

Prophylaxis of implications of deviant behavior and prevention of offences among student's youth

Профілактика наслідків девіантної поведінки та запобігання злочинам серед студентської молоді

Tetiana Suprun, Olena Gulko

Key words:

deviant behavior, prophylaxis of offenses, delinquent behavior, criminal behavior, offenses, crimes, psychopathologic behavior.

Ключові слова:

девіантна поведінка, профілактика правопорушень, делінквентна поведінка, злочинна поведінка, правопорушення, злочини, психопатологічна поведінка.

Introduction

The transformational processes happening in Ukraine have concerned all spheres of public life, became the reason of essential changes in consciousness and outlook of the Ukrainian youth. The social and economic situation in the country, destruction of the settled stereotypes is complicated, norms and traditions have caused a tendency to some decrease in educational potential of family, distribution of negative manifestations of behavior, growth of indicators of crime among children and youth.

The special concern is caused by asocial manifestations of behavior among young people which are a basis for degradation of the personality, become an obstacle in implementation of teaching and educational process in educational institutions, life-endangering and to health of the person.

Socialization process constantly is followed by need of the choice by the individual of one of behavior alternatives, various reactions for interaction with individuals and society. In recent years the problem of deviant behavior of minors which is always connected with discrepancy of acts, actions, kinds of activity, to norms, rules of conduct, installations, values became the center of attention of sociologists, social teachers, practical psychologists, physicians, employees of law enforcement agencies.

The problem of prevention and prophylaxis of deviant behavior is difficult and multidimensional as this phenomenon is a subject of studying of many sciences. However criminological and psychological aspect of studying of deviant behavior gives the chance to carry out well-timed correction and also to prevent negative implications in behavior of the minor, causes relevance of our research. behavior, to installations, values.

Analysis of the last researches and publications

Development of new approaches to definition and diagnostics of deviations (social, psychodiagnostic, empirical, legal and others) confirms the interest of a world and domestic scientific thought in a deviation problem in behavior of minors, and are lit in works of domestic and foreign scientists.

Behavior with a deviation – deviant (latin *deviatio* – a deviation) – the system of actions and acts which contradict the standard social norms of the right, culture, morals [1, p. 121]. Usually, deviant behavior persons whose socialization takes place in the environment get, promotes such behavior (aggression, immorality, violence).

Defining an entity of deviant behavior, it is necessary to mark that it is divided into two types. Refer to the first type, as a rule, such behavior which collects socially unfavorable, even very dangerous forms (for example, crime) owing to what society is stimulated to apply the appropriate sanctions. Social consequences of this type of deviant behavior consist in undermining public order, gain of entropy processes, leveling and decay of the personality, decline in quality of operation and level of public standards, rise of social apathy and so forth. Driving force of this

type of deviant behavior is the deformed needs and values inducing the personality or social group to work contrary to requirements of society. Defects of legal and moral consciousness of people which are often connected to features of their emotional and strong-willed sphere, mood, hopes can also be the reasons of such behavior.

The second type of deviant behavior is connected to development of society, obsolescence of its social norms, criteria and standards which need to be changed as they slow down processes of social development. Scales of distribution of different forms of deviant behavior of this type are mobile. For example, they can increase considerably during the periods of social changes, reforms, revolutionary changes when there is a corrupting of stereotypes and obsolete rules of behavior.

In these cases not each form of a social deviation (deviation) deserves only negative assessment. It often includes need of change of "inoperable" norms and up-dating of outdated values. Thus, this type of social deviations has the corresponding progressive content, communication of future public changes.

All this demonstrates complexity of criteria for evaluation of different types and forms of deviant behavior. Development of such criteria is included into data domain of deviant sociology and requires realization of a ratio between the normative system of behavior, normative consciousness of society and objective requirements, perspectives of its development. That is there is a problem which deeply expresses this perspective, – the dominating norm or the behavior which is not corresponding to it [2, p. 149].

In psychology and pedagogical literature there is a differentiated approach to the characteristic of behavior with a deviation. In particular, L. Zyubin allocates four options of behavior with a deviation:

- 1) a deviation which isn't violation of the standard ethical standards. It can be behavior which doesn't correspond to age of the child at his normal mental development (for example, the teenager likes to play with children's toys);
- 2) violation of the standard norms which isn't offense (for example, egoism, isolation, avarice, distrustfulness, cruelty, which if not to overcome them, can lead to offense);
- 3) offenses, that is the behavior breaking precepts of law, articles of the administrative or criminal legislation;
- 4) the behavior with a deviation, is caused by pathological factors, diseases (can be at teenagers with psychopathological lines of the personality, at neurotics, at mentally sick people) [3, p. 214].

