
Socio-Economic Stratification and the Penitentiary System

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Abstract:

The development of market relations in Russia, the sharp socioeconomic stratification of the society into rich and poor has given rise to corruption, terrorism, prostitution, the demographic crisis, and the devaluation of the values of family life. The increase in mortality, the decline in the birth rate in Russia are not only because of economic difficulties, but also because of the crisis of the spiritual values of youth and, above all, minorities.

Theoretical and methodological studies of the process of the formation of a spiritually-moral personality were reflected in the fundamental works of philosophers, sociologists, psychologists and teachers. In these conditions, the importance of the educational colonies (EC) for the correction of minors, because of the quality of educational work on them.

The revealed contradictions, relevance and insufficient theoretical elaboration have shown the need for a fundamental, complex and interdisciplinary study of the process of formation of the spiritual and moral values of under-age female convicts in educational colonies, in connection with the development of gender conceptual and methodological foundations for the formation of spiritual and moral values of under-age female convicts in the domestic educational colonies. This is the goal of this study on the basis of the person-centered, pedagogical-axiological, subject and socially-gender approaches.

The outlook of the research consists in the development of the theory and methodology of constructing gender-communicative strategies and tactics for the development of the personal, actionable and cognitive levels of the formation of the spiritual and moral values of under-age female convicts, taking into account the characteristics of their sex.

Key words: *Spiritual and moral values, under-age female convicts, educational colony.*

JEL Classification: I20, I21, I29.

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1. Introduction

The development of market relations in Russia, the sharp socioeconomic stratification of society into rich and poor has given rise to social diseases that have become chronic, such as corruption, terrorism, prostitution (now between children) and the demographic crisis, child neglect and crime, the actual insecurity of the elderly (pensioners) and the devaluation of the values of the family way of life. The increase in mortality, the decline in the birth rate in Russia are due not only to economic difficulties, but also to the crisis of the spiritual values of youth and, above all, minors.

The problem of education and correction of minors has always been one of the leading in psychology and pedagogy. Theoretical and methodological studies of the process of formation of the spiritual and moral personality were reflected in the fundamental works of philosophers, sociologists, psychologists and teachers (Asmolov 1884; Berdyaev 1993; Gershunsky 1998; Kiriakova 1996; Nikandrov 1998). Particular importance in the prevention of offenses among female minors have complex studies related to the identification of causes and the development of measures for their prevention. Bochkareva (1972) Dubinin (2008) Kuzmina (2006) and others note that the reaction of adolescent girls to the antisocial behavior of peers is more complex than that of adolescent boys.

In these conditions, the importance of the educational colonies (EC) for the correction of minors convicted female, because of the quality of educational work in them, taking into account the gender characteristics of the individual largely depends on the success of work to prevent violations of persons of this category. In modern society, it becomes important to increase the effectiveness of work with juvenile convicts in educational colonies.

The results of scientific research by Ananyeva (2000), Bashkatova (2004), Belyaeva, Kalashnikova (2014), Litvishkova (2004), Mitkina (2012a; 2012b), Nerovnya (1970), Kharina (2009), Ananiev (1967), Likhachev (1998), Mitkina (2012a; 2012b), Nikitin (1974) and others indicate the relevance of work to achieve positive results in the change of negative inclinations and behavior of the personality of minors, since otherwise the likelihood of the commission of a second offense increases. In the context of our study, the conclusion is important that the effectiveness of correcting minors in the EC is largely determined by the effectiveness of the work on the formation of their spiritual and moral values.

In the works of Makarenko (1985), Sukhomlinsky (1979), Shatsky (1980) it is noted that the lack of formation of spiritual and moral values in man contributes to its negative behavior in activities and relationships. This approach is typical for modern researchers Bashkatova (2004), Deeva and Litvishkov (2009), Mitkina (2012a; 2012b), Nevsky (1964), Ushatikova (2003) and others.

Experience in organizing educational work in the colonies for juveniles convicted females allows to assert, that if the level of formation of spiritual and moral values is low, then they are not able to objectively evaluate negative influences, since their consciousness, behavior and activity are not built on socially significant principles and attitudes. The result of the unformed spiritual and moral values of underage convicts of the female sex is fitness, social dezadaptivnost, which reduces their independence and initiative, promotes unscrupulousness in achieving socially useful goals. At the same time, the spiritual and moral values formed by them can promote self-education, the development of positive relations to the surrounding world, an adequate self-assessment of behavior and activity.

In this regard, the scientific substantiation of the problem of the formation of spiritual and moral values of minors convicted female in EC conditions is important and relevant.

It should be noted that in pedagogical studies in general, the general issues of the correction of minors are considered such as: the organization of educational work with under-age female convicts in the EC (Belkin 1995; Zlobin 1973; Kuzmina 2006; Kalashnikova 2014; Prysny 2011; Torbina 2000; Nevsky 1964; Avdeeva *et al.*, 2017; Gladilina *et al.*, 2017; Nakhratova *et al.*, 2017), psychological and pedagogical features of the personality of juvenile convicts (Bashkatov 2004; Deev 1978; Igoshev 1971; Pirozhkov 1979; Ushatkov 2003; Medvedeva *et al.*, 2017). Of particular interest in the cause of scientific works of Kalashnikova (2014), Prysny (2011), and Torbinoy (2000) in which much attention is paid to legal, psychological and partly pedagogical aspects. It should be noted that up to the present time the process of formation of spiritual and moral values of underage female convicts, the criteria and levels their formation, the specificity of this process has not been singled out in educational colonies (EC) in the context of the gender approach.

