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## **SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ADOLESCENTS' PROPENSITY FOR AN ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOUR**

The problem of addiction always worried and worries the society. This issue raises especially among adolescents. Avoiding reality through the changes of our condition is the demonstration of the sense of maturity, we may sometimes think. The period of adolescence is a special period of personal development. The adolescent does not feel himself as a child anymore, but is not still an adult. The sense of maturity is the main new point of the period of adolescence. The usage of psychoactive substances is a chemical dependency, but sometimes some non-chemical dependency can be identified: computer addiction, gambling, food, sexual and love addiction. The research of adolescents' propensity for an addictive behavior reveals the feasibility of making the effective programs of social prevention of addictive behavior among the adolescents.

M. Kley says that psychoanalytic concepts explain the adolescents' propensity for an addictive behaviour through the particular circumstances of this period, namely, the return to "before Oedipus" stage of development [1, c. 57].

H.Remschmidt holds the view that the adolescents' propensity for an addictive behavior is attributable to new requirements among adolescents and the absence of opportunity of their satisfaction. H.Remschmidt describes the requirement as a need in something, which appears as a result of such distinction. 3, c. 108].

The period of adolescence, according to L.M. Novyk is characterized by a new social situation of development, when the process of subjectivation of something new happens, which changes the social situation of personal development and as a result there are changes in the structure of consciousness, which lead to the restructuring of its existence. These changes can be the reason of adolescents' propensity for addictive behaviour [2].

For empirical research on selected integrated techniques the adolescents (the students of the 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> forms) in the total amount of 60 children (30 children from each class) were involved. In order to identify the adolescents' propensity for deviant behaviour, we used the technique "Propensity for Deviant Behaviour" by O.M. Orel. The technique is a standardized questionnaire, which is used to measure the propensity for the realization of particular forms of deviant behavior. Let us consider the scale characteristics based on the technique: "Propensity for Deviant Behaviour" by O.M. Orel. 1. The scale which is focused on social desirability (business scale). This scale is used to measure the willingness of a subject to present himself in a positive light in terms of social desirability. 2. The scale of overcoming the rules. This scale deals with the measures of the willingness of a subject to overcome any rules, a desire to deny generally accepted rules and samples, role models. 3. The scale of propensity for an addictive behaviour. This scale is used to measure the readiness to implement the addictive behaviour. 4. The scale of propensity for self-destructive behavior. This scale measures the readiness to implement different forms of auto-aggressive behavior. 5. The scale of propensity for aggressiveness and violence. This scale deals with the measures of readiness of a subject to implement the aggressive tendencies in his behaviour. 6. The scale of strong-willed control of emotional responses. This scale is used to measure the propensity of a subject to control of behavioral outcomes of emotional responses. 7. The scale of propensity for delinquent behaviour. The name of the scale has a conditional nature, because it is

based on the statements which differentiate “common” teenagers and the people with fixed offences, who had a conflict with a common way of living and legal rules. The research, which was based on the technique: “Propensity for Deviant Behaviour” by O.M. Orel, reveals the both girls and boys have propensity for addictive behaviour. The technique “Propensity for Addictive Behaviour” by V.Mendelevych identifies the forms of addiction to which the teenagers incline. According to the technique by V.D.Mendelevych, the adolescents are mostly addicted to alcohol dependence.

To sum it up, the social prevention must be focused on the preventive actions connected with alcohol dependence among this category of teenagers.

Table 1 - Adolescents’ propensity for an addictive behaviour on the methodology by V.D.Mendelevych (average values)

№	Propensity scale for addictive behavior by V.D. Mendelevych	General indicators (boys)	General indicators (girls)
1.	Drug addiction	398	365
2.	Alcohol addiction	566	500
3.	Propensity for musical and sports fanaticism	200	228
4.	Propensity for addiction from computer games	309	344

Addictive behaviour is a kind of deviant behaviour. Addictive behaviour is understood as a dependent behaviour, which forms the intention of departing from the reality. As a result it can be said that the researched teenagers (the students of the 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> forms) are mostly addicted to alcohol. Alcoholism is a chronic disease, which is characterized by the addiction to alcohol and gradual personality degradation. First of all, social prevention must be done among the adolescents at the information level. It is important to show the consequences of drinking alcohol. The effective form of working with the teenagers is trainings of self-confidence formation and ability to find out the way out from stress situations. Lecturing for parents and teachers.

### References

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