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Directions and methods of work of law officers and psychologists with delinquent teenage girls

Delinquency is a multifaceted and complex problem, today its forms and manifestations are particularly acute in a number of negative factors that hinder the development of our society, so there is an objective need for its prevention in modern conditions. Along with the family, educational institutions, designed to prevent teenage offenses, at this stage of the state's development, the police also have significant opportunities for preventive work in this area.

The problem of difficulties in the behavior of children and adolescents, especially the work with violators of school discipline were studied by A. Disterveg, I. Pestalozzi. The necessity of a specific approach to difficult students was pointed out by P.P. Blonsky, P.F. Lesgaft, O.S. Makarenko and others. The search for new approaches to solving the problem of delinquent adolescents has intensified in times of social breakdowns and changes in society.

Today the deviations in the behavior of children arise as a result of political, socio-economic and environmental instability of society, increasing influence of pseudo culture, promoted by the media, changes in the content of the value orientations of youth. It often happens because of unfavorable family and household control over the lack of family and everyday relationships. All this leads to dire consequences, affects not only the environment in the classroom and school but also the situation in society as a whole.

The article deals with the study of the features of the work of law enforcement officers and psychologists with delinquent adolescents. The psychological features of the emotional sphere of such adolescents and the impact of professional work with them are analyzed.

The purpose of our article is to theoretically substantiate and implement the activities of law enforcement officials with socio-pedagogical and legal means of prevention of adolescent delinquency.

Research methods: theoretical (theoretical analysis and systematization of scientific-theoretical and methodological sources, generalization, comparison); empirical methods ("Your moral orientation" method; method-diagnostics of personality direction of V. Smekal and M. Kucher; method "Index of life style" Plutchik-Kellerman-Conte; projective techniques "I am in the future" and "Non-existent animal").

Keywords: *emotional sphere of delinquent adolescents, psychologists, violations of school discipline, psychological component of adolescents.*

A particular concern in society is the rise of female crime, which is a rather complex socio-psychological phenomenon, which is needed to counteract it including preventive measures which include, first of all, preventive work with delinquent teenage girls. It requires the staff of law enforcement agencies to have deep psychological and pedagogical and legal knowledge, skills and competences in this field. In addition a comprehensive approach and the use of social, legal and pedagogical means are required, without which the full implementation of psychological and pedagogical influence on delinquent adolescent girls is impossible, which determines the relevance of this work.

Every year the number of children and adolescents who are characterized by certain manifestations of school and social maladaptation which are manifested in persistent behavioral disorders, and they increase. The problem of "difficult" teenagers, the work with difficult teenagers within the school and beyond – one of the main problems of modern education and law enforcement.

The father of the terms "deviations" and "deviated" is E. Durkgame (1998). Deviant-logical knowledge arose as a special theory within the sociology at the beginning of the 20th century. An important place in research deviance occupied the issue of crime. To define the concept "deviant behavior" is impossible without considering the essence and role of social norms of human behavior. The Encyclopedia of Psychology (2006) defines

behavior as the activity of living organisms aimed at adaptation to the environment and satisfaction of existing needs. In the external plan, the behavior is revealed in the system of actions aimed at direct practical contact of the body with objects of the environment. The basis of a certain needs of living organisms is their actual needs. Diagnosing deviant behavior is often complicated for subjective rather than objective reasons that the desire to recognize the deviation of any behavior causes ignoring the basic principle of deviant diagnosis behavior that is really aimed at taking reality into account, surrounding reality. Deviant behavior is not simple behavior that differs from the norms or accepted in society's standards, but also one that does not satisfy social standards expectation. Social expectations are conditioned by the concept social position of a person, ethnic and cultural affiliation, age range, gender, profession, etc. Among Ukrainian researchers, the problem of deviations in behaviour was studied by such scientists as A.H. Antonova, I.S. Dyomina, O.V. Kyrychuk, I.P. Lysenko, N.Y. Maksymova, V.P. Orzhekhovska, T.M. Tytarenko, V.O. Tatenko, S.O. Tararuhin, S.I. Yakovenko. In psychology, there are several concepts that characterize this social group of deviant teenagers: those with difficult upbringing, crisis, pedagogically neglected, maladapted, antisocial, immoral teenagers. Adolescence is difficult enough in the crisis period of development. According to K. Levin, the teenager is in a state of a marginal personality: he has already left childhood, but has not become an adult yet. At this age a teenager faces difficulties and not always when meeting with a new situation can find adaptive methods to solve it. We agree with all researchers and their works. Everybody understands how important this topic is for our society.