The deviant behavior covers the considerable range of manifestations – from the acts breaking stereotypic representations to criminal actions. The deviant behavior can be expressed in shape: a) offense (to hit the person on a face)) activity (regular job with extortion or prostitution) in) a way of life (a criminal way of life of the organizer of criminal group).

Psychological correction of these negative manifestations has to be it is applied first of all to those persons who are socially deadapted. In behavior of minors inadequate reactions, excessive aggression, hypocrisy, dissoluteness, malignancy, envy can be observed. The most characteristic manifestations of a difficulties of education of children is the laziness, tendency to aimless pastime, irresponsibility, disorganization, carelessness, emotional instability, weak ability to resistance to negative impact of others [4, p. 528–537].

Factors which influence the causes of deviant behavior of minors according to M. Galaguzov are: 1) biological factors: genetic (mentally retarded children, defects of the speech, hearing, vision, physical, nervous disturbances) psychophysiological (conflict situations, chemical and radiative pollution of medium); physiological (defects of the speech, an external unattractive look which causes negativism in people around); 2) psychological factors: existence at the minor of psychopathology or accentuation who say in psychological diseases – psychopathies, nervousisms, a state on the verge of norm; 3) the social and pedagogical factors which are shown in defects of school, family or public education (an educational disadaptation, disharmony in the intra family relations, hyper guardianship, asociality of family, the cruel or indifferent attitude towards the child, etc.); 4) social and economic: class division of society, unemployment of parents, inflation, social strain, instability; 5) moral and ethical: low moral level of good breeding of society, low level of legal education, destruction of values, especially spiritual, approvals of pragmatism and practicality, indifference to others grief and sufferings and also indifferent relation to various implications of deviant behavior [5, p. 67].

In scientific psychology and pedagogical literature researchers consider a problem of deviations from the point of view of age approach and public activity of minors on the basis of what they allocate four groups: 1) difficult children,

are indifferent to study, periodically break discipline, rules of conduct (shirk occupations, put up fights), show some negative qualities (roughness, falsity, dishonesty); 2) pedagogically started teenagers who are negative to educational and socially useful activity systematically break discipline and moral standards, allow offenses (fights, smoking, consumption of alcoholic beverages), constantly show negative qualities of the personality (roughness, laziness, dishonesty, cruelty); 3) teenage offenders – the difficult or pedagogically started teenagers who have committed offenses (theft, hooliganism, etc.) break administrative and other norms; 4) minor criminals are pedagogically started teenagers and young men, committed offense, have broken rules of law and are sent by court to educational colonies [6, p. 181].

Depending on the reasons inducing to break standards of behavior, N. Maximova allocates four groups of children: 1) difficult children who have violations imaginary, the nesituiyena; 2) pedagogically started children with the created moral representations and habits, considerable gaps of moral and ethical knowledge; 3) seriously ill patients children whose deviations in behavior are determined by the deep changes of the personality connected with "frustration of the relations"; 4) children, whose behavior is explained by features of development of the emotional and strong-willed sphere – a psychopathia, character accentuation, neuroses etc. [7, p. 96].

Kind of deviant behavior is the delinkventny behavior – set of illegal acts and crimes, don't meet formally recorded social and legal norms.

Tortfeasors (offender) – the minor with social deviations in behavior who makes the acts forbidden by the current legislation and other regulations. It generally mentally and physically healthy pupil with the certain negative life experience deformed by social and ethical knowledge, unhealthy habits and requirements is spoiled by the wrong education or asocial influence of a certain environment [8, p. 254].

Result of deviant behavior of the minor crime – act which commission involves as a responsibility measure (in the form of criminal sentencing) and criminal record which is "brand" in the future. Analyzing crime rate in Ukraine, we have defined that crime of minors promptly grows. Analyzing statistical data of the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine, only for 2017, the number of the minors condemned for commission of crimes increases every month, in particular: in April – 718 people, in June – 929 people, July – 1388 people, August – 1583 people, September – 1829 people [9].

