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<https://doi.org/10.32405/2411-1317-2019-2-119-124>

UDC 37:376

TO THE ISSUE OF MINORS' DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR AS THE ORIGIN OF AN OFFENCE

The peculiarities of younger generation upbringing in Ukraine are considered. Some researches with minors, prone to deviant behavior are analyzed. The main groups of parents in Ukrainian society, whose children become homeless and prone to deviant behavior are investigated and analyzed.

It has been revealed that the combination of such factors as own victimous experience, a minor's family (especially when it is incomplete or deformed) and negative relationships between parents and children in the family leads to the emergence of deviant behavior that can turn into an unlawful behavior.

At the same time, the research has shown that it is possible to prevent socially undesirable forms of behavior at any stage of mentally healthy person's development by means of a complex of socio-psychological and pedagogical measures.

Keywords: minor, deviant, parents, family, own victimous experience, pedagogically neglected child.

Target setting. Characteristic feature of modern Ukrainian society is its rapid impoverishment. We can state that in conditions of social and economic crisis aggravating and declining general welfare level of the population, the issue of work with a diverse contingent of unadapted persons from vulnerable categories, which can reveal deviant forms of behavior, and sometimes commit an offense, is currently important.

A number of minors from vulnerable population groups increases periodically as a response to increase in the number of problem families, unemployed parents and divorces. As increases pay for hobby groups and additional courses, and paradoxically, as a number and availability of various benefits increases.

The importance of this research is related to the significant intensification of social processes in the society among young people, adolescents and other vulnerable categories. It should be of great concern in the system of public administration and should stimulate making of radical decisions.

However, there are almost no systematic researches and formulations of approaches concerning the application of education and its methods in order to overcome deviant phenomena that are the threats for the society, outlining the problems of a family in modern Ukrainian society.

Actual scientific researches analysis. The development and implementation, the essence of social protection and psychological and pedagogical assistance to vulnerable population groups is widely researched in modern Ukrainian professional literature. An important direction is the analysis of current experience of organizing social protection and psychological and pedagogical assistance to vulnerable population groups in world's developed democratic countries in the context of the strategy of European integration of Ukraine. This problem is considered in the papers of such scholars as: O. Yenko, H. Korina, V. Laktionov, L. Martynchuk, I. Yaroshenko. Also, it should be emphasized special studies on various social policy issues were performed by such foreign scholars as: Terence M. Hansley, Bob Dikon, Michelle Khals, Paul Stabs, James Midlie, Michelle Livermol, Michael Hilli and Zoe Irving.

The papers of many Ukrainian scholars are devoted to studying various aspects of deviant behavior, factors of its occurrence, searching for forms and methods of preventive work and overcoming deviant behavior. Namely they are: O. Bezpalko, I. Zvierieva, A. Kapska, H. Keplan, V. Orzhekhovska, N. Peresheina, V. Spivak, S. Kharchenko, M. Fitsula, etc. [6; 11; 12]. However, in our opinion, the social and pedagogical aspect of preventing deviant behavior of minors from vulnerable categories is not thoroughly developed.

The purpose of this article is to define the nature and importance of educational influence on limiting the negative effects of youth and children's deviant behavior that is the origin of an offence. It should be done on the basis of working out scientific papers, sociological data and materials of domestic and international investigations.

Tasks of this article are to analyze the main forms of preventive work and to determine the place of education in the system of measures for regulating deviant behavior; to outline the main types of families and the influence of family education on minors' deviant behavior.

Statement of basic materials of the research. The basis of a successful state for all time and peoples was the system of education, which was determined by the values that dominated in the society. First of all, the system of education should provide a child with the basic: a system of values and priorities, for which the categories of goodness and love for the neighbor are inherent.

According to S.U. Honcharenko's "Ukrainian Pedagogical Dictionary": "Upbringing is a process of individual's purposeful, systematic forming, predetermined by the laws of social development, influence of many objective and subjective factors." [1, p. 53].

Under the system of upbringing we mean a set of national, family, educational, social influences on shaping of a values system, benchmarks, evaluation criteria, knowledge, and actions by a certain individual. Depending on what is laid in the beginning of the first child's independent steps, one can hope for the manifestation of his/her personality in future.

