

Ліляна КРЯНГЕ

КОМПЛЕКСНИЙ ПІДХІД ДО ГЕНДЕРНОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ У ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ЗАХИСТУ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО НАСЕЛЕННЯ

Анотація. Гендерна рівність є невід’ємним аспектом прав людини та цінностей демократичної держави. Демократичне суспільство повинно надавати чоловікам і жінкам рівні можливості участі в усіх сферах життя.

Успішне регулювання гендерних відносин у суспільстві передбачає утвердження цінності гендерної рівності, недискримінації за ознакою статі, забезпечення рівної участі жінок і чоловіків у прийнятті суспільно важливих рішень, забезпечення рівних можливостей для жінок і чоловіків поєднувати професійні та сімейні обов’язки.

Аналізуючи гендер і гендерну рівність у зв’язку з безпекою, корисно чітко розуміти ключові поняття. Усвідомлення потреб безпеки з точки зору гендерного виміру сприяє покращенню відносин між постачальниками послуг безпеки та громадами, які вони обслуговують. Взаємодія з групами, якими раніше нехтували, або з тими, з ким раніше стосунки були ворожими, може покращити легітимність і ширше сприйняття установи та її роботи. Крім того, співпраця з низкою організацій громадянського суспільства, включно з жіночими організаціями, дозволяє постачальникам послуг безпеки мати більш цілісне розуміння будь-якої ситуації безпеки, а також краще розуміти різні потреби безпеки та методи, за допомогою яких вони можуть бути задоволені.

Ключові слова: сектор безпеки і оборони, громадський порядок, гендерна рівність, недискримінація, публічна політика, гендерний аналіз.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION AND PREVENTION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR OF THE CHILD

Abstract. In the article, the author’s vision of the role and significance of the Institute of Family in the formation of acceptable socialization and prevention of deviant behavior of the child is presented. The study of the role of the Institute of Family in the formation of acceptable socialization and prevention of deviant behavior of the child remains relevant and requires a systematic approach to understanding the specified problems. The purpose of this article is theoretical characteristics of the problems of the socialization and prevention of behavioral

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deviations of the child through the prism of the Institution of Family functioning.

In view of the tasks specialization, the method of theoretical analysis of scientific and legal literature was used in the study, which made it possible to clarify modern approaches of researchers to the problems of the impact of the Institute of Family on juvenile delinquency. In the article, the deviation of negative orientation, the socially unacceptable activity of the child and the role of the Institute of Family in correcting this behavior is analyzed.

The main factors and causes of deviant behavior of minors are revealed, the role of the family in the prevention of deviant, socially dangerous deviations are revealed. Emphasizing the determinism of juvenile deviance by social, economic, spiritual and moral factors, the authors substantiates methodological principles of solving the problem through a complex combination of efforts of state and public organizations. The conclusions and recommendations outlined in the article can be used for further research into the problem of juvenile criminology.

Keywords: *destructive influence, minors, upbringing, education, crime, punishment, causes, prevention.*

Introduction. Despite the trend that overall juvenile arrests have decreased, adolescents continue to engage in criminal behaviors. “Manifestation of deviant behavior in minors increasingly shock by their audacity, cynicism, cruelty, and often lack of arguments for their explanation” (Yankovych et al., 2018). Therefore, the prevention of criminal offenses of minors today takes a key position in the state policy and activity of society in countering this socially negative phenomenon. Ukraine, like most countries of the world, is experiencing negative social processes, which are accompanied by significant crisis changes in society. Violence, brutality, aggression in recent years have become commonplace for our country. In crime wave, using Internet, the minors, whose actions are striking cynicism and audacity, are more and more often involved.

