

FACTORS OF THE PREPARATION OF FUTURE SOCIAL WORKERS FOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY IN THE FAMILY AS THE MAIN AGENT OF THE SOCIALIZATION OF ORPHANS AND CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF PARENTAL CARE

The humanistic orientation of the state social policy of Ukraine on raising orphans and children deprived of parental care in the family as in the main agent of the socialization presupposes the formation of a comprehensively developed personality with a stable moral and outlook setting. Social workers play an important role in this process. The main factors for the creation of correctional and educational environment in biological or acquired families are:

1. Friendly relations between all subjects of deinstitutionalization and creation of necessary conditions for a trusting microclimate in the new family environment of the child.

Positive interaction of all participants of the process will increase the confidence of children in the possibilities of solving any problem, will develop such positive qualities of the personality as purposefulness, perseverance, responsibility, tolerance, etc. To do this, social workers need to use the following forms and methods:

- interviews with parents and children about problems that arise in the process of upbringing in a family;
- involvement in charitable social projects (family holiday, contest "Best foster family", mass cultural events organized by local council or local community, etc.).

This enables orphans and children deprived of parental care to engage in a variety of interactions with the outside world, thereby helping them socialize, and making others more positive about their relationships with such children.

2. A sufficient level of pedagogical culture of all participants of the socialization process.

This is, first of all, pedagogical knowledge and pedagogical abilities of social workers, that help understand the needs of the child, understand ways of the influence, really assess a particular situation, correct the behavior of the child. Social work should be accompanied by tactfulness for orphaned children, foster parents, educators,

guardians, etc. using counseling, non-intrusive conversations, as misunderstandings within the family precisely arise because of the lack of pedagogical culture.

3. Awareness of their own social role.

First and foremost, future social workers should have a clear understanding of their social role in professional work with orphaned children. Secondly, professionals should make it accessible to orphans and children deprived of parental care that the family is the foundation of a healthy society and the key to their harmonious “entry” into society. At the same time, children need to develop a sense of unity with the family, involvement in the common affairs of the family. Thirdly, family members should also be aware that they are playing the most important social role in their lives educating future citizens and are shaping successful members of society with a positive example.

4. The systematic pedagogical work of social workers with the family with the development of the social competences of orphans and children deprived of parental care, the final result of which is their willingness to live independently.

In order to test the effectiveness of the use of these factors in the professional training of future social workers for the socialization of orphans and children deprived of parental care in the family, we conducted experimental research work with students of 31 “Social work” and 41 “Social work” groups of Taras Shevchenko Regional Humanitarian-Pedagogical Academy of Kremenets.

The object of the study is the educational process, the subject of activity - the situation of social development of orphaned children in the family as a system of their relationship with the outside world, the aim of professional training of future social workers - providing the conditions for the development of the above factors with the use of new technologies.

The theoretical analysis of the literature and the generalization of the experimental activity showed that the problem of forming the future social workers' readiness for the socialization of orphans and children deprived of parental care in the family has become socially important in the current conditions of rethinking the educational process in higher educational institutions of Ukraine. Systematization and generalization of quantitative and qualitative characteristics obtained in the course of the experimental work made it possible to identify the level of readiness of specialists

for the specified activity. As one of the areas of professional training of specialists we have highlighted the use of the latest technologies as an opportunity to see their future activities in the dynamics, to realize the importance of mastering basic knowledge, to gain experience of intensive practical work. The analysis of the experimental study showed the need to supplement the traditional system of training social workers with the latest technologies.

Our work is not complete in all aspects of the problem. Further areas of research will include the active involvement of students in volunteer work to form an informed civic position aimed at providing assistance to orphans and children deprived of parental care through interaction with centres of social assistance and child support.