



A case study of Relationship among behavioural problem in children of alcoholic parents

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Introduction:

The problem of alcohol has been a feature of all societies. There is a tremendous increase in the pace and stress of life which may be the reason to increase the need for the alcohol. People use alcohol, often in spite of an awareness of the dangers involved in the long run. A person who is compulsive user of alcohol involves two major factors, dependence on alcohol may be physical, psychological or both.

An estimated 6.6 million children under the age of 18 yrs live in households with at least one alcohol dependent parent (Russell et al, 1984). Other research (Bennett et al, 1988) suggests that these children's are at risk for a range of cognitive, emotional and behavioral problems. In addition genetic studies indicate that alcoholism tends to run in families and that a genetic vulnerability for alcoholism exists (Kaij,1960; Cloninger et al,1981; Goodwin et al,1973).yet, some investigators also report that many children from alcohol dependent homes develop neither psychopathology nor alcoholism(Miller & Jang,1977).

Children of alcohol dependents (COAD'S) have reported to have an elevated risk for externalizing, attention problem, aggression and delinquency (Martin & Sher, 1994) and conduct or antisocial personality disorder (Buskstein, 1989; Hesselbrock & Hesselbrock, 1992). Longitudinal research suggests that these behaviors' problems are robust predictions of future alcohol and other substance use disorders (Clark et al, 1999).

Behavioural problem in children of alcoholic parents

Alexandra et al, 2003 have examined trajectories of disruptive behavior problems from preschool to early adolescents in 302 boys from a community recruited sample of high risk families. Growth modeling showed that paternal alcoholism was associated with elevated levels of son's disruptive behavior problem. Family conflict predicted more disruptive behavior at school entry and a slower rate of decline in such problems. Parent anti social personality disorder exacerbated the effect of high preschool level of son's under control on level of disruptive behavior at school entry.

Alpert et al (2003) examined the emotional and behavioral characteristics of the offspring of depressed parents with and without anger attacks. Result showed that offspring of parents with anger attacks were found to have significantly lower social and school competency scale score and higher scores for delinquency and aggressive behavior.

Christensen and Bilenberg (2001) studied behavioural and emotional problems in children of alcohol dependents mothers and fathers. Using the child behavior checklist on a sample of 103 children to a Danish population based sample. The children of alcohol dependent had a significantly greater incidence of symptoms of the 118 CBCL items compared to the reference population; daughters of alcohol dependents were more impaired than sons of alcohol dependents on most CBCL measures. In families with maternal alcoholism daughters had higher internalizing and depression scores than sons, and in families with paternal alcoholism, sons had higher internalizing and depression scores than daughters.

Goldschmidt's et al (2000) had included 635 mothers (aged 18-42 yrs) in this prospective study. The majority of the subjects decreased their use of marijuana during pregnancy. The assessment of child behaviour problems included the child behavior checklist (CBCL) , teacher report form and the SNAP checklist. The relations between marijuana use and behavior problem of the children were significantly related to increased hyperactivity, impulsivity and inattention symptoms. Findings also suggest that prenatal marijuana exposure has an effect on child behavior problem at age 10.

Louise and Richard (1997) assessed the use fullness of personality dimensions measured at age 6-10 yrs in predicting early onset of cigarette smoking, alcohol abuse, & other drug use in boys. Childhood personalities were assessed by teacher's rating of behaviours. Self reports of smoking cigarettes, getting drunk, and using other drugs provided

the measurement of substance use. Result showed high novelty seeking significantly predict early onset of substance use. It also concluded that high novelty seeking and low harm avoidance lead to early onset of substance use in boys.

Objectives:

- ✓ To identify personality characteristics of children's of Alcoholic parents
- ✓ To identify nature of emotional intelligence of children's of Alcoholic parents
- ✓ To identify nature of quality of children's of Alcoholic parents
- ✓ To compare personality characteristics of children's of Alcoholic parents with children's of normal parents

Conclusion:

It suggest that children of alcoholic parents were emotionally more unstable, easily affected by feelings, easily upset in emotional stress. They tends to be low in frustration tolerance for unsatisfactory conditions, changeable and plastic, evading necessary reality demands, neurotically fatigued, active in dissatisfaction. In other hand children of non alcoholic parents were more emotionally mature, realistic and adjustable.

Children of non alcoholic were significantly more exacting in character, dominated by sense of duty, preserving, responsible & playful. They are usually conscientious and moralistic, and prefer hard working people to witty companions. In the other hand children of alcoholic parents were expedient and disregard rules.

Children of alcoholic parents were significantly more sociable, spontaneous, and abundant in emotional response. Their thick skinnedness enables him to face wear and tear in dealing with people and grueling emotional situations, without fatigue. However, they are careless of details, ignore danger signals, and consume much time talking.

Children of alcoholic parents were significantly more self assured, placid, secure complacent and serene in comparison to children of non alcoholic parents.

Children of alcoholic parents were significantly more undisciplined, self conflict, lax, follow by own urges and careless about social rules in comparison to children of non alcoholic parents.

Children of alcoholic parents were scored higher range score than children of non alcoholic parents. It shows that more tense, restless excitable, fretful and impatient. On the other hand compliant were more relaxed, tranquil and composed in nature.

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