However, it is important to understand that the tendency to offense in minors can be due to the destructive effect of family education. Especially in modern society, with a rapid information flow, children, more than ever, need special attention, care, warmth and quality control from their families.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Such scientists as C. Beccaria, M. Weber, E. Ferry, T. Parsons and others were engaged in the problems of deviant behavior, its formation and prevention. Significant contribution to the study and research of crime among minors and measures to combat this phenomenon were the works of such scientists as: O. Bandurka, R. Bundz, L. Dundych, O. Humin, R. Hutsyl, E. Melnykov, H. Krestovska, R. Kvasha, V. Emilianov, Yu. Zavorodnia, A. Zakaluyk, O. Lytvak, V. Golin, N. Steblynska, V. Navrotsky, N. Yuzikova, V. Kharchenko, O. Kholymchuk, et al. Dundych L. in his study on the topic “The problem of crime among minors in Ukraine and measures to prevent it” (2019) investigates the problem of crime among minors in Ukraine, and also singles out the determinants of this negative phenomenon. The authors proposes its own road map for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, which covers all areas of the manifestation of determinants of juvenile delinquency: family, social and cultural (Dundych, 2019).

Gumin O., Gutsul R. prepared a study on the topic “Criminological analysis and scientific substantiation of modern methods of individual prevention of self-interested crimes by minors”, in which modern methods of individual prevention of self-interested crimes by minors were analyzed and deviant manifestations in the behavior of adolescents were scientifically substantiated (Humin & Hutsul, 2020). R. Bundz in his dissertation on the topic “Special cruelty as a sign of crimes committed by minors” determinants and alerts” (Bundz, 2019) focuses attention on the study of juvenile delinquency in

general and crimes committed by them with particular cruelty, as well as determinants of the personality formation of a juvenile criminal who commits such crimes, and the problems of their prevention. The author emphasizes that the main determinants of the personality formation of a juvenile criminal who commits crimes with particular cruelty include negative influence of the family as a potential factor in the mechanism of the personality formation of a juvenile criminal; child's homelessness and neglect; unorganized leisure time; alcohol-addiction and drugs-addiction of the children's environment; manifestation of bullying among minors, etc.

R. Kvasha in the dissertation "Violent crime among minors in Ukraine as a problem of juvenile criminology" (Kvasha, 2021) also pays attention to the specifics of the determination of violent juvenile delinquency. In particular, the scientist highlights the role of mass media in the determination of violent crime among minors, the influence of the online social environment on the criminal behavior of minors. One of the main determinants of juvenile delinquency is lack of upbringing (social, family, school).

G. Didkivska in the paper on the topic "Family dysfunction in the system of determinants of juvenile delinquency in Ukraine" (Didkivska, 2017) carried out a comprehensive study of the family and its place in the system of determinants of juvenile delinquency, features of the problems of the modern family, the causal complex of criminogenic factors of the family sphere, and the mechanism of their influence on juvenile delinquency, which makes it possible for prevention subjects already at the early stages of the deformation of family relations to carry out the measures to prevent juvenile delinquency, which has not only theoretical, but also actual applied significance.

Recognizing the importance of the above works, it should be noted that, despite the many approaches to the study of deviant behavior, the problem of adolescent deviance in Ukraine criminology requires further study. In addition, there is an urgent need to intensify the scientific search for optimal ways and means on preventing juvenile delinquency, and study the role of the family in the prevention of deviant, socially dangerous deviations.

The purpose of our article is theoretical characterization of the problem of the child's socialization and prevention of deviant deviations in its behavior through the prism of the functioning of the institute of family. To examine the relationship between family atmosphere including parenting style, parental love, family behaviour and adolescent deviant behaviour.

Formulation of the main material. The research on the problem involved a theoretical analysis of existing methodological approaches as well as the theory and methodology of research on youth health deviant behavior in modern society.

