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Preventive and corrective work against deviant adolescent behavior and preparation for it

Problem statement. Complexity of upbringing children and adolescents has its own peculiarities and certain inconsistencies, especially in the period of social, political and socio-economic crisis. Existing problems in the country, a rise in crimes, moral decline cause different deviation among young people, particularly among adolescents, that affect their attitude towards social norms and society as a whole, their actions and attitude to themselves. A growing number of adolescents with deviant behavior indicates the urgent need for its prevention and correction by different specialists of social, psychological, educational, medical, legal and some other fields. Prevention of adolescent behavior that deviates from accepted social norms, is one of the tasks of social work.

Analysis of current research. Today there has been accumulated considerable theoretical and empirical material on the problems of deviation: the general principles of deviant behavior are highlighted (A. V. Demicheva, L. V. Kucheriavenko, T. Y. Maltseva, A. V. Nikitin and others); analyzed the possibility of correction and prevention (T. A. Androniuk,

N. M. Apetyk, V. V. Afanasieva, O. V. Dorogina, A. R. Dosin, N. Y. Zavatska, N. A. Zobenko, G. D. Zolotova, G. L. Korchova, L. M. Lynnyk, T. P. Malykhina, S. G. Nemchenko, T. K. Okushko, N. P. Onyshchenko, L. Yu. Prosandeeva, O. O. Serdiuk, I. I. Sydoruk, O. A. Udalova and others); investigated the preparation of future social workers and teachers in order to work with adolescents with deviant behavior (L. V.-V. Veilande, M. O. Malkova, I. M. Ostrovska-Bugaichuk, N. P. Pykhtina, M. M. Yaroshko and others).

Purpose of the article according to the results of the survey to analyze the need of future social workers for special preventive and corrective work training against adolescent deviant behavior.

Presentation of the basic material. Prevention and correction is an integral part of social work, the nature and specificity of which is disclosed in numerous scientific studies. Thus, prevention of deviations the scientists viewed as a "process of elimination and neutralization of social conditions and factors causing deviation ..." [2; P.7]; "A set of social, pedagogical (educational), medical and psychological and legal measures aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes (conditions) that promote deviant behavior among adolescents" [1; P. 10-11]; "The set of purposeful collective and individual effects on the mind and subconscious of the students ... forming their skills and habits of moral behavior in order to develop immunity to the negative influences of the social environment, the prevention of juvenile antisocial orientation, their anticivil behavior and attitude adjustment to the surrounding reality in the process of reeducation" [7; P. 10].

As for adolescent deviant behavior correction, N. P. Onyshchenko determines it as "Continuous process of short-time effects designed to detect, and reduce negative deviations in the behavior of the students" [6; P. 10]; According to T. Okushko "somehow planned and organized educational process, implemented with teenagers aiming to not only correct existing abnormalities in behavior but also the creation of preconditions for the further development of their positive socialization and integration into society" [5; P. 16]; S. Nemchenko determines as "systemic joint activity of teacher and senior high school student regarding leveling and overcome this behavior, the formation of the ability to solve problems that arise in real-life situations, using knowledge, skills, life experience" [3 .; P. 8].

Thus, preventive and corrective work against adolescent deviant behavior is understood as type of professional activity of social

workers aimed at correcting existing and prevent possible deviations in the behavior of adolescent enhancing its social adaptation, which includes: reorientation of her/his motivational sphere and values; disclosure of personal potential; expansion of social relations; creating a positive social experience; involvement in the implementation of social standards. Preventive and corrective work also involves preventing the transformation of deviant behavior among adolescents into criminal.

Functions of preventive and corrective work against adolescent deviant behavior are:

- diagnostic – studying personality of the pupil/student: one's age and mental characteristics, abilities, one's state of physical and psychological health; the degree and direction of microenvironmental influence; structure of the educational community; the nature of group interaction;
- organizational – organization of socially significant activity in an open environment, entering of an adolescent into it as an active subject; coordination and intermediary – coordination of the efforts of all medical, cultural, sport, legal institutions, public and charitable organizations, the team of teachers and students in the joint resolution of the social formation of an adolescent;
- preventive – the use of special legal, juridical, psychological and pedagogical mechanisms of prevention and correction of negative effects capable to have anti-pedagogical impact on protection of the rights of the child;
- prognostic – prediction of development of the personality during training; conflict preventing and protective – warnings and conflict resolutions in groups of pupils, teachers, in families, etc.;
- psychological support – assistance in the solution of personal problems, removals of a nervous tension, a status of uneasiness, different types of “complexes” by means of psychocorrectional and other influence methods [4 ; P. 4].

