

PREVENTIVE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY AND SCHOOLS ON DELINQUENT TEENS

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The article aims to highlight the main features of the socio-pedagogical interaction of family, schools in the prevention of delinquent behaviour of adolescents.

Theoretical analysis of the definitions of social institutions, collaboration, family, schools allows drawing several conclusions: analysis of the nature and basic characteristics of the types of social institutions in accordance with the theme of this article has made it possible to isolate the main ones, the interaction of which preventively affects delinquent teens – family and school.

In the author's understanding, social and educational interaction is ensured through interdependent influence of social institutions,

which facilitates effective implementation of the regulatory mechanism of moral regulation of delinquent teens, i.e. preventive work.

Consequently, socio-pedagogical family interaction and secondary schools is a complex process of mutual influence of social institutions on one another resulting in prevention of delinquent behaviour of adolescents.

The article is not meant to be comprehensive and thorough analysis of the complex and multifaceted problems of interaction of social institutions for the prevention of delinquent behaviour of adolescents. Issues of study of the process of formation of positive motives of adolescents needed to implement prevention activities require further development.

MOBILE HELP FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE RURAL COMMUNITY

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Events in the area of anti-terrorist operation (ATO) and the Crimea, which forced hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian seek safe haven and move to another part of the country because of the danger to their lives and health, established in Ukraine (according to international law) new social category – internally displaced persons.

The article deals with the social problems of internally displaced persons, analyzes some features of organizational and technological activities of the social work subjects for a new social category. According to the characteristics of social needs satisfying in the rural community, the author proposes such an innovation as a project of creating mobile teams to assess the needs of families of internally displaced persons and to create conditions for them to be met. Target group of involved subjects and possible beneficiaries is defined. To concretize the objectives of each group, the rural council shall adopt appropriate orders and approve the principle about temporary acting monitoring and mobile teams to identify, in particular, unreg-

istered internally displaced persons, as well as to determine the order of interaction of the community subjects to provide social services for internally displaced families. The paper also identifies measures to promote the establishment of self-organization of the community, the staff of the monitoring and mobile groups, and the social partners of the project.

The results of the project on creation of a system of mobile care in rural communities should be the creation of new technology of impact on social processes in the community related to the forced relocation of citizens of Ukraine. A possible direction of development of the project in case of its successful implementation could be the creation of a new technology of impact on social processes in the community associated with the emergence of various difficult circumstances. The development of new forms of self-organization of residents of rural communities contributes to the increase of the level of self-help in resolving local social problems.