Family as an institutions of the primary social individual's formation. According to Article 51 of the Constitution of Ukraine (Constitution of Ukraine, 1996), parents are obliged to support children until their age. One of the tasks of family legislation (Art. 3 of the Family Code of Ukraine (Family Code of Ukraine, 2002) (hereinafter-the FC)) is to provide each child with family education, the possibility of spiritual and physical education. The state ensures the priority of family education of the child (Art. 5 of the FC of Ukraine). Children do not have yet sufficient social experience, so it is family education that makes it possible to provide them with normal physical, moral, intellectual

and social development, makes it possible to become a full-fledged member of society and enrich with a social experience. The obligation to carry out the child's upbringing relies on parents and is to implement a system of educational measures aimed at the formation of a comprehensive and harmoniously developed personality. Therefore, it is not only the satisfaction of the child's life needs, but also the manifestation of the attention to it, the provision of moral support in solving various life issues, instilling self-confidence, attracting to active participation in the society's life, and etc. The legal basis for teaching and education for minors is relevant provisions of the Family Code of Ukraine. Provisions fixed in para 2 Art. 150 that parent have not only the right but are obliged to take care of the child's health, his physical, spiritual, and moral development is of fundamental importance.

In this regard, it is quite justified to establish by the Family Code of Ukraine the responsibility of parents for the upbringing and development of the child, which meets the requirements of Art. 18 and 27 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. In particular, parents may be brought to different types of legal liability, i.e.: administrative (Art. 180 and Art. 184 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (1984)), family-legal liability (Art. 164 and Art. 170 of the FC of Ukraine), criminal (p.1. Art.164, Art. 166, p.1. Art.150-1, p.1. Art.304 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (2001). The Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Childhood" (2001) stipulates that parents or persons who replace them are obliged to raise a child, take care of his health, physical, spiritual and moral development, study, create proper conditions for the development of natural abilities, respect the dignity of the child, prepare him for independent life and work. Education in the family is a priority basis of the child's personal development.

It is generally known that it is the family that provide the primary socialization of the individual, thanks to which the multifaceted knowledge of social reality, mutual understanding and coexistence with other people, involvement in national and universal human culture takes place. It is in the family that norms of behavior are formed, personaly formation takes place, and the qualities of the individual personality are revealed. However, it should be noted that "conflicts, violence, humiliation, neglect that accompany the minor at different stages of its socialization within the family, further lead to the break with the family. Deformation processes occurring in the family are confirmed by the survey of juveniles sentenced to imprisonment. Most of those who committed the crime as a group showed that they were raised outside the family or were indifferent to their family, were abused and humiliated, especially by their stepfather and older brothers" (Yuzikova et al., 2021).

In addition, "a disadvantaged family is a threat to society, because for the most part the unlawful minors' behavior was determined by the shortcomings of family education, and persons under the age of eighteen choose illegal behavior under direct influence or with the participation of parents. Under family dysfunction, one can understand a set of negative factors that, negatively affecting the process of the assimilation of social experience to minors, contribute to the progression of its anti-citizen behavior, victimization and in combination with a certain life situation, can determine criminal behavior of a minor" (Syzyonko, 2021).

It is also worth paying attention to the fact that a dysfunctional family

weakens a teenager's social position in society, which, in turn, entails problems in the individual's relationships with both peers and adults. Parents who instill antisocial attitudes and behaviors in their children encourage such attitudes into adulthood. "A parent is a model towards their children. Research on modeling has shown that when parents are held in high esteem and are the main sources for reinforcement, they child is more likely to model them" (Simons et al., 1991).

Certainly, the nature of the relationship between parents and their children helps determine whether a child will become a delinquent. Friendly, supportive and understanding families are likely to promote conformist and constructive social behavior because a positive family environment leads to the healthy personality's development. At the same time, a lack of parental support, or parental indifference, hostility or rejection, make children feel emotionally vulnerable and leads to the poor personality development, thus encouraging antisocial or delinquent behavior.