An approach that absolves the family role in overcoming deviant phenomena has been formed in current sociological literature. In particular, I. Piesha and N. Komarova concerning the family role in upbringing noted the following: "First of all, the family provides: the natural process of upbringing; emotional contact of a child with grown-up family members which is based on trust; upbringing in such a microenvironment, which most fully meets the requirement of child's gradual involvement in social life; the duration of parents' upbringing effect; integrative character of upbringing; an individual approach to each child; mutual interest in relationships; control of negative manifestations among children, of negative influences on them both internal and external factors: children of the same age, mass media, art, youth subculture, etc. [7].

It is possible to agree with these authors, but on condition that the family fully performs its functions and that the state creates conditions for its functioning. The system of upbringing in the family without the systemic measures of state regulation cannot provide the necessary effect. Negatives in family relationships are often the origin of deviations, and it happens in more and more Ukrainian families. Strict coercion concerning adults and children to adhere to the norms and rules of social life is necessary in conditions of unpredictability caused by the crisis in economy. One of the main tasks for state bodies is that a significant part of the population, and especially young

people, would be brought up on the principles of law-abidingness, recognize the rules of social life, and adhere to established norms.

Often the roots of deviation are in the core processes of marital life of a family, when a child faces indifference, misunderstanding, conflicts between parents and wrong priorities. This causes such deviations as children's behavior of homeless, vagrancy, begging, and so on. Nowadays homelessness is described in social literature as "the state of a human personality, which is characterized by the lack of minimal adaptability to the requirements imposed on the behavior by a society" [7, p. 48]. But this homelessness is often caused by the asocial forms of domestic violence imposed on children by adults. If the state legally fixes but limits the procedure for controlling parents' responsibility, including criminal one, for improper children upbringing, there is nothing to hope for parents' total consciousness concerning their moral obligations to children in a society with wrong ideals. So, children's homelessness is a classic example of deviations caused by the immaturity of social forms of upbringing.

Statistics on Ukrainian children is impressive. One in every 50 children lives in a special institution in form of an orphanage. Almost 106 thousand children, or 1.5% of the total number of children of the country are educated in orphanages, but only 8% of them are orphans, the other 92% have parents. Every three days 250 children go to orphanages mainly because of poverty and inability to provide the necessary services for a child. Approximately 600,000 children are in the occupied territories. Almost 250 thousand children are resettled. 100 thousand children live in the zone of conflict [2].

There are currently positive changes in the country regarding the protection of children's rights and freedoms. Introduction of certain provisions of juvenile justice in Ukraine may partly overcome negative phenomena. Amendments to the Law of Ukraine No.1824-VIII dated January 19, 2017 "On Amendments to Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Bodies and Services Concerning Children's Rights and Special Institutions for Children" were adopted. The number of social workers in child care increased due to this law. After all, in 2017, there are more than 700 children's services in our state, but the total number of social workers involved in protection of children is only about 4,000 people in the whole state. Also recently the Law of Ukraine No.2657-VIII dated 18.12.2018 "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Counteracting Bullying (harassment) [8; 9] was adopted. But many issues are still unresolved.

The research showed that modern Ukrainian society generated, in our opinion, three categories of parents, whose children become homeless and prone to deviant behavior. The first one is "socially problematic" families. They show insufficient socialization in their behavior and can't bring up children properly because of their moral and volitional qualities. As a result, the child's awareness about social roles is distorted. That means that these families demonstrate the phenomena of lack both of will and understanding of good.

The second category is the parents who would like to and are able to bring up their children due to their moral and volitional qualities. But they practically have no opportunity to devote time to their children and provide them with proper education because of lack of time, of career development, and sometimes simply because of elementary labor for the sake of family survival. Such parents have strong volitional qualities, but they have no understanding of family goals priority.

The third category includes families where children feel lack of attention from their parents. It happens as a result of parents' reluctance to communicate with their children because they are too concerned with their own personal interests. Consequently, according to Swedenborg, the concept of "love of will" is aimed at the internal "I", but not at the social "we". There is lack of understanding of the importance of building a micro-model of society in own environment.

