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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PREVENTION OF CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL INVIOABILITY OF MINORS

The article discusses the problem of the spread of crimes against sexual integrity of minors. The authors consider pedophilia as a disease that is defined in the form of sexual attraction to girls and boys of the pre-puberty and early puberty periods, and is accompanied by obsessive thoughts, mental suffering and distress. It is emphasized that often the pedophile is a victim of childhood violence and depraved acts. Secondary pedophilia is a great danger when sexual attraction to children occurs against the background of mental retardation, schizophrenia, a brain tumor, traumatic brain injury, etc. In childhood, it is impossible to notice a tendency to pedophilia, deviation, as a rule, begins to appear in the teenage period. Despite the importance of the question raised, an understanding of the nature of these disorders is sometimes complicated, and correction methods are not effective enough.

The article notes the importance of the question of the need to change stereotypical ideas about a typical criminal (outwardly unpleasant, rude in communication, with a hostile mood), because in the case of pedophiles they are not confirmed. The article reflects the typical features of pedophile and pedosexual, the causes of the development of the disease, as well as signs by which to identify the victim of sexual harassment. The types of children falling into the hands of rapists more often than others are described: «obedient», «gullible», «abandoned», «demonstrative», «shamed».

The authors summarized and systematically presented psychological recommendations for parents and adolescents on the prevention of violations of the sexual inviolability of minors. It is emphasized that the most effective means of preventing violence is to develop awareness among children of their right to personal integrity, to protect themselves from physical abuse by any means. It is important to teach the child to distinguish respect for adults from unconditional submission to all elders.

Key words: minors; pedophilia; pedosexuality; prevention; sexual inviolability.

<https://doi.org/10.28925/2078-1687.2019.3-4.181187>

At the present stage of the intensive development of society, along with an increase in the quality of life of the population, the expansion and greater accessibility of social and economic benefits, an increase in the level of activity and responsibility

of each individual person for their own lives, an increase in negative trends is observed (an increase in people prone to addictive behaviors, the growth of juvenile delinquency, the aggravation and emergence of new forms of deviant behavior, etc.). In the last decade the problem of the spread of sexual deviations is of particular relevance and

social significance. The issues of sexual deviation today are represented by a wide range of medical and psychological studies (S. Freud, V. Leibin, V. Zhmurov, R. Komer, V. Mendelevich, D. Enikeeva, I. Kon, S. Zbigneu, I. Martynyuk, A. Lichko, T. Anafyanova, etc.). According to the psychiatrist S. Ariel, scientific interest in this problem is due to the fact that sexual deviations, which include pedophilia as a violation of sexual preference, often lead to negative consequences as for their carrier as well as for others. That is, a person with sexual deviation is maladaptive, since awareness of one's difference from the majority causes self-doubt, a sense of inferiority, disruption of social contacts, at the same time, children for whom such an experience becomes traumatic become involved (Ariel, 2013, p. 211).

Evaluation of diagnostic criteria for deviations in a person's sexual behavior encounters a number of difficulties, since there are significant differences in understanding the sexual norm. One of the leading experts in this field V. Mendelevich (2008) notes that sexual deviation is understood as any quantitative or qualitative deviation from the sexual norm, and the concept of «norm» includes behavior that corresponds to the age and gender ontogenetic patterns of this population, carried out as a result of free choice and not limiting the free choice of partner.

According to the global classification of diseases, pedophilia is a disease (F65.4), defined as sexual attraction to girls and boys of the pre-puberty and early puberty period. For such patient obsessive thoughts, mental anguish, a state of distress is typical. Often, they themselves are a victim of childhood violence and depraved acts.

In accordance with international law, pedophilia includes attraction not only to immature children, but also to persons under the age of 18, as they still remain not mature enough in social and psychological terms, which makes them dependent on adults (Bagauova et al, 2014).

In criminal law literature, pedophilia includes «assaults on children in which the perpetrator does not have persistent violations of sexual preference». This allowed expanding the interpretation of the term «pedophilia», however, the introduction of legal content into it makes it difficult to develop adequate measures of social control over this phenomenon (Dyachenko, Tsymbal, 2008, p. 119).

Imaginary (pseudo) and true pedophilia are distinguished. Imaginary pedophiles (pedosexuals) are people who are not diagnosed

with pedophilia on the basis of loss of ability to interpersonal, emotional, sensual communication with an adult partner. Often, they are prone to sadism (true pedophilia is the antithesis of sadism). Secondary pedophilia is of great danger when sexual attraction to children occurs against the background of mental retardation, schizophrenia, a brain tumor, traumatic brain injury, etc. In childhood, it is difficult to notice a tendency to pedophilia, the deviation usually begins to appear in the teenage period. Despite the importance of the issue raised, understanding the nature of these disorders is often difficult, and correction methods are not effective enough.