Moreover, if a parent acts in a negative way, the child is more likely to follow their parent's negative attitude. They are also more likely to generalize this attitude to the rest of society. Thus, parents have much influence over their child's behavior. Attention should also be paid to authoritarian parenting, when excessive control, the use of strict orders, prohibitions, and restrictions deprive children of the freedom of self-expression. Suppression of the freedom of expression and lack of love leads children to rebel against their parents, run away from their families, and, as a result, to a life of a crime. As a result, a family that implements an authoritarian style of upbringing has a negative effect on the teenager's socialization, because it forms in him those personal qualities that do not contribute to successful entry of the teenager to society, but on the contrary, complicate it.

Thus, parents have a great influence on behavior of their child. "From birth, a parent will mold and shape behaviors suitable to the norms of society through the child's upbringing. However, there are certain parenting techniques that have a greater impact on a child's behaviors. Parental support is behaviors toward the child, such as praising, encouraging, and giving affection. They show the child that he or she is valued and loved. In multiple studies, it has been found that support from parents bonds the adolescent to institutions and builds their self-control. This building of self-control will hinder deviant behaviors from forming" (Buehler, 2006).

Indeed, "it is the family that occupies the most significant place in the formation of an individual, plays a leading role in the development of psychological independence of society's members. The well-being of the family and the closes environment of the person starting from the childhood is the basis for his further upbringing and the determining factor to minimize the risk of developing deviant behavior of the young person" (Davydova, 2019).

Namely, "a civilized society seeks to create legal, social, and economic conditions for the acceptable civilization of the child, the consolidation of his spiritual and physical health, material and social well-being. The implementation of functions of social institutions contributes to the respect formation for moral principles and traditional values of the Ukrainian society, formation of public opinion on indifferent attitude to socially unacceptable activities of minors" (Yuzikova, 2020).

It should be noted that the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic and the war

in Ukraine forced schools to switch to distance and virtual learning, this worsened the conditions for receiving quality education for low-income children and pushed their parents, especially mothers, to choose between care and employment. A significant number of parents have lost their jobs and found themselves in a difficult situation, which means that their children are also growing up in the conditions of economic instability and limitations. Ukraine should develop a comprehensive system of social protection that would fully protect children from emotional, physical and neurological consequences of this instability and the impact of war.

Reasons contributing to deviant behavior of teenagers. The child's behavior is terminologically defined as follows: "social deviation", "anti-social deviation", "deviant behavior", "asocial activity" etc. All the above terms mean a certain departure from the generally accepted norms, values, and rules of behavior in society. The most common can be considered a social deviation, which encompasses a departure from general norms of both positive and negative orientation. Deviant behavior is always associated with any inconsistency of human actions, activities, common in society or groups, norms, rules of conduct, ideas, instructions, and values. Norms are the mechanism that keeps the public system in the state of viable balance under the conditions of inevitable changes. In natural and social sciences, the norm is understood as a limit, a measure acceptable for the preservation and change of systems.

A person's behavior may deviate from socially acceptable norms in both positive and negative ways. Positive deviance occurs when health deviant behavior manifests itself through non-compliance with accepted norms but does not harm anyone. Negative deviations disrupt the stability of the social system and often lead to violence and crime. Positive deviance represents creativity that brings positive change to society, whereas negative deviance is destructive and brings nothing positive to society. Deviant behavior of a child is correlated with a group form from the activity of a minor. It is in the group, especially in adolescence, that opportunities and abilities of individuals are compared in understanding knowledge, skills and abilities, their dynamic or slow susceptibility to the norms and requirements of society. In particular, in minors, taking into account specific age peculiarities, general acceptability of group views is combined with the leveling of their own doubts in the acceptability (normativity) of their behavior, and this often contributes to the formation of group forms of antisocial and even socially dangerous behavior.

"Theoretical Explanation of Deviant Behavior. Psychoanalytic Theory: This theory was developed by Sigmund Freud. It explained that all humans have natural drives and urges that are repressed in the unconscious layer. He went further to state that, all humans have criminal tendencies. These tendencies are curbed, however, through the process of socialization. A child that is improperly socialized then could develop a personality disorder that causes him or her to direct antisocial impulses. Those who direct their antisocial impulses inward would likely become neurotic while those who direct theirs outwardly would likely become deviant criminal" (Mogbana & Edward, 2022).