Regardless of these types of family, where children were "brought up", such children are more likely to escape from society. That reveals in leaving home, vagrancy, refusing to study and/or forming a new type of culture and behavior (graffiti, subcultural deviations, in particular, slang, tattoos, scratches) that show others their choice.

Increase in the number of “street children” happens primarily due to the dynamics of negative family life processes. Moreover, these processes were observed for a rather long period. Back in 1990, UNICEF’s report to the UN’s Independent Humanitarian Commission noted that the child was taken to the streets in connection with the fact that his/her family, being in a crisis, in case of not yet fallen apart, was in the process of being destroyed. The consequence of these phenomena is a significant increase in social orphans of the socio-demographic group of children who as a consequence of social, economic, moral and psychological reasons, are actually deprived of parental care while having alive parents. This is a social phenomenon predetermined by parents’ evasion or removal from performing parental responsibilities for a minor child.

Today, sociological data show a threatening phenomenon of social and other forms of orphanhood in Ukraine. It proves the need for immediate interference of the state and its authorized bodies. Special protection is needed for orphans and children deprived of parental authority. According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, as for 01.01.2017, the total number of orphans and children deprived of parental authority was 72,840 children, and as for 01.01.2018 it was 71,566 children [10]. Annually more than 20 thousand parents are held liable for non-fulfillment of duties on upbringing children [5].

Different forms of anti-moral behavior are taken into account and studied with varying degrees of completeness. Not all manifestations of deviant behavior can be fixed due to the diversity of its forms [3, p. 107]. There are various “causal chains” that reflect the fabrication of an offence as a mass social phenomenon. For example: a) the interaction of social processes; b) objective social contradictions; c) dysfunction of social institutions; d) deformation of informal structures; e) distortion of the way of life; e) violation of social norms.

The socio-psychological approach to all these phenomena involves clarifying their nature, origins and mechanisms, as well as ways to overcome them. There are four variants of such deformation, which are determined by the type of individual’s personality, peculiarities of external environment, conditions of upbringing [4, p. 149].

In the first version, interests and needs of man are changed. This leads to choosing goals and means of their achieving that are inadequate in terms of morality and law [4, p. 202]. This type of deformation is typical for adolescents adapted in society who have their own victimous or delinquent experience. In our research this group mostly consists of students, they are 93% and 63% of juvenile offenders.

The second type is when normal interests and needs are contradictory with the opportunities that a man has. The needs can’t be satisfied in a lawful way. Frustration that occurs in such a case is the reason for aggressive behavior, for committing mercenary offenses. In our research this group mostly comprises 37% of juvenile offenders and 7% of students.

The third and fourth types of behavior are when the deformation of human value orientations arises at the stage of decision-making. They were not revealed in the investigated groups.

As a result of the research, factors that influence the choice of behavior in a particular situation were identified. The first factor is person’s own victimous experience. The girls who have been victims of extortion, fraud, burglary, pickpocketing and violence tend to lesser condemnation of unlawful behavior. If there is hyper-protection in upbringing, then the girls who were victims of crime may develop inferiority complex and anxiety. Therefore, the second factor is the family. An incomplete family, a deformed (with a stepfather or a stepmother) family, a family that exists on the verge of divorce leads to the existence of permanent conflicts in the adolescent’s environment. Controversial upbringing strategies in such families, form teenagers’ permissiveness, irresponsibility, aggressiveness, brutality, and cruelty. Girls especially feel themselves unnecessary in such families.

The analysis of the research results shows that the value of family and harmonious family relations are equally important for these girls. But the girls who were investigated in the first group (students) who grew up in such families, treat such relations critically and try to give an objective assessment of family relationships. The girls of the second group (offenders) idealize their families, believe that such family relations are normal, and negative relationships between parents are the result of difficult circumstances, first of all economic ones.