Thus, preventive and corrective work against adolescent deviant behavior is rather peculiar variety of social work, requires, in our opinion, special training of social workers for such operation. For verification of this assumption it was carried out pilot diagnostic of operating social workers by means of specially developed questionnaire. There were selected 10 social workers of Odessa City Center for Social Services for the Family, Children and Youth (OCCSSFCY); 10 social workers from “Road to the Home” (“Shliakh Dodymy”), charity fund (RH) and 8 social workers

from “Live Hope” (“Zhyva Nadiya”), charity foundation (ZhN). In total 28 social workers took part in questioning. The choice of respondents was realized according to the criterion: experience of practical operation with clients of social services.

On the basis of own self-assessment respondents shall answer 12 questions of the questionnaire.

The first of them provided instructions of the name of establishment in which the respondent works. The second question of the questionnaire isn't enough to define work experience of respondents in social services. The received data are provided in Table 1.

Table 1.
Results of determination of work experience of respondents – social workers

	OCCSSFCY		“Live Hope” (“Zhyva Nadiya”)		“Road to the Home” (“Shliakh Dodomy”)		Total	
Less than 1 year	2	20%	0	0%	0	0%	2	7,2%
from 1 to 3 years	6	60%	1	12,5%	1	10%	8	28,7%
from 3 to 5 years	0	0%	3	37,5%	1	10%	4	14,2%
from 5 to 10 years	1	10%	2	25%	6	60%	9	32,2%
More than 10 years	0	0%	2	25%	2	20%	4	14,2%
Difficult to answer	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3,6%

The third question was sought to identify qualifications gained by social workers. Proposed by the respondents chose the response options are: specialist in social work – 10 (32.1%); social teacher – 4 (14.3%); psychologist – 4 (14.3%); lawyer – 4 (14.3%); another answer – 7 (25%). Among other responses there were also the following qualifications mentioned: rehabilitation specialist, sociologist, social journalist, assistant teacher, volunteer.

According to the fourth question, respondents indicated whether they have practical skills in working with adolescents deviant behavior. 23 respondents out of 28 (82.1%) gave a positive response and 5 (17.9%) – gave a negative response. Among those who responded negatively to this question there are three lawyers, one social work expert and one social pedagogue (all of them are working in OCCSSFCY).

The fifth question involved identifying opportunities for gaining practical working skills (concerned those who responded positively to the fourth question). Possible answers were: A) during study in high school; B) through training in social organizations, professional development; C) independently, as a volunteer; D) directly in the course of professional activities in social institutions; E) your answer. Respondents had an opportunity to choose several answers (responses given are summarized in Table 2).

Table 2.
Results of identifying opportunities for gaining practical working skills by social workers

	OCCSSFCY		“Live Hope” (“Zhyva Nadiya”)		“Road to the Home” (“Shliakh Dodomy”)		Total	
A	1	20%	3	37,5%	0	0%	4	17,4%
B	1	20%	2	25%	2	20%	5	21,7%
C	0	0%	5	62,5%	3	30%	8	34,8%
D	3	60%	4	50%	7	70%	14	60,9%
E	1	20%	0	0%	1	10%	2	8,7%

Giving their own answer, the respondents – social workers, noted that the practical working skills were directly acquired in the course of professional activities, working with adolescents because of life experiences etc.

The next question, “Have you ever come across within your professional activities with adolescent deviant behavior?”. Positive response was given by 23 (82.1%) respondents, negative – by 2 (7.1%). 3 (10.8%) social workers almost haven’t work with adolescent deviant behavior.

The seventh question involved the determination of social workers’ opinion regarding personally and professionally important qualities necessary for working with adolescents deviant behavior. Respondents referred to such qualities the following: the ability to find contact with adolescents, seriously treat their problems, tolerance, education, listening skills, patience, knowledge of psychology, kindness, empathy, honesty, altruism, patience, openness, working skills in treating ‘difficult’ children, empathy, critical thinking, professionalism, communication

skills, dedication, desire for learning, humanity, temperance, integrity, competence, determination, wisdom, be a role model. As you can see, the answer mentioned covers not only personal and professionally important qualities necessary for social workers to manage with adolescents deviant behavior but also certain knowledge and skills.

The eighth and the ninth questions were closely related: "Do You have within your professional activity to perform corrective and preventive work against adolescents deviant behavior?", "If yes, please indicate which functions within corrective and preventive work directed against adolescents deviant behavior are implied by you." It was found that 18 of 28 respondents, representing 64.3% of respondents perform corrective and preventive work against adolescents deviant behavior. They pointed out the following functions within this work: consulting, support, training and corrective classes, developing and organization of the events, conducting research among the target group, conversation with adolescents, art-, fairy-, dance, movement therapy, psychological support, social and pedagogical consulting, help in overcoming bad habits, prevention of negative phenomena. 6 respondents (21.4%) are not to perform corrective and preventive work within their activity, and four (14.3%) – almost not necessary to carry out such work.

