

ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

BACKGROUNDS: Family background is a place which is very important for the child's development. Presence of each parent has its own role in education. Absence of one parent carries with it risks of adequate development. Paternal role in education is more and more important. Father has the significant role in his son's developmental tasks, making his own identity, being his male model. He can teach his son to be disciplined, to control aggression and hot temper and other things that can influence the dealing with psychotherapeutic process in the drug addicts during their medium-term treatment in a medical institution. The thesis deals with the medium-term treatment of male drug addicts, educational environment and its influence on coping with the psychotherapeutic process and it describes the difference between individuals who were grown up fatherless and those who were grown up in a complete family. **The aim** is to characterize how the psychotherapeutic process in men treated in a medical institution can be influenced by the absence of father in the education and how this connection is felt by the clients.

METHODS: The practical part of the thesis was realized by the qualitative research. The information about this topic was gained from the dialogues with the men who are being treated. The half of them was grown up fatherless, the other half was grown up in a complete family. The dialogues were the starting point for the casuistics which are compared and the differences are qualitatively performed in the thesis.

RESULTS: The data showed that father has the considerable role in the education. However, his physical presence is not enough. His involvement in the process of education and in educational environment must fulfil several criteria. That means that the absence of father in the education influences the personality of a child, the way of behaviour in an adult age and the treatment as well. This aspect cannot be considered individually, but only from the point of view of wider family environment context. Four of six respondents described that they perceive the connection between the addicted father and managing the therapeutic process. Their perception is mostly individual. More detailed similarities are described in the separate chapters.

Keywords:

group psychotherapy, group dynamics, feedback, education, addiction