The third factor is the relationships between children and their parents. Undoubtedly, these relationships are an important factor in upbringing. The girls of the second group are mostly deprived of normal communication with their parents. Complete neglect and uncontrolled behavior by parents, indifference to the daughter's destiny were noted in 72% of the second group studied (9% of parents were deprived of parental authorities, 11% of parents were in prisons). It has been experimentally found that 40% of delinquent adolescents grew up in incomplete families, 34% had alcoholic mothers, 33% had alcoholic fathers or alcoholic step fathers. The behavior of a person acquires a socially dangerous character gradually, as a result of the combined effect of unfavorable external and internal circumstances. Children's deviant behavior is preceded by adults' criminal behavior, and therefore requires a special studying [4; 6; 11].

Conclusions and prospects for further scientific researches. Thus, the combination of such factors as own victimous experience, negative family relationships, pedagogical neglect of a child, defects in family upbringing, teenagers' legal nihilism leads to emerging of deviant behavior that can turn into an unlawful behavior.

The next conclusion of the research is that a great percentage of offenses are the consequence of systemic deviant behavior of minors and youth from vulnerable population categories. And minors' deviant behavior itself is foremost a result of problems with younger generation's upbringing, including in the family.

The next thesis is that, theoretically, person's socially undesirable forms of behavior are possible to prevent at any stage of mentally healthy person's development. And the help for a person who is prone to deviant behavior can be regarded as a complex of socio-psychological and pedagogical measures, such as: a) revealing and correcting conditions that contribute to showing deviant behavior; b) creating preconditions for preventing deviations in behavior. It can be done especially by promotion of a healthy lifestyle; creating of a favorable social and psychological climate in child's micro-social environment; c) creating opportunities for individual's self-realization in a society, etc.

Individual's self-realization involves organizing special psychological work with deviants, aimed at: a) breaking down and destroying deviant models, representations, motives, stereotypes of behavior and forming new, positive ones; b) developing of social activity, interest in oneself and others, assistance in obtaining a certain status in positively directed groups; c) optimizing positive experience, creating and fixing positive behavior samples.

The perspective of further researches is the development of a system of preventing offences among minors and youth of Ukraine.

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ДО ПИТАННЯ ДЕВІАНТНОЇ ПОВЕДІНКИ НЕПОВНОЛІТНІХ ЯК ПЕРШОПРИЧИНИ ПРАВОПОРУШЕННЯ

Розглянуто особливості виховання підростаючого покоління в Україні, проаналізовано деякі дослідження з неповнолітніми, схильними до девіантної поведінки. Досліджено та проаналізовано основні групи батьків українського суспільства, діти яких стають безпритульними та схильними до девіантної поведінки.

Встановлено, що поєднання таких чинників, як власний віктимний досвід, сім'я неповнолітнього (особливо неповна чи деформована) та негативні взаємовідносини батьків і дітей в родині призводить до появи девіантної поведінки, яка може перерости в протиправну поведінку.

Водночас дослідження показало, що можна попередити на будь-якому етапі розвитку психічно здорової людини появу в неї соціально небажаних форм соціальної поведінки за допомогою комплексу соціально-психологічних і педагогічних заходів.

Ключові слова: неповнолітній, девіант, батьки, сім'я, власний віктимний досвід, педагогічно занедбана дитина.

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К ВОПРОСУ ДЕВИАНТНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ КАК ПЕРВОПРИЧИНЫ ПРАВОНАРУШЕНИЯ

Рассмотрены особенности воспитания подрастающего поколения в Украине, проанализированы некоторые исследования о несовершеннолетних, склонных к девиантному поведению. Исследованы и проанализированы основные группы родителей украинского общества, дети которых становятся бездомными и склонными к девиантному поведению.

Установлено, что сочетание таких факторов, как собственный виктимный опыт, семья несовершеннолетнего (особенно неполная или деформированная) и негативные взаимоотношения родителей и детей в семье, приводит к появлению девиантного поведения, которое может перерасти в противоправное поведение.

В то же время исследование показало, что можно предупредить на любом этапе развития психически здорового человека появление у него социально нежелательных форм социального поведения с помощью комплекса социально-психологических и педагогических мероприятий.

Ключевые слова: несовершеннолетний, девиант, родители, семья, собственный виктимный опыт, педагогически запущенный ребенок.