Not every adult in a situation of sexual assault will be able to defend his right to non-violence. When it comes to minors, due to age-related characteristics, it is even more difficult for them to assert their right to sexual inviolability, that is, to protect themselves from all kinds of abuse (depraved acts, the threat of sexual intercourse, and violent acts of a sexual nature) (Shatiuk, Novak, 2018).

Unfortunately, the stereotypical notions of a criminal as an outwardly unpleasant person, rude in communication, hostile, in the case of pedophiles, are not confirmed. Pedophiles are often not strangers, but well-known and even close people: in 30% of cases, a member of the child's family turns out to be a rapist, and in 60% of cases a person familiar to the child (teacher, neighbor, trainer, cleric, music teacher or babysitter). Only in 10% of cases the rapist is a stranger (Mones; Understanding and Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect). Using various methods, the pedophile seeks to gain the trust of the child and his parents, sometimes for several months and even years (offers to sit with the child, takes the child with him for shopping, takes on excursions, etc.). It can also use public opinion (decent work, social activities, married life) to strengthen its reputation as a respectable person in the eyes of the victim's family.

A child from a low-income family, less often – from a wealthy family, can become a victim of a pedophile (he treats him with various sweets, attracts him by giving gifts or small amounts of money, convinces that having sex, including in unnatural forms, is «fashionable», prestigious, interesting). Many criminals are distinguished by the natural gift for persuasion, knowledge of the generality of child's mentality, and they show concern and affection for children, thereby filling

in the attention deficit experienced by the child on the part of the parents.

Signs that make it possible to identify a child who has survived the pedophile's harassment are conversations about an intimate life, the getting money or expensive gifts by the child, communication with adults on social networks, a sharp reluctance to go to his favorite pastimes, etc. (Guidelines for the identification and documentation of crimes). Also, «suddenly» aloofness, regression in behavior, enuresis, causeless hysteria or aggression (for example, a child does not let go of a parent after a farewell ritual in a kindergarten, school, kid's hobby club), nightmares, sleep disorders, sex games with toys, abusive sexual behavior, change of character, unhealthy reaction to locations or crowds (crying, escaping, entrancement), bodily injury (bleeding, bruising, bite marks, etc.), drop in academic progress may become signs of impaired sexual inviolability.

Unfortunately, absolutely any child can become a victim of a pedophile, but there are children who fall into the hands of rapists more often than others: «obedient» – children who are taught by strict controlling parents that «elders are always right», thereby were deprived of the right to resist and confront adults; «gullible» – children agree to help search for a runaway kitten, bring a bag to a woman, ready to go home to a good aunt / uncle to play a new computer game, watch cartoons; «abandoned» – children who are easy prey, because they especially need attention, feel the need for warmth and affection, in acceptance; «demonstrative» – they tend to fell themselves like adults, show signs of early adulthood and sexual maturity; «embarrassed» – they experienced condemnation and harsh punishment from adults for the manifestation of awakened sexuality, therefore they are drawn to an adult who «helps» relieve stress and becomes a «best friend».

In order to develop a system of psychological education and the prevention of pedophilia in the educational environment on the basis of the Department of Social and Pedagogical Psychology, a practical-oriented project «Safe Childhood» has been in operation since 2017. Within the framework of the project, teachers and psychology students organized interaction with teachers and schoolchildren of educational institutions of the city of Gomel. For preventive activities, posters, information booklets and a videoclip were prepared, training programs for schoolchildren

were developed, given their age particular features (primary schoolchildren, adolescents and youths). Methodological developments on the project «Safe Childhood» made it possible to take part in the Republican contest of social advertising «Youth Look» held by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus and become its winners in the category «Social Print Advertising» for a series of works «Prevention of Crimes Against Sexual Inviolability of Persons» and in the nomination «Social videoclip» for the video «Safe childhood», as well as to win the banner contest on the prevention of violence and alcoholism in the family announced by the Gomel City Executive Committee.

Analysis of the freely available scientific and methodological information allows you to systematize recommendations for the prevention of violations of the sexual inviolability of minors (Prevention of crimes; Protecting Your Child).

Recommendations for parents. Try to find out if there were cases of pedophilias in your community; control your child's extracurricular activities, try not to leave him without your personal supervision; install the camera if you hire a baby-sitter, even if you know her well; teach your child to be careful on the Internet, control the sites he visits, and time spent on the network, forbid your child to send his photos to people he met on the Internet, and even more – to meet someone in real life; make sure that your child is given enough attention and emotional support in the family, take an interest in what he is doing during the day, let your child know that he can tell you everything, and that you will always listen to him; explain to the child that outsiders do not have to touch him, and if this happens, then the child should tell you everything right away.

