipline, which can also indicate about predisposition to antisocial behavior [3]. While this study is quite comprehensive, but it should be noted that alcoholism and socially disadvantaged families may make a powerful factor in the development of variations in the behavior of the child. Instead, it is still not fully known what impact these factors can have separately.

According to a survey conducted in late 2008 by the Moscow Humanitarian University, it was found that parents' alcoholism become the main cause of vagrancy in adolescence. The study was conducted with children in the streets and shelters in Moscow, with regard to document review. It turned out that 84% of surveyed children had single-parent families, parents of children suffering from alcoholism, drug addiction or involved in criminal activity.

Conclusion

It can be seen that the problem family together with parents' alcoholism create favourable ground for the development of severe forms of deviant behavior in children (alcoholism, vagrancy, predisposition to antisocial behavior). Especially alarming problems in the families of the former Soviet Union, according to

P. V. Pinaev and D. Nekrasov [5], that cause manifestations of deviant behavior among adolescents are: 1) physical violence; 2) permissiveness; 3) excess of parental control; 4) sexual violence; 5) problems of intra-family relations; 6) personal properties of parents; 7) low financial status; 8) incomplete family; 9) big families; 10) adoption and guardianship and so on. Interestingly, in addition to parents' behavior, it is important to take into account the behavior of senior children, including sociologist Abby Fahan'ya who found that in families where the older children abused alcohol, 40% of teens started drinking. In families with older children, without alcohol consumption only 10% of teenagers have become addicted to alcohol.

According to the results of the theoretical review, we can conclude that parents' alcoholism together with social disorder affects the development of serious forms of deviant behavior of adolescents.

Specifically, we are talking about the development of such forms of deviant behavior as:

- 1) the desire to consume alcohol;
- 2) increase level of aggression and conflict, irresponsibility, which eventually can lead to antisocial behavior;
- 3) the emergence of vagrancy, as a form of deviant behavior.

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