The provided data confirm existence of a serious social, psychological and legal problem in society, indicate existence of rapid development of deviant behavior and imperfection of work as teachers, psychologists, social workers, but also parents. For this reason we investigate a question of prophylaxis and prevention of deviant behavior among minors (in particular crime of minors).

Research objective: carrying out theoretical generalizations of types of prophylaxis and prevention of deviant behavior among minors by means of the psychological and legal analysis and determination of interrelation of prevalence of the use of narcotic substances, cruelty and violence with criminal behavior.

Task:

- 1) to establish existence of reliable communication between the use by youth of narcotic substances and tendency of the personality to manifestations of cruelty and aggressive behavior (Deviant behavior);
- 2) to reveal regularities of influence of the above-stated parameters on crime rate among young people and deviant behavior among youth.

Research hypothesis: existence of drug addiction, tendency of the personality to manifestations of cruelty and aggressive behavior carries out natural influence on emergence and development of deviant behavior of a form in modern young people.

Research results and their discussion: 150 students of higher education institutions of the Vinnytsia and Kiev regions who showed signs of deviant behavior of a form have participated in an empirical research. Age of the studied from 16 to 20 years.

For the purpose of carrying out a research have been used the questionnaire "Youth and illegal behavior" made on the basis of the questionnaire of the same name of the psychological service of an education system developed by the Educational and methodical center. The questionnaire contained 9 questions which can be divided into certain blocks: reasons of commission of illegal behavior; influence of drugs, media and computer technologies on a condition of the personality; signs of violence among young people and knowledge youth of the legislative base.

Results of a research

Having conducted researches on the questionnaire “Youth and illegal behavior” and having processed forms, we have received the corresponding results.

For the purpose of definition of the main reasons inducing young people on commission of illegal acts, it was offered to students to answer a question: “What, in your opinion, the main reason inducing youth to commission of illegal acts? (Range the possible reasons)”. Having worked forms of answers we have received the following results:

Possible reasons	Rank	Number of people (%)
influence of alcohol and drugs	1	25
low level of income of family	3	22
protection of and relatives	8	2
confidence in impunity	2	20
solidarity with the company	5	6
for entertainment	4	9
need to get money	3	22
lack of information about criminal penalties for the committed crime	7	3
to spite of parents	6	5

Thus, according to young people, influence of alcohol and drugs (25%), on the second place – confidence in impunity (20%) is the powerful reason for commission of illegal acts among youth. The third rank place is shared by 2 positions: low level of income of family and need to get money (22%). Students consider the least significant reason of commission of illegal acts an opportunity or desire to protect themselves and relatives (2%).

One of the important reasons of commission by young people of crime of actions is the condition of alcoholic and drug intoxication, as reasons uses in contents of the questionnaire a question: “As it is frequent, in your opinion, the youth accepts today cigarettes, alcoholic beverages (including beer) and drugs (including “lungs”)”. Students needed to answer on every line. Results of a research were the following:

Questions	Don't use	Sometimes	1–2 times a week	Daily
	Number of people (%)			
a) cigarettes	16	19	32	33
б) alcoholic beverages (including beer)	11	28	40	21
в) drugs (including “lungs”)	34	39	18	9

Analyzing this table, we see that according to youth the largest daily the use of drugs is smoking of cigarettes (33%). Alcoholic beverages (including beer), young people are inclined to use generally 1–2 times a week. Guarding indicators of the use by students of drugs are (including “lungs”): 39% of respondents sometimes use them, 18% – are inclined to the use 1–2 times a week, and 9% fall under daily influence of drugs.

Statistical data specify that the condition of drug intoxication is one of the most aggravating circumstances at commission of crimes, it has caused use of such question: “Your friends have seized the opportunity to try drugs if it hasn't caused dependence and nobody has learned about it?”. The developed results were the following:

- a) Yes – 63%;
- b) No – 14%;
- c) I find it difficult to answer – 23%.

So, we see that the greatest number of students – 63% of youth – agree to try drugs, under a condition if it hasn't caused dependence and nobody has learned about it. Guards also the number of answers on the I Find It Difficult to Answer point – 23% are students who under certain adverse conditions are capable to try drugs and further to pass to group of young people who have given the affirmative answer.