The main task of the pedophile is to confuse and alienate the child from the parents. To this end, child molesters often use a number of stunts and tricks, including verbal ones, to gain confidence and / or deceive a child: a game of love for secrets (most children love secrets, perceive them as something «adult», as a source of power over others), sexually explicit games, affectionate, kisses, touching, behavior with sexual overtones, showing pornography, coercion, gifts, flattery, manipulation of feelings of affection and love of the child.

If you notice that the child began to behave differently than usual, try to find out the reasons. Never scold a child if he tells you that he was

touched in forbidden places. Even if the person whom the child accuses is a respected person and seems unable to do so, trust the child first. Remember, the most important thing that you can do for your children is to be attentive to them. Follow their desires and needs, speak with them, listen to them – and you will become the best parent in the world. If you do not pay attention to the child, someone else will do it for you.

Recommendations for minors. When you are on the street: when leaving home, always warn where you are going, where you will be and what time you will return, if you return home late at night, ask that you be met; in public transport, get closer to the driver so that he can see you, do not enter into conversations with unfamiliar passengers, do not tell where you are going and where you live; if you need to go in the dark, try to walk with people, cross the street through an underpass in a group of people; do not go to remote and deserted places, do not play at construction sites and in abandoned houses; if it seemed that someone was chasing you, you must immediately proceed to a crowded place, resort to an adult; if you see a noisy company or a drunk in front of you, go to the other side of the street or change the route, while you should not enter into conflicts; get to the house only by well-known transport (trolleybus, bus, minibuses), never stop someone else's car and do not get into one if you are offered a lift to some place; in no case do not get into a car to show the road, shop, pharmacy, do not follow any requests of the driver; walking along the road, choose a route so as to go towards transport; if a stranger asks to go with him and call the apartment, because nobody opens it for him, but will open it for you, don't go!; do not go with a stranger if he offers to treat you with sweets, see animals, play a computer, do not take drinks, sweets from him.

When you are in the stairwell: approaching the house, pay your attention to whether anyone is following you; if someone is walking – do not approach the entrance to the stairwell, take a walk on the street until this person leaves, if you feel danger, go to a shop, post office, library and tell us about the suspicious person; if the stranger is already in the stairwell, immediately go outside and wait until one of the adult residents of the house enters the stairwell; enter the elevator, only making sure that there is no stranger on the site who can go behind you into the cab; if a stranger nevertheless went into the elevator, stand facing him to see what he was doing, in case of danger

try to press the dispatcher's call button, shout, call for help.

When you are at home: never let a stranger go into the apartment; if someone rings or knocks on the door, don't approach the door and ask who has come, parents have keys and they will open the door themselves; in no case do not open the door to people who have presented themselves as a postman, a doctor, a policeman, a plumber, an electrician, a friend of their parents, even if they start to persuade; when leaving the apartment, look through the peephole: if there are people in the stairwell, wait until they leave; before opening the door with the key, make sure that no one is nearby.

Thus, pedophilia is a form of sexual deviation, defined as a violation of sexual preference. This disease may be the result of trauma to the person, the result of a psychic affective disorder requiring detailed diagnosis and treatment.

Unfortunately, the majority of specialists (teachers, psychologists, etc.) rather than only parents are not ready to discuss the issue of sexual violence, feeling even more constrained and vulnerable than the victim. Not all adults know how to talk to a child, what kind of questions should be asked in a conversation, and which ones can frighten him even more. Because of their own fears and incompetence, parents and teachers often ignore them, remain «deaf», even when the child hints them about the fact of the violence committed, looking to be helped. That is why many crimes are hushed up, gone unpunished. It should be remembered that the victim and her family members need special social, psychological and medical assistance.

Thus, pedophilia is the result of a psychic affective disorder requiring detailed diagnosis and treatment. This disease is the result of an injury (mental, physical, chemical), which results in a malfunction in the basic instincts: if a healthy adult has a parental instinct in relation to the child, willingness to take care, then the pedophile has a sexual drive.

Unfortunately, the majority of specialists (teachers, psychologists, etc.) rather than only parents are afraid to discuss the issue of sexual violence, feeling themselves no less constrained and vulnerable than the victim. Not all adults know how to talk to a child correctly, what kind of questions should be asked in a conversation, and which ones can frighten him even more. Because of their own fears and incompetence, parents and

teachers often ignore them, remain «deaf», even when the child hints them about the violence committed, looking to be helped. That is why many crimes are hushed up, gone unpunished. It should be remembered that the victim and her family members need special social, psychological and medical assistance.