Most acute, social problems occur in children when they adolescence. A teenager wants to assert himself without having the proper means and tools to do that. In the modern world, the formation of illegal motivation in adolescents can be influenced by many factors. Today, we can state that modern society was

on the verge of spiritual and moral catastrophe. The loss of high moral ideas led to the prosperity of lowly interests and needs.

A huge market of alcohol, drugs, pornography is formed, which leads to the manifestation of deviant behavior of modern youth, the abrasion of the facets of the permitted and unauthorized. A significant impact on the increase of deviant behavior is made by: political, social, and ideological flaws; poor legislative framework, legal nihilism; lack of understandable youth policy in the country; inefficient preventive work of certain state bodies, and NGOs.

Negative processes of social and economic character, which accompany the transformation of our society, significantly weakened the family as a social institution, which is designed to provide physical, intellectual and moral development of children. “And this shows only one thing: unfortunately, today we cannot say that the family in general properly performs its main function” (Mogbana & Edward, 2022). Thus, deviant behavior can be viewed today as a generally accepted concept to denote various behavioral violations in children that are determined by nonspecific (non-pathological) factors formed in society. Therefore, it is the institutions of society, and primarily the institute of the family, that plays a priority in the juvenile preventive system.

Certainly, the reasons for deviant behavior among teenagers are different. In particular, the phenomenon of deviant behavior is explained by social inequality, contradictory development of society, the collapse of a number of social institutions, criminalization of society, and others. Some scientists explain deviant behavior with biological characteristics of a person, and others see the roots of the problem in the mental deviation of the individual, the presence of various complexes. Researching the causes of juvenile delinquency, scientists rightly claim that a crime is the result of complex and contradictory interaction between a person and the environment. At the same time, it is almost certain that the closest micro-environment of a teenager is in his family.

Proper upbringing of children is the primary responsibility of parents, because the values that are instilled in children, the life experiences that they receive from their parents, seem to largely determine their future lifestyles. Parents help their children to form certain behavioral attitudes, and once they are established, these attitudes are difficult to change. The child’s development has emotional, intellectual, social and physical aspects, and the family is the foundation on which this development takes place.

Of course, the family structure plays an important role in the formation of a child, providing security and developing its values and skills. At the same time, parents are not often sufficiently aware of their own responsibility for raising children and transfer this responsibility mostly to educational institutions, do not have information about the prevention of deviant behavior of their own children in the context of family upbringing, and are not inclined to cooperate with socialization institutions.

However, regardless of the reasons capable of causing certain deviations in minors’ behavior, society must take sufficient efforts in the fight against undesirable forms of human behavior to preserve order and stability. In this regard, society uses a set of means and methods as for influencing undesirable forms of deviant behavior with the aim of eliminating or minimizing them and bringing them into line with social norms. The system of the deviations prevention among minors should take into account not only legal, social aspects,

but also work with families, in particular: raising the level of psychological culture of parents, providing parents with necessary information on growing children, conducting measures for the prevention of family conflicts. Without significant joint activity of the state and society to ensure favorable conditions for the development of younger generation, it is impossible to successfully prevent juvenile delinquency.

The activity on the offenses prevention among minors is a complex of social and preventive measures aimed at the formation of legal culture and universal human values in adolescents, education of mutual respect, formation of law-abiding behavior and foundations of tolerance, teaching of a sense of responsibility for their actions. But it is not enough to work only with minors, an important factor that affects the teenager's behavior is the family. From the stand point of the family functioning as a social institution of education, it is important that the family has a high adaptability in changing economic, political, and social conditions, and in the periods of global changes at the macro-level, which shows its protective function for all its members, becoming a guarantor of stability and reproduction of society.