Among modern young people it is "fashionable" to ignore rule of law and morals as the youth considers that they are far-fetched and not always lawful. Therefore are included by us in the list of questions a statement: "How, in your opinion most of your friends before thefts, use of physical force against other person, consumption of alcoholic drinks, the use of narcotic and toxic substances, gamblings, prostitution and illegal acquisition and storage of weapon belongs?". Students needed to answer on every line. We offer results of a research for acquaintance:

Questions	Positively	Negatively	It is admissible in some cases	I find it difficult to answer
	Number of people (%)	Number of people (%)	Number of people (%)	Number of people (%)
a) thefts	13	13	57	17
b) use of physical force against other person	24	18	49	9
c) consumption of alcoholic drinks	29	4	60	7
d) use of narcotic and toxic substances	14	23	40	23
e) gamblings	24	28	29	19
f) gamblings	25	20	24	31
g) illegal acquisition and storage of weapon	10	34	31	25

Thus we see that young people consider admissible in some cases consumption of alcoholic drinks (60%), theft (57%), use of physical force against other person (49%) and the use of narcotic and toxic substances (40%). The highest rate of negative attitude of 34% it is defined in the direction of illegal acquisition and storage of weapon. Nearly a quarter of the interviewed students is positive to consumption of alcoholic drinks, prostitutions, use of physical force against other person and gamblings.

Increase in number of aggressive young people on streets of our cities and increase in teenage and youth cruelty became the reason of use of such question: "Often you watch movies and TV of the program, or you play computer games in which military operations, cruelty and violence are shown?". Answers of the interviewed students:

- a) often – 33%;
- b) sometimes – 28%;
- c) seldom – 24%;
- d) never – 15%.

So, 33% of the interviewed students indicate that they quite often watch movies and TV of the program, or play computer games in which military operations, cruelty and violence are shown. Viewing of these programs and the corresponding computer games can become the reason of manifestations of cruelty and aggressive behavior among youth, and is confirmed by answers of young people to a question: Whether "There were cases when after viewing of a certain transfer, the feature film (or games in a computer game) with elements of cruelty, violence, you or your friends made aggressive and rash actions in relation to other people?":

- a) yes – 45%;
- b) no – 20%;
- c) I find it difficult to answer – 35%.

Analyzing answers to the above a question we have defined that 45% of the interviewed young people indicate existence of cases when after viewing of a certain transfer, the feature film (or games in a computer game) with elements of cruelty, violence, they or their friends made aggressive and rash actions in relation to other people.

Events which go in our country psychological ignorance and levellings by rules of law is an important basis for emergence and active development of such phenomenon as violence. It became interesting to us or young people distinguish, is violence and which are his types therefore the contents of the questionnaire have includ-

ed a statement: “Note what of the ways of behavior given below carry to violence: beating by parents of own child; constant laughter of pupils over the schoolmate; shout of parents of the child; the ban to look through TV programs, to play on the computer the ban to spend time in the fresh air; humiliation by the teacher of dignity of the pupil; humiliations from schoolmates; selection in others of personal belongings; keeping of children by parents in hunger; stay in places unsuitable for the child (the sewerage, attics of houses, cellars, etc.) compulsion of children to begging”. Answers of students have shown the following results:

Questions	Yes	No	I find it difficult to answer
	Number of people (%)	Number of people (%)	Number of people (%)
Beating by parents of own child	80	12	8
Constant laughter of pupils over the schoolmate	56	30	14
Shout of parents on the child	13	82	5
The ban to look through TV programs, to play on the computer	29	51	20
The ban to spend time in the fresh air	49	42	9
Humiliation by the teacher of dignity of the pupil	88	6	6
Humiliation by the teacher of dignity of the pupil	45	32	23
Selection in others of personal belongings	21	53	26
Keeping of children by parents in hunger	89	3	8
Stay in places unsuitable for the child (the sewerage, attics of houses, cellars, etc.)	84	5	11
Compulsion of children to begging	90	2	8

Thus we see what answers of students to the specified question is rather ambiguous. Young people refer beatings by parents of own child (80%), constant laughter of pupils over the schoolmate (56%) to ways of violent behavior, humiliation by the teacher of dignity of the pupil (88%), keeping of children by parents in hunger (89%), stay in places unsuitable for the child (the sewerage, attics of houses, cellars, etc.) – (84%), compulsion of children to begging (90%) that suggests us an idea of possible use of such style of behavior in the most interviewed. However, students rather low indicators have defined a number of statements which have a direct bearing to violent behavior: shout of parents of the child (13%), the ban to spend time in the fresh air (49%), humiliations from schoolmates (45%), selection in others of personal belongings (21%) that is manifestations of psychological and physical abuse. Considering that experimental selection for carrying out questioning was made by students, showed signs of deviant behavior of a form, such criteria as humiliation from schoolmates and selection in others of personal belongings for them can be norm.

