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CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF FAMILY DISTRESS

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Abstract. The article addresses the problem of family disadvantage and its impact on the child, the causes and types of family disadvantage are presented, as well as measures to influence the disadvantaged family. This problem is currently relevant, as there has been an increase in the occurrence of such families, which have a negative impact on the child.

Keywords: family; disadvantaged family; children.

Family plays an important role in human life. In the family norms of behavior, individual qualities and foundations of moral education of the person are laid down. The family is obliged to provide for the basic needs of the child. The future of children depends on the well-being of the family, the formation of their personality, as the relationship they see in their parent family, children carry on to their own lives. It is very important that the child receive full care from parents, love, caress and proper care. However, the family does not always fulfil vital functions for the development, which negatively affects the undeveloped psyche of the child. At present, family values are falling, the psychological climate in the family is being disrupted, the number of divorces, single motherhood, neglect of children is increasing, and more families are becoming "families in a socially dangerous situation." Therefore, family disadvantage today is one of the pressing problems in society.

There are many causes of family distress. Highlight the main ones:

1. Socio-economic reasons: reduction of family living standards, housing conditions, irregular incomes, unemployment, reduction of social guarantees for children, etc.;

2. Medical and social reasons: chronic illness or disability of family members, unfavourable inheritance in children, violation of sanitary and hygienic standards of housing;

3. Psychological and pedagogical reasons: parents with low general education lev-

el, pedagogically incompetent families, authoritarian upbringing, hyperopetus, misunderstanding of child development patterns;

4. Socio-psychological reasons: emotional and conflict situation in the family, lack of friendly atmosphere in the family, ill-treatment of a minor, superannuation of parents at work, alienation between parents and children;

5. Socio-demographic reasons: large family, incomplete family, families with minors and elderly parents, social orphans, etc.;

6. Criminal reasons: alcohol and drug dependence of parents, domestic violence, abuse of minors, presence of family members with criminal records, immoral lifestyle.

It is impossible to name all the reasons that can lead the family to disadvantage. For each family, any of the reasons listed can play an evil joke [3].

Children living in disadvantaged families suffer psychological and moral trauma, which prevents them from building a normal relationship with people in the future and is likely to live in the same way.

Two main forms of families characterized by social disadvantage can be identified:

1. Hidden form of disadvantage, the family hides its failure in society, but there are unacceptable negative moments inside the family: abuse, beating, alcoholism, etc. But with strangers, such a family makes a very favorable impression.

2. An open form of disadvantage, in such a family open forms of conflict arise, the

child in such a family is provided to himself, parents do not deal with his maintenance and upbringing in due course.

The following types of family disadvantage can be distinguished:

- "Immoral family. This is a family that has lost family values, consumes alcoholic beverages, drugs, mistreats children, does not raise them.
- Conflict family. In such families, scandal between parents is the norm, and parents don't think they're causing trauma to a child. It is more important for them to prove the significance of their opinion.
- Troubled families. In such families, parents have no desire to raise a child or lack experience in raising a child. A child grows up with an inability to achieve certain results in life, to establish social contacts with people.
- Crisis families. These are families in external or internal crisis. They include families with changes in the composition of the family, the death of one of the parents, the divorce of parents, the growing up of children, lack of money, loss of work, housing, etc.
- Anti-social. These are families where the parents, involve the child in an immoral way of life, forcing him to steal, beg, engage in prostitution in order to get a livelihood.

Any type of family disadvantage has negative consequences in the family [1].

According to the data of the MBU "Comprehensive Center of Social Services of the Population of the City of Belgorod," 132 disadvantaged families and 108 teenagers in a socially dangerous situation are currently registered. Specialists in social work take special control of these families, carry out preventive work with them and help to get out of a difficult life situation, do everything

possible to ensure that the child is not removed from the native family.

Among the effective measures to address a disadvantaged family are:

- Compulsory treatment for alcoholism;
- Family counselling;
- Deprivation of parental rights;
- Assistance of public organizations;
- Promotion of healthy lifestyle and family values;
- Provision of material assistance;
- Administrative penalties;
- Establishment of interest clubs;
- Monthly family patronage;
- Children's health during summer;
- Interaction of all services in identifying the disadvantage and individual approach to solving the problems of each family.

In summary, family distress entails a number of problems: violations in the development, behavior and communication of children, vagrancy, theft, immoral behavior, low academic performance, aggressiveness, conflict, use of abnormal language [2].

Families, who find themselves in a difficult situation need comprehensive, support with the participation of all prevention actors.

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