Crime prevention among minors is an integral part of the crime prevention in society. Engaging in legitimate, socially useful activities, forming a humanistic orientation to society and life, young people can develop non-criminogenic attitudes. However, successful prevention of delinquency among minors requires the efforts of the entire society to ensure harmonious development of adolescents, respect and development of their personality from early childhood.

To prevent delinquency among minors, the measure that would envisage educational opportunities should be developed to meet the varying needs of young persons, and to serve as a supportive framework for safeguarding the personal development of all young persons, particularly those who are demonstrably endangered or at social risk and are in need of special care and protection. At the same time, by developing these measures we should avoid criminalizing and penalizing a child for behaviour that does not cause serious damage to the development of the child or harm to others.

Conclusions. Thus, at the beginning of the study it was established that one of the functions of the family is the function of early socialization, since early socialization takes place most favorably in the family. The family is the immediate environment that forms the child's moral values and skills; ensures the connection of the individual with social, economic and demographic processes in society. It is in the family that norms of behavior are formed, the personality formation takes place, and the qualities of the individual personality are revealed. Deviant behavior of minors in many cases transforms into criminal forms of behavior and constitutes a significant danger both for the personality of the minor, his further development, and for the entire society.

The results show there a significant difference between the traits of family behavior, parenting style and parental love towards adolescent deviant behavior. It is established within the study that deviant behavior of the child reflects the connection of the behavior of minor, social groups and communities with society, the whole system of public relations, the regulation of which is carried out through the system of social norms, taking into account the interaction of internal and external factors that determine the appearance of motive, purpose, and the determination to socially unacceptable activity.

This is the basis of the functioning of the family institute, which creates the conditions for acceptable socialization of the child, forms the needs, social values and interests adopted in society and the state.

Conflict of Interest and other Ethics Statements

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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Світлана ХОМ'ЯЧЕНКО

ЗНАЧЕННЯ ІНСТИТУТУ СІМ'Ї У ПРОЦЕСІ СОЦІАЛІЗАЦІЇ ТА ЗАПОБІГАННІ ДЕВІАНТНІЙ ПОВЕДІНЦІ ДИТИНИ

Анотація. У статті представлено авторське бачення ролі та значення інституту сім'ї у формуванні прийнятної соціалізації дитини та запобіганні девіантній поведінці. Дослідження ролі інституту сім'ї у формуванні прийнятної соціалізації дитини та запобігання девіантній поведінці залишається актуальним і вимагає системного підходу до пізнання вказаних проблем. Мета цієї статті – є теоретична характеристика проблеми соціалізації дитини та профілактики девіантних відхилень у її поведінці крізь призму функціонування інституту сім'ї. У статті аналізується девіація негативної спрямованості, соціально неприйнятна діяльність дитини та роль інституту сім'ї в корекції цієї поведінки. Окреслено основні чинники та причини девіантної поведінки неповнолітніх, розкрито роль сім'ї в профілактиці девіантних, суспільно небезпечних відхилень. Наголошуючи на детермінованості девіації неповнолітніх соціальними, економічними, духовно-моральними факторами, автор обґрунтовує методологічні засади вирішення проблеми шляхом комплексного поєднання зусиль державних та громадських організацій. Висновки й рекомендації, викладені в статті, можуть бути використані для подальшого дослідження проблем ювенальної кримінології.

Ключові слова: *деструктивний вплив, неповнолітні, виховання, освіта, злочинність, покарання, причини, профілактика.*

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PECULIARITIES OF USING VISUAL MEANS OF INFORMATION AND ANALYTICAL ACTIVITY IN LEGAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SPHERE

Abstract. The article considers the peculiarities of the use of modern information-analytical programs with visualization capabilities, which allow law enforcement officers to provide the most relevant information for the analysis of relations between people, organizations and information flows between criminals and organized criminal organizations. The use of modern information systems and software is necessary for the investigation of murders, money

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