Experimental selection for carrying out a research was made by persons at the age of 18–20 years which to have to have knowledge from the criminal legislation. Therefore in the list of questions of the questionnaire we have included a question: “In your opinion, will give commission below offenses to approach of criminal liability”. We offer results of questioning for acquaintance:

Questions	Yes	No	I find it difficult to answer
	Number of people (%)	Number of people (%)	Number of people (%)
Theft of the bicycle (cost of 500 UAH)	32	48	20
Theft of the mobile phone (cost of 900 UAH)	57	23	20
Beating of the minor that has led to injuries of average weight	64	28	8
Rape by minors as a part of group of the full age woman	24	73	3
Laughter and indecent jokes over passersby	4	81	15
Storage of narcotic substances (5 grams of hemp)	21	63	16
Production of narcotic substances for own purposes	11	76	13

The analysis of this table grants to us the right to claim that the most part of students doesn't know norms of criminal law. Young people consider what criminal offense isn't: theft of the bicycle worth 500 UAH (St. 185 Criminal codes of Ukraine) – 48%), rapes by minors as a part of group of the full age woman (Art. 152 of UK of Ukraine) – 73%), storages of narcotic substances (5 grams of hemp – 63%) and production of narcotic substances for own purposes (the Art. 309 of UK of Ukraine – 76%). However such crimes as theft of the mobile phone worth 900 UAH are referred to criminal offenses by students (St. 185 UK Ukraine – 57%) and beatings of the minor that has led to injuries of average weight (Art. 122 of UK of Ukraine – 64%) that meets existing rule of criminal law. Generally, the received results indicate the need carrying out information work with the purpose of explanation of norm of criminal law among student's youth of Ukraine.

In psychological literature a number of the facts when with the purpose to punish the child her have asked is described: "How you should be punished for your offense?". In reply the child I chose for myself severe punishment. For this reason us it was offered a question, aimed to define what actions, according to youth, will lead to decrease in number of the offenses and crimes committed by young people. The analysis of forms has shown results:

Questions	Yes	No	I find it difficult to answer
	Number of people (%)	Number of people (%)	Number of people (%)
Activization of local communities (neighbors, residents of the residential district)	16	61	23
More strict punishment of criminals	79	6	15
Providing information on legal consequences of commission of crimes to students	70	14	16
Regular visit by the representative of police of educational institutions	21	56	23
Strengthening of responsibility of parents for education of children	47	43	10
Increase in number of prisons for minors	9	63	28
Strengthening of responsibility of adults who have involved the minor in criminal activity	17	50	33

Thus, according to young people it is necessary for decrease in number of offenses and crimes: to enter more strict punishment of criminals (79%), to provide information to students about legal consequences of commission of crimes (70%) more widely and to enhance responsibility of parents for education of children (47%). Ineffective, according to students, there are such ways of decrease in number of offenses and crimes: activization of local communities (neighbors, residents of the residential district – 61%), regular visit by the representative of police of educational institutions (56%), increase in number of prisons for minors (63%) and strengthening of responsibility of adults who have involved the minor in criminal activity (50%).

Discussion of results of a research

Summing up the results of the research conducted by us we can claim: alcohol and drug addiction of modern youth is at rather high level – it is nearly a quarter of the interviewed young people; students quite superficially own knowledge of rule of law, as is the reason of commission of a large number by youth of criminal acts under various articles of the right in Ukraine; young people are inclined to manifestations of cruelty on violence and to it there is an obvious reason (unlimited and uncontrollable influence of media and computer technologies). Thus, we confirm a hypothesis of our research that existence of dependence on drugs, the uncontrollable aggression and cruelty among young people is the reason of distribution and development of offenses among young people. This fact in evidence demands carrying out urgent correctional work with students of experimental selection at all levels and scheduled maintenance with youth which studies in higher education institution.

Understand the evidence-based and in due time taken actions referred on prevention of possible physical, psychological or sociocultural deviations to certain individuals of risk group, conservation, support and protec-

tion of the normal standard of living and human health, assistance to them in achievement of goals and disclosure of internal potentials as prophylaxis [10; 11, p. 15–18].