That is why in recent years prevention of delinquent behavior of minors has been one of the components of the state's social policy in the field of childhood. This is evidenced by a number of laws adopted and amended at the beginning of the 21st century, as well as by special programs. These are the laws of Ukraine "On Child Protection" (2001), "On Bodies and Services for Children and Special Institutions for Children" (2007), "On Social Work with Families, Children and Youth" (2009), the National Program "National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child" until 2016, the Concept of the State Program for the Prevention of Offenses for the Period until 2015. Most legislative and regulatory documents emphasize that one of the tasks, in this respect, is to update the content and forms of social and pedagogical work with delinquent teenagers in various institutions of social education.

Disclosing the content of delinquent behavior of teenage girls, it should be noted that these are such offenses from the point of view of the Criminal Code of Ukraine as petty hooliganism, insignificant theft of food in the store by the buyer, petty theft in transport or in the market, fights without causing bodily damage, absenteeism, crossing the street in the wrong place, drinking alcohol, manifesting immoral behavior etc. The list of delinquent behavior of teenage girls usually includes misconducting such as: not returning home at night, drinking alcohol, molesting adults, fighting, stealing, skipping classes, leaving school, taking money from other students, disturbing public order, ruining public property, writing or painting on walls and other administrative offenses.

The distinction between criminal and delinquent behavior is also made according to the age criteria. All people always think that criminal behavior is exclusively for adults. But there is the fact that you can be prosecuted for a number of crimes from the age of 14, and for most others – from 16–18 years. Thus, the delinquent behavior of girls falls entirely on adolescence. The increase in the number of teenage girls exhibiting such behavior is not accidental. Firstly, the increase in the proportion of deviants coincides with the onset of the teenage crisis, which for girls in modern conditions is associated with nihilism and the loss of moral guidelines in society. Secondly, this increase can also be understood as a manifestation of a special type of transformation of the teenage female subculture itself when deviation by virtue of the fact and its prevalence becomes the norm for such teenagers.

Therefore, in our opinion the problem of adolescent delinquency in the gender aspect requires more comprehensive research. To date there is a practice in the juvenile departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of registering girls not because of an offense, but for leaving home and immoral behavior perceived by adults as sexual licentiousness. There are traditions of considering the gender aspect of adolescent crime in the context of sociocultural analysis abroad.

To solve this problem it is recommended to use the following social means:

- the state should implement global social measures aimed at stabilizing the political, economic, social, national and ethnic situation in the country, without the resolution of which there can be no talk of a radical change in the fight against modern teenage crime;
- implementation at the level of a region (district, region, city, republic) – general social, economic, organizational measures implemented by local authorities;
- economic priorities should be focused on social needs, i.e. Real allocations should be increased for the construction of social and cultural facilities, housing, schools, preschool and extracurricular institutions, for the implementation of various social programs aimed at improving the living conditions of people;

– at enterprises and institutions it is necessary to quote a certain number of jobs for minors and young people, in order to reduce unemployment among this population.

The legal means to prevent the delinquency of teenage girls are to determine the following:

- creation of educational institutions for the prevention of juvenile delinquency (councils, sections, prevention commissions);
- creation of public groups from among adolescents and teachers of youth age (by the type of youth squads of combatants);
- creation of various groups, units (scout, green patrols);
- creation of prevention bodies from adolescents living in dormitories (councils, sectors, teams, etc.);
- assignment of teenage girls who are registered with the juvenile affairs department to persons who can have a positive influence on them (bosses, mentors or public educators);
- reconstruction of law enforcement formations from among adolescents (environmental, protection of historical and cultural monuments, etc.);
- ensuring close interaction within the school and intra-school prevention authorities among themselves and with external organizations;
- identification of asocial, criminogenic and criminal persons and groups, the establishment of their intra-school (within the school) and external relations;
- identification of actual and potential leaders and development of measures to curb their leadership in such groups;
- development of tactics for working with antisocial and criminogenic manifestations in the activities of teenage girls.

The effectiveness of the application of these measures by employees of the internal affairs bodies, first of all, depends on the level of their psychological, pedagogical and legal competence. Preventive work to prevent the delinquency of adolescent girls must be carried out on the basis of a pre-developed plan:

- study of the social environment in which the teenage girl is located;
- allocation of features of family relations;
- compilation of psychological characteristics of delinquent teenage girls;
- determining the mechanisms of manifestation of delinquent behavior;
- identification of the moments of the beginning or existing deviations from moral and legal norms;
- clarification of the proposed methods and methods of resistance and counteraction to the educational impact;
- development and implementation of a comprehensive preventive effect on delinquent teenage girls.