The main objective of preventive activities is to increase public awareness of crimes that violate the sexual inviolability of minors. It is important to teach children the rules of behavior in advance and to draw their attention to the alarm signals in the behavior of adults, which should alert children.

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ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ПОПЕРЕДЖЕННЯ ЗЛОЧИНІВ ПРОТИ СТАТЕВОЇ НЕДОТОРКАНОСТІ НЕПОВНОЛІТНІХ

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У статті розглядається проблема поширення злочинів проти сексуальної недоторканості неповнолітніх. Автори розглядають педофілію як захворювання, яке визначено як форма сексуального потягу до дівчаток і хлопчиків допубертатного і раннепубертатного періодів і супроводжується нав'язливими думками, душевними стражданнями, дистресом. Підкреслюється, що педофіл нерідко сам є жертвою пережитого в дитинстві насилля або розпусних дій. Велику небезпеку становить вторинна педофілія, коли статевий потяг до дітей виникає на тлі розумової відсталості, шизофренії, пухлини головного мозку, черепно-мозкових травм і т.д. У дитинстві помітити схильність до педофілії неможливо, відхилення, як правило, починає проявлятися в підлітковому періоді. Незважаючи на важливість порушеного питання, розуміння природи цих розладів іноді ускладнюється, а способи корекції недостатньо ефективні.

У статті наголошується важливість питання про необхідність зміни стереотипних уявлень про типовий злочинця (зовні неприємна, груба у спілкуванні, з ворожим настроєм людина), тому що у випадку з педофілами вони не підтверджуються. У статті відображені типові особливості педофіла і педосексуала, причини розвитку хвороби, а також ознаки, за якими можна визначити жертву сексуальних домагань. Описано типи дітей, які потрапляють до рук звалтівників частіше за інших: «слухняні», «довірливі», «занедбані», «демонстративні», «засоромлені».

Автори узагальнили і систематично представили психолого-педагогічні рекомендації для батьків і підлітків для попередження порушень сексуальної недоторканості неповнолітніх. Підкреслюється, що найбільш ефективним засобом профілактики насильства є розвиток у дітей обізнаності про їхнє право на особисту недоторканність, на захист себе від фізичних посягань будь-якими засобами. Важливо навчити дитину розрізняти повагу до дорослих від безумовного підпорядкування всім старшим.

Ключові слова: неповнолітні; педофілія; педосексуалізм; профілактика; статева недоторканість.

ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЯ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ ПРОТИВ ПОЛОВОЙ НЕПРИКОСНОВЕННОСТИ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ

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В статье рассматривается проблема распространения преступлений против сексуальной неприкосновенности несовершеннолетних. Авторы рассматривают педофилию как заболевание, которое определено как форма сексуального влечения к девочкам и мальчикам допубертатного и раннепубертатного периодов и сопровождается навязчивыми мыслями, душевными страданиями, дистрессом. Подчеркивается, что педофил нередко сам является жертвой пережитого в детстве насилия или развратных действий. Большую опасность представляет вторичная педофилия, когда половое влечение к детям возникает на фоне умственной отсталости, шизофрении, опухоли головного мозга, черепно-мозговых травм и т.д. В детстве заметить склонность к педофилии невозможно, отклонение, как правило, начинает проявляться в подростковом периоде. Несмотря на важность поднятого вопроса, понимание природы этих расстройств иногда усложняется, а способы коррекции недостаточно эффективны.

В статье отмечается важность вопроса о необходимости изменения стереотипных представлений о типичном преступнике (внешне неприятный, грубый в общении, с враждебным настроением человек), потому что в случае с педофилами они не подтверждаются. В статье отражены типичные особенности педофила и педосексуала, причины развития болезни, а также признаки, по которым можно определить жертву сексуальных домогательств. Описаны типы детей, попадающих в руки насильников чаще других: «послушные», «доверчивые», «заброшенные», «демонстративные», «застыженные».

Авторы обобщили и систематически представили психолого-педагогические рекомендации для родителей и подростков для предупреждения нарушений сексуальной неприкосновенности несовершеннолетних. Подчеркивается, что наиболее эффективным средством профилактики насилия является развитие у детей осведомленности об их праве на личную неприкосновенность, на защиту себя от физических посягательств любыми средствами. Важно научить ребенка различать уважение к взрослым от безусловного подчинения всем старшим.

Ключевые слова: несовершеннолетние; педофилия; педосексуализм; половая неприкосновенность; профилактика.

Стаття надійшла до редакції 01.09.2019

Прийнято до друку 31.10.2019