The preventive activity which is carried out at the level of the state through the system of measures of improvement of quality of life, creation of conditions for realization of principle of social justice is called social prophylaxis. Social prophylaxis frames that necessary background on which other types of prophylaxis are implemented more successfully: psychological, pedagogical, medical and social and pedagogical.

Depending on various reasons and circumstances which can cause social deviations allocate several types of preventive actions:

- neutralizing,
- compensating,
- which prevent the circumstances promoting social deviations,
- controlling the carried-out scheduled maintenance and its results [5].

The efficiency of preventive actions is defined by existence of the following conditions:

- orientation on eradication of sources of discomfort both at the minor, and in social and the environment and at the same time on creation of conditions for acquisition by the minor of necessary experience for the solution of problems which constantly arise;
- the minor's "arms" new skills which help to achieve goals or to keep health;
- the solution of yet not arisen problems, prevention of their emergence.

Conclusion

Considering the above it is possible to draw conclusions that psychological and criminological measures of prophylaxis of crime of minors coincide according to the contents from which it is possible to distinguish: 1) the organization of social medium within which social advertizing on formation of installations on a healthy lifestyle is supposed; creation of negative public opinion concerning implications of deviant behavior, first of all, through mass media; formation of social "zones of support", in particular, through the organization and support of public organizations, youth movements and other; 2) informing, impact on cognitive processes of the person for rising of her ability to make constructive decisions on own behavior assumes; it is carried out through the organization of lectures, conversations, group discussions, diffusion of video and television movies and so forth; 3) active social training in social and useful skills, activization of personal resources, is implemented through group trainings, in particular, trainings of an assertiveness or trainings of resistance to negative social impacts, participation in groups of communication and personal body height etc; 4) the organization of the activity alternative to deviant behavior, in particular, through involvement of the person to cognitive activity, sport, art, test of in "positive" activity (travel, a campaign to mountains, extreme sports etc); 5) the organization of a healthy lifestyle, providing, in particular, development of ecological culture of the person, keeping of a work-rest schedule also excludes implications of redundancy; 6) minimization of negative consequences of deviant behavior, is applied in case of the developed predilection to deviant behavior and is referred on prophylaxis of a recurrence or their negative consequences, legal formation of minor consequences of the committed crimes.

Search of effective measures of prophylaxis of deviant behavior and offenses of minors became a main goal of triune social institute (schools, families, the public). The main condition of the organization of early prophylaxis – well-timed recognition of initial deviations in moral development of the person which can lead under certain circumstances to serious violations moral and precepts of law. An ultimate goal of education of the minor is formation at it long term habit to keep in the activity and behavior of the accepted in the society of precepts of law and conventional principles of morals.

Democratization and humanization of society, his moral and cultural updating, political and economic improvement need increase in skill of all links of teaching and educational process. During reorganization I have increased also attention of school, family, public to the negative phenomena in the school environment, concrete ways of overcoming miscalculations in moral education and training of younger generation were defined. Reorganization of system of domestic education, development of democratic principles of management, a humanization of all directions of education will allow to solve these problems.

Анотація

У сучасних умовах питання злочинності неповнолітніх залишається однією з актуальних проблем українського суспільства. Багато фахівців із різних галузей знань працюють над пошуком шляхів її вирішення, зокрема, з кримінології, кримінального процесу, психології, педагогіки, соціальної педагогіки, соціології, юриспруденції тощо. Девіантна поведінка – система дій, що суперечать стандартним соціальним нормам права, культури, моральності. Метою дослідження є проведення теоретичних узагальнень видів профілактики девіантної поведінки та дій неповнолітніх, пов'язаних із наркотичними речовинами, що виконуються за допомогою психолого-правового аналізу на основі визначення взаємозв'язку поширеності вживання, жорстокості та насильства з кримінальною поведінкою. В емпіричному дослідженні використано анкетування «Молодь та незаконна поведінка», яке проводиться на підставі анкети, розробленої Навчально-методичним центром психологічної служби системи освіти України. У дослідженні взяли участь 150 студентів вищих навчальних закладів Вінницької та Київської областей I–IV рівнів акредитації у віці 16–20 років. Проведений статистичний аналіз результатів дослідження дає змогу стверджувати, що рівень вживання алкоголю й наркоманії сучасної молоді є досить високим – майже чверть опитаних молодих людей; студенти зовсім поверхово володіють знаннями про верховенство закону, тому це є причиною скоєння великої кількості злочинних дій молоддю; молоді люди схильні до проявів жорстокості й насильства, і для цього є очевидна причина (необмежений та неконтрольований вплив медіа й комп'ютерних технологій). Визначено основні способи профілактики виникнення девіантної поведінки серед неповнолітніх. Проаналізовано статистичні дані про зростання злочинності серед неповнолітніх, що стали основою нашого дослідження.