One of the effective methods of preventive work is the reorientation of the personality – a change in the orientation of the teenage girl, her value orientations and attitudes.

We distinguish the following reorientation methods:

- change of reference group;
- creation of conditions for moral relations and behavior;
- inclusion in new types of social cultural activities;
- discrediting destructive values and stereotypes of behavior in the destructive environment of a teenage girl;
- inclusion in a new socially-oriented team.

The fundamental principle of preventive work with teenage girls who have committed or can commit crimes is very important for us. We highlighted humanity and mercy understanding the reasons that pushed them to punishable or immoral acts, the desire to help them get out of the vicious circle, to understand their own lives. Humanity and mercy should be manifested not only in the actions of specific officials or representatives of the public, they should penetrate the laws – criminal, criminal procedure, criminal executive, other regulations, for example, internal rules in correctional institutions. From the extent to which this principle is observed one can judge the level of morality in society, the mastery of universal values by it.

Prevention of antisocial behavior of a teenage girl is of great moral importance. Positive results in this area can lead to the improvement of morality, the strengthening of socially approved relations in many areas of life especially in the family and the improvement of the life of the younger generation.

Work on the prevention of delinquency of teenage girls should cover, first of all, those areas of life in which negative personality traits are formed and in which they more often commit crimes. In addition to influencing criminogenic factors society should strive for a certain organization of life and leisure for teenage girls.

Today the whole society of our country needs the new police to face all modern problems. Moral problems are very important. Business and professional qualities, knowledge, skills and skills should be more systematic and integrated in order to work effectively with different categories of citizens, taking into account their socio-psychological characteristics.

The realities of today, due to the complex objective and subjective nature, create fundamentally new conditions in the preventive activity of the security system as a whole and cause the need to take into account the particularities of police work with delinquent teenage girls.

Particular attention is paid to adolescent delinquency in research, especially adolescent girls. Offenses committed by adolescents increase every year. The increase in serious violent crimes committed by them posing a threat to society as a whole. Today the problem of deviant behavior in our country is becoming more urgent, since all spheres of public life are undergoing serious zones. There is a devaluation of past values and norms of behavior. There is a tendency for increasing deviance including crime among the population and especially adolescents.

Studies do not just require reasons, conditions, environment, peculiarities of the delinquent, specificity of its socialization, delinquent subcultures, but also questions of prevention and prevention of such offenses. In dealing with delinquent teenage girls a comprehensive approach should be used – the implementation of action, interactive, contextual and person-oriented provisions. The business approach implements the provision that new activities form new needs.

The contextual approach helps to create conditions in which educational activity is transformed and transformed into social.

Person-centered approach is focused on personal development. The current requirements and needs of the society should be taken into account, in particular, the development of the values of family and motherhood among delinquent girls, the qualities and abilities that turn social needs into personal ones.

The educational approaches of police officers and methods of dealing with delinquent girls are ensured by their appropriate professional training. This is in the content of special disciplines in revealing the peculiarities of formation and manifestation of delinquency of teenage girls and the implementation of information support in the management of the educational process of universities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

When studying psychology and pedagogy methods of research of gender and personality characteristics of girls are used, psychological features of adolescent personality development are revealed, interpersonal relationships in women groups and peculiarities of family education are studied.

During the disclosure of forms and methods of working with delinquent girls and their microsocial environment in the conditions of special institutions the organization of control is implemented, patronage curating over delinquent girls.

Systematic work with such adolescents is realized through the following areas: diagnostics, prevention, correction, rehabilitation, post-rehabilitation protection, re-implementation as well as appropriate steps. The main methods of working with delinquent girls are the following: correctional, psychotherapeutic, art therapeutic, psychological trainings, advisory, social and household adaptation, social and environmental adaptation.

The sequence of work with delinquent girls consists of such stages as: establishing psychological contact, conducting diagnostic work to identify the causes and features of delinquent behavior, developing a program of educational work. its implementation, analysis of results and determination of effectiveness of the conducted measures.

When working with delinquent teenage girls, the pedagogical influence is directed at the girl herself, the family, the reference zones of her environment. This work is carried out in close collaboration with the various subjects of socialization which are involved in solving the legal, pedagogical, psychological and social problems of delinquent adolescent girls.

