

Teenagers Socialization: Correction Conditions

The conversion to the democratic management models led to the change of moral-ethical categories, existing before. The increasing people's alienation from each other and from the state, the rise of intolerance and social fears were the consequences of the old norms and valuations collapse. The social restructuring mostly concerning the Russian youth and being evident on the personal level as the identity crisis on the high-leveled claims background is taking part. It leads to the search of a new value structure that could become a significant base for a person but it could be not the same as the law, showing the value ideal etalon [1].

Thereby, the main problem of this research is the contradiction between the values that are declaimed and that exist in the society. The priority of the law is not the axiom for the youth. Self-affirmation and personal abilities actualization in any way come to the forefront; it leads to the crimes and the number of them in the well-developed socioeconomic regions is mostly increasing.

Research empirical data

In this work quantity and quality methods were used with the accent of quality strategies as the interview method and the participant observation helping to get the deepest data for the research. The quantity methods (documents analysis, statistic) were the attachment.

To collect the information the questionnaire poll method was used. The questionnaire poll took place in 2008-2009 in the Yaroslavl region (in the cities of Yaroslavl and Rybinsk) with the using of specially created anonymous questionnaires for the different social groups: convicted persons, school and college students.

For questioning the convicted persons of the age of 14-17 years old the sampling was formed by the nominal array method. The sample totality volume was $n=219$.

During the observation among the Yaroslavl high-school students the respondent sampling was held by the double-step nest sampling method.

The universities in compliance with the requirement of small difference between them and the maximum heterogeneity of consisting elements as the first step nests were taken. Within the scope of the nests the respondents sampling was held by the spontaneous sample method. As a result $n=432$ were sampled.

In the school students case the purposive sampling of the most generic types was used. As a result $n=137$ school students at the age of 14-17 were sampled.

The line of focus-groups was held. During the focus-groups preparations the series of deep interview with the teachers ($n=53$) and *youth politics specialists* ($n=14$) took place.

Totally 885 person was sampled during the research.

The results of the research and their discussion

The interesting point of view belongs to the students of Yaroslavl State University. They give juvenile delinquents such qualities as malevolence, arrogance, envy, insolence, unnatural behavior, unwillingness to work.

Besides the students give their assessments on the basis of their own group affiliation but not the individual characteristics. Probably here we can see the so called "halo effect", when the conviction explains the personal features and abilities. The fact of conviction could give the actions and possibilities of the previously convicted person in the sight of the others such a tinge that he would be considered to be dangerous and people would try to isolate him or they would think of his inability to change his life quality.

The person can be rarely assessed objectively on the basis of his abilities, skills and knowledge. Law-abiding citizens assess such people using the stereotype "the crime is the crime" also using the stereotype depending on the crime characteristics.

In the same time the previous convicted people strive for the integration with the society, it means they want to live in the society, want to feel that they are understood by the society in the correct way. Every tenth young man (10,0 %) and almost every fifth young woman (19,0 %) mark as a main factor breaking the adaptation after the prison and even the special schools the opinion of his inapplicability for the normal job and normal life. In consideration of negative relations from the side of other people, the lack of the minimal conditions for the normal life (job, living etc.), people mostly commit a crime again that leads them to the prisons and special schools again, where they are already partially adapted.

The negative relations of people to the teenager, especially to the girls, can become the strongest factor of further influence on the personal value system, the serious factor of further personal development deformation, as the social stigmatizing of the girls usually appears to be more stable and destructive than for the boys. Thereby it is very hard and sometimes it is unreal for the girls to come back to the common life, to gain people's confidence.

In the last years a lot of researchers studying the teenagers' crimes had to state the weakening position of families in the case of forming teenagers' norms and rules of behavior. But the thing is not only in the period of conversion and transformation.

Let us take a look at the relations between the parents and their under-aged delinquents thinking that these relations could be and should be the institute of informal social control.

The research showed that the law-abiding teenagers more often ask the mother for an advice (69 % sampled in Yaroslavl and 73 % in Rybinsk), but not the father (19% in Yaroslavl and 13% in Rybinsk). Though the mother's authority is higher, only 14% of boys and 25% of law-abiding girls want to behave like mother does. The rating of the father in this role is lower (11% of boys and 7% of girls). Nowadays the parents' authority is rather low. Quite a lot of (17%) are convicted people who don't want to compare their personality neither with their mothers or fathers. As a result we can draw a conclusion that the gap between generations is on its critical level.

The opinion of the experts is very interesting. They say that the reasons of the repeated commission of an offence among the teenagers are different: it is the softness of criminal legislation, the lack of special state programs, apathy of citizens in helping to investigate the crime, the parents' conviction.

We can also add that even giving the priority in helping the under-aged convicted people the practicing experts can't imagine the problems that people have after the special schools up to the end.

The interrogation of the convicted people showed that the choice of the defined life position, optimal (for the person and for the society) way of entering the social environment, the search of the forms of the participating in the useful activities worry some people discharged from the special schools (suspended sentenced or forced to make correctional works), affect on their main needs and interests.

Our data allow us to talk about the compensatory character of the deviant behavior. In the first place it is about the teenagers that fill in the gaps of the communication, attention from the close people, emotional warmth, and different impressions and also take off the stresses and different phobias. The teenagers have not enough good impressions, the dullness and the ordinariness of the reality, the lack of the positive emotions and pleasures – everything forces some of them to commit a crime.

The main ways of solving the problem

How to change the relation to the convicted people? This problem is sometimes discussed in some special theoretical scientific papers and magazines in Russia. The attention is focused on the social aspects, integration and equal relation to both convicted and not convicted people.

A lot of authors have the point of view that in the beginning it is necessary to solve the problems with the employment, medical aid etc. In my opinion all the problems connected with the previously convicted people have to be solved in a complex. First of all it is so because people shouldn't accept the indifferent and hostile attitude to this category of people. The second thing is that it is necessary to take into account that the problems with teaching the convicted teenagers are usually conditioned by the subjective reasons; usually it is the negative attitude to them and their abilities. The simple school administration usually tries to expel such students or to transfer them to the evening school because the convicted people have no wish to study but the only want to steal something, drink alcohol, miss a lot of classes and have the bad influence on the other students. The research shows that the convicted teenagers behave themselves in a passive way, only some of them want to study. The opinion about their inability to make normal activities is a result of the mass media impact that is why this opinion is deep in the people's conscience.

The subjects of the prevention should not only reveal on the early phase the facts of the entering by the teenagers antisocial and informal groups and to prevent undesirable communications, but also to prevent the negative attitude from the other people to the teenagers, to protect them from the destroying impact of the uncontrolled opinion of the society, to make a social support, psychological support, to return them the feeling of the society belonging.

Planning the prevention measures of the disadvantaged family situation normalization it is necessary to analyze the factors forming the basis of the family disadvantages.

It is necessary to change the state politics of the teenagers' crime prevention. It is required to increase the list of the organizations for the primary and secondary special prevention of the crimes committed by the teenagers.

It is the long-felt need to create the special correctional rehabilitation organizations for the under-aged people taking alcohol, drug addicted, and young criminals with the mental instability of all kinds. Unfortunately these problems are discussed the last 10-15 years but almost nothing is changed. The pedagogical model and the program of the social support in the Yaroslavl region are not created yet.

References:

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