The tenth question "Do you consider yourself prepared for the implementation of corrective and preventive work with adolescents deviant behavior?" The following answers were given: definitely prepared – 4 respondents (14.3%); more prepared than do not – 16 respondents (57.1%); difficult to answer – 6 respondents (21.4%); more unprepared than prepared - 2 respondents (7.2%); not prepared – 0 respondents (0%).

As it can be seen from the responses to this question, the majority of respondents consider themselves most prepared to implement corrective and preventive work against adolescents deviant behavior. Besides there are any certain visible dependence of such a response from working experience in the social services. For example, the choice of the variant "difficult to answer" were made by respondents with short (half a year, year) experience as well as with long enough working experience (7 years), and the answer "definitely prepared" was given by the respondents with experience from two to eleven years.

The eleventh question "In your opinion do future social workers need special training to interact with adolescents who have deviant behavior and to implement corrective and preventive work against adolescents deviant behavior?" Without exception, respondents gave positive answer.

As for the twelfth question of the questionnaire, the respondents had to specify how exactly, in their opinion, should be special training of future social workers towards corrective and preventive work against adolescents deviant behavior carried out. Among the proposed options in the questionnaire the views of respondents have been as follows (one could choose multiple answers): directly during study in high school – 17 (60.7%); by advance training – 13 (46.4%); independently, as a volunteer – 13 (46.4%); in the further professional activities in social institutions – 18 (64.3%); your own answer – 5 (17.8%);

Conclusions. Analysis of the received answers indicates a need for special focused training of future social workers for corrective and preventive work to prevent adolescents deviant behavior. Such training should be carried out primarily during the study in higher educational establishments, in the further professional activities of social workers in social institutions and in the future by advance training and self-education, volunteering etc. This conclusion requires qualitative new approaches to the organization of training of specialists in higher educational establishments, including improving its practical component, including games and skills development workshop that are aimed at forming practical skills and abilities of preventive and corrective work directed on prevention against adolescents deviant behavior.

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Abstracts

МАРИНА ВОЛОШЕНКО. Профілактично-корекційна робота с девіантною поведінкою підлітків і готовність до неї. У статті розкрито сутність і функції профілактично-корекційної роботи з девіантними підлітками як різновиду соціальної роботи. Проаналізовано результати анкетування працівників соціальних служб, які підтверджують необхідність спеціальної підготовки майбутніх соціальних працівників у ВНЗ до виконання профілактично-корекційної роботи з підлітками, чия поведінка відхиляється від суспільних норм.

Ключові слова: підліток, девіантна поведінка, соціальна робота, профілактично-корекційна робота.

MARYNA WOŁOSZENKO. Profilaktyczna praca korekcyjna z nastolatkami zachowania dewiacyjnego i przygotowanie do niej. W artykule wyjaśnione sedno i funkcje profilaktycznej pracy korekcyjnej z

nastolatkami dewiacyjnymi jako rodzaju pracy socjalnej. Przeanalizowane wyniki ankietowania pracowników służb socjalnych, którzy potwierdzają konieczność specjalnego przygotowania przyszłych pracowników socjalnych na uczelniach do wykonania profilaktycznej pracy korekcyjnej z nastolatkami, czyje zachowanie odchyła się od reguł społecznych.

Słowa kluczowe: *nastolatek, zachowanie dewiacyjne, praca socjalna, profilaktyczna praca korekcyjna.*

МАРИНА ВОЛОШЕНКО. Профилактико-коррекционная работа с подростковым девиантным поведением и подготовка к ней. В статье раскрыты сущность и функции профилактико-коррекционной работы с девиантными подростками как разновидности социальной работы. Проанализированы результаты анкетирования работников социальных служб, которые подтверждают необходимость специальной подготовки будущих социальных работников в ВУЗах к выполнению профилактико-коррекционной работы с подростками, чьё поведение отклоняется от общественных норм.

Ключевые слова: *подросток, девиантное поведение, социальная работа, профилактико-коррекционная работа.*

MARYNA VOLOSHENKO. Preventive and corrective work against deviant adolescent behavior and preparation for it. In article disclosed the nature and function of preventive and corrective work with deviant adolescents as well as the variety of social work. Analyzed the results of a survey of social workers, which confirm the need for special training of future social workers in universities to preventive-correctional work with adolescents, whose behavior deviates from social norms.

Key words: *teen, deviant behavior, social work, preventive-correctional work.*