Conclusions. Thus, the main directions of work on the prevention of delinquency of teenage girls are identified: identifying the causes of deviations in social adaptation, individual and differentiated approaches; the formation of habits of moral behavior; the use of integrated social, legal and educational means of educational impact. Preventive work should also include: the provision of state and public assistance to adolescent girls who find themselves by virtue of alienation in adverse conditions and allowing antisocial acts. These include a set of individual educational measures, the establishment of guardianship and trusteeship, referral to orphanages, special schools, boarding schools, employment or study, etc., as well as the provision of medical care.

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Напрямки і методи роботи правоохоронців та психологів з девіантними дівчатами-підлітками

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Делінквентність – багатоаспектна і комплексна проблема, сьогодні її форми і прояви особливо гостро проявляються в ряді негативних факторів, що перешкоджають розвитку нашого суспільства, тому існує об'єктивна потреба в її профілактиці в сучасних умовах. Поряд із сім'єю, освітніми установами, покликаними попереджати протиправну поведінку підлітків, на цьому етапі розвитку держави органи внутрішніх справ також мають істотні можливості щодо проведення профілактичної роботи в цьому напрямі.

Особливе побоювання в суспільстві викликає зростання жіночої злочинності, яка являє собою досить складне соціально-психологічне явище, для протидії їй потрібні в тому числі і превентивні заходи, до яких можна віднести насамперед профілактичну роботу з делінквентними дівчатами-підлітками. Це вимагає від співробітників органів внутрішніх справ глибоких психолого-педагогічних і правових знань, умінь і навичок у цій сфері. Крім того, потрібний комплексний підхід і застосування соціальних, правових і педагогічних засобів, без наявності яких неможливе повноцінне здійснення психолого-педагогічного впливу на делінквентних дівчат-підлітків, що визначає актуальність цієї роботи.

З кожним роком збільшується кількість дітей і підлітків, для яких характерні ті чи інші прояви шкільної і соціальної дезадаптації, на що вказують стійкі порушення поведінки. Тому проблема «важких» підлітків, організація роботи з важкими підлітками в стінах школи і за її межами – одна з актуальних проблем сучасної освіти та правоохоронних органів.

Проблему труднощів в поведінці дітей і підлітків, особливості роботи з порушниками шкільної дисципліни вивчали А. Дистервег, І. Песталоцці. На необхідність специфічного підходу до важких учнів вказували П. Ф. Лесгафт, О. С. Макаренко та ін. Пошук нових підходів до вирішення проблеми делінквентних підлітків активізувався в період соціальних зламів, змін, що відбуваються в суспільстві.

У наші дні відхилення в поведінці дітей виникають, на думку фахівців, унаслідок політичної, соціально-економічної та екологічної нестабільності суспільства, посилення впливу псевдокультури, пропагованої засобами масової інформації, змін у змісті ціннісних орієнтацій молоді, несприятливих сімейно-побутових відносин, відсутності контролю за поведінкою дітей. Усе це призводить до тяжких наслідків, позначається не тільки на оточенні в класі і школі, а й на ситуації в суспільстві загалом.

Саме тому останніми роками попередження делінквентної поведінки неповнолітніх є однією із складових соціальної політики держави у сфері дитинства. Про це свідчить низка законів, прийнятих і доповнених на початку ХХІ століття, а також спеціальних програм. Це закони України «Про охорону дитинства» (2001), «Про органи і служби у справах дітей та спеціальні установи для дітей» (2007), «Про соціальну роботу з сім'ями, дітьми та молоддю» (2009), Загальнодержавна програма «Національний план дій щодо реалізації Конвенції ООН про права дитини» на період до 2016 року, Програма подолання дитячої безпритульності та бездоглядності на 2006–2010 роки, Концепція Державної програми профілактики правопорушень на період до 2015 року. У більшості законодавчих і нормативних документів наголошується, що одним із завдань соціально-педагогічної роботи з підлітками з делінквентною поведінкою має стати оновлення змісту та форм такої роботи в різних інститутах соціального виховання.

У статті розглянуто питання дослідження особливостей роботи правоохоронців і психологів із делінквентними підлітками. Проаналізовано психологічні особливості емоційної сфери таких підлітків і вплив професійної роботи з ними.

Мета нашої статті – теоретично обґрунтувати та впроваджувати в діяльність працівників правоохоронних органів соціально-педагогічні та правові засоби профілактики делінквентності підлітків.

***Ключові слова:** емоційна сфера підлітків-правопорушників, психологи, порушення шкільної дисципліни, психологічна складова підлітків.*

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