Summary

In modern conditions questions of crime among minors is and remains to one of current problems of the Ukrainian society. The wide range of specialists of different scientific branches works on search of ways of her decision: criminology, criminal trial, psychology, pedagogies, social pedagogies, sociology, jurisprudence, etc. Deviant behavior – the system of actions and acts which contradict the standard social norms of the right, culture, morals. Research objective is carrying out theoretical generalizations of types of prophylaxis and prevention of deviant behavior among minors of the narcotic substances executed by means of the psychological and legal analysis on the basis of determination of interrelation of prevalence of the use, cruelty and violence with criminal behavior. In an empirical research it was used the questionnaire «Youth and illegal behavior» which is made on the basis of the questionnaire of the same name developed by the Educational and methodical center of psychological service of an education system of Ukraine. 150 students of higher education institutions of the Vinnytsia and Kiev regions I–IV of levels of accreditation at the age of 16–20 years participated in a research. The carried-out statistical analysis of results of a research allows to claim: alcohol and drug addiction of modern youth is at rather high level – it is nearly a quarter of the interviewed young people; students quite superficially own knowledge of rule of law, as is the reason of commission of a large number of criminal acts by youth; young people are inclined to manifestations of cruelty on violence and to it there is an obvious reason (unlimited and uncontrollable influence of media and computer technologies). The main ways of prophylaxis of emergence of deviant behavior among minors are defined. Statistical data of rise in crime among minors are analysed that caused carrying out our research.

Literature:

1. Orban-Lembryk L. Sotsial'na psykhohohiya: posibnyk. K.: Akademydav, 2003. 447 s.
2. Lukashevych M. Spetsial'ni ta haluzevi sotsiolohichni teoriyi: navch. pos. K.: MAUP, 2004. 464 s.
3. Honeev A., Lyfyntseva N., Yalpaeva N. Osnovy korrektsyonnoy pedahohyky: ucheb. posobyе dlya stud. vyssh. ped. ucheb. zavedeny / pod red. V. Slastenyina. M.: Akademyya, 1999. 280 s.
4. Jenkins Richard L. Motivation and Frustration in Delinquency. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. 1957. XXVII. P. 528–537.
5. Sotsyal'naya pedahohyka: kurs lektsyy / pod red. M. Halahuzovoy. M.: Vlados, 2000. 416 s.

6. Honeev A., Lyfytseva N., Yalpaeva N. Osnovi korrektsyonnoy pedahohyky: ucheb. posobye dlya stud. vissh. ped. ucheb. zavedeny / pod red. V. Slastenyina. M.: Akademyya, 1999. 280 s.
7. Maksymova N., Tolstoukhova S. Sotsial'no-psykholohichnyy aspekt profilaktyky adyktivnoyi povedinky pidlitkiv ta molodi. K., 2000. 200 s.
8. Bohdanova I. Sotsial'na pedahohika: navchal'nyy posibnyk. Kyiv: Znannya, 2008. 343 s.
9. Statystychna informatsiya za kviten'-veresen' 2017 roku. Ofitsiyyny sayt Heneral'noyi prokuratury Ukrainy. URL: http://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?dir_id=113283&libid=100820&c=edit&_c=fo.
10. Hons B. Social care: Placement Handbook. Dublin: Institute of technology School of Social Sciences and Law, 2012. 20 p.
11. Kornechchuk V., Muzyka Y. Interactive education in the system of training of prospective social worked. Science and Education a New Dimension: Pedagogy and Psychology. 2014. II (8). Issue 16. P. 15–18.

Tetiana Suprun,

*Candidate of Juridical sciences (Ph. D.),
Department of Criminal Law and Criminology
University of the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine
Ukraine*

Olena Gulko,

*Practical Psychologist, Expert of the I Category
Lordly Humanitarian Teacher Training College of M. Grushevsky
Ukraine*