So, in the sources studied by us, the system of work on the formation of the spiritual and moral values of under-age convicts females, the questions of the theory and methodology of this process that are adequate to the current scientific foundations of the Gender Strategy of the Russian Federation and the Concept of Spiritual and Moral Education of Russian School Students continue to remain poorly studied. The analysis of practice and research in the field of spiritual and moral education of juveniles convicted of a female made it possible to identify contradictions between:

- the increase in the number of crimes among female minors, the low level of effectiveness of the educational process in the colony and the undeveloped theoretical and methodological foundations of their spiritual and moral education, taking into account the characteristics of sex;
- declaring the need for increased activity and the responsibility of juveniles convicted female in the educational process and the lack of an integral gender pedagogical theory of the formation of their spiritual and moral values;

- the dominance of traditional methods of influencing the identity of underage female convicts, their communication and the need for scientific justification for the formation of a special social and educational environment for the effective organization of spiritual and moral education;
- the need for practice in the scientific substantiation of the formation of the spiritual and moral values of underage convicted female on the basis of the gender approach and the fragmented nature of the research of this process;
- between the objective need for the development and scientific substantiation of the gender basis for the formation of the spiritual and moral values of under-age convicted female and the lack of a holistic study of the theory and methodology of this process.

The revealed contradictions, relevance and insufficient theoretical elaboration determined the research problem, which consists in the need for a fundamental, integrated and interdisciplinary research of the process of formation of spiritual and moral values of underage convicted female in educational colonies.

The purpose of the study is the development of gender conceptual and methodological foundations for the formation of spiritual and moral values of underage female convicts in domestic educational colonies.

2. Materials and methods

The methodological basis of this research is the person-centered, pedagogical-axiological, subject-subject and social and gender approaches. Personality-centered approaches (Rogers 2001; Orlov 2004; Burns 1986; Sherayzina and Aleksandrova 2006) presuppose the creation of conditions for the self-development of man, the stimulation of meaningful participation of minors in the educational process and the development of facilitation abilities of teachers.

Pedagogical and axiological approaches (Vorontsova, 1997; Isaev, 1988; Petrakova, 1997; Slastenin, 2003) allow us to determine the process of building the value basis of research, in the center of which are the meanings, values, ideals of the person, and also to use the discoveries of the past in constructing a modern pedagogical theory of the moral and moral education of under-age female convicts.

One of the most significant approaches in the spiritual and moral education is the social-gender education (Abubikirova 1996; Adler 1998; Bogatyreva 1996), which, on the one hand, led to the study of the patterns of activity, taking into account the characteristics of the sex of minors and successful experience, on the other - it made it possible to emphasize not only the activity component of spiritual and moral values, but also the requirement to increase the expediency of activity regarding results, the meaningfulness of the process of formation spiritually moral values of juvenile convicts, taking into account the peculiarities of women's behavior. In the process of designing the pedagogical gender system (PGS), the provisions of the

subject-subject assisting relationships and the field of cooperative reflexive-valuation relations.

4. Discussion

The developed and implemented pedagogical gender system of formation of spiritual and moral values of under-age convicted female in the domestic educational colonies has shown its effectiveness, reliability of the results of development and introduction of the main provisions of the gender-humanistic pedagogical theory, allowed to develop a prognostic scenario (scientific and methodological recommendations) for the development of gender-prosocial active activity of all subjects of the process of formation of the spiritual and moral values of underage convicted female in the domestic educational colonies.

5. Conclusion

The problem of the formation of spiritual and moral values of under-age female convicts in special conditions of an educational colony and gender-specific features that take into account their gender not developed, but at the present stage significant and relevant in the context of a comparative-comparative analysis of the theories of this process in secular, orthodox and penitentiary pedagogy. The prospect of the research consists in the development of the theory and methodology of constructing gender-communicative strategies and tactics for the development of the personal, activity and cognitive levels of the formation of the spiritual and moral values of under-age female convicts, taking into account the characteristics of their sex.

The basic values and leading ideas of the gender-humanistic pedagogical theory are: the definition and scientific substantiation of key research concepts ("the spiritual and moral personality of a minor convicted", "the pedagogical gender system", "the socially communicative learning environment", "the gender prosocial activity of a minor convicted") as multidimensional and contradictory phenomena.

So, on the one hand, in determining the essence of the category, the spiritual and moral values of a minor convicted in secular sciences and orthodox teaching are common (the person's conversion to higher values as the basic guidelines of his spiritual being, the recognition of the meaning of life as a normal spiritual state, the consideration of conscience as an indicator manifestations of spiritual life, the experience of a person of high moral feelings, stimulating spiritual formation and self-improvement), and on the other hand there are differences (the presence of a spiritual ideal (God) in the orthodox teaching and the absence as such in the secular sciences; the meaning of life in the orthodox teaching is defined as the salvation of the soul, and in secular - as a system of generalized views on the world and the place of man in it, on the attitude to the surrounding world and to oneself).

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