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The Results of the Experimental Study on the Training of Future Specialists in the Social Sphere for the Prevention of Maladjustment of Pupils

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Abstract

Background:

Qualitative solution of the problem of professional training of future specialists in the social sphere to prevent maladjustment of pupils can significantly increase the readiness of social pedagogues and social workers for this type of professional activity, as well as promote successful professionalization of future specialists of the social sphere in the prevention of maladjustment of pupils in the system of various social institutions, and further their professional self-improvement in the specified direction. *The aim of the study* – to analyze the results of experimental research, to determine the possibilities of their use in the process of professional training of specialists in the social sphere.

Methods:

Pedagogical experiment; observation, testing, questionnaires, self-assessment of future specialists in the social sphere in order to determine their level of professional competence and preparedness for preventing maladjustment of pupils. Methods of mathematical statistics to determine the effectiveness of experimental work.

Results:

In the course of the experimental study, there was made a verification of assumption, that the level of professional competence of future social specialists to prevent the maladjustment of pupils in different social institutions, can be increased by developing and implementing a system of their professional training for the specified type of professional activity, using the opportunities of Institution of Higher Education (IHE) and the partner network of social institutions that carry out the function of preventing maladjustment of pupils through the creation of a professionally-directed environment that combines the educational and research activities of the students. From year 2011 to year 2018 a scientific and pedagogical experiment was conducted. The results of measuring the levels of readiness of future social pedagogues and social workers, obtained during the confirmatory part of the experiment, showed that there is no statistical difference between the groups under study. This made it possible to determine that they are identical to the investigated indicators and to state the possibility for conducting the molding part of the experimental study. During the implementation of the molding part of the

experiment, the following experimental factors were introduced: 1) the integrated impact of all proposed conditions in the educational, scientific and research activities of students under the conditions of IHE and the partner network of institutions (group E1); 2) experimental conditions of practice (group E2); 3) experimental conditions for the organization of research activities within the Student Scientific Partnership (group E3). The largest difference in the Favg indicators, which corresponds to the general level of professional competence of future specialists in the social sphere for the prevention of maladjustment of pupils before and after the experiment, was recorded in the experimental groups E1 (23.0%), E2 (15.8%), E3 (13.3%), however in control groups, these indicators were significantly lower (6.1-7.4%). The statistical verification of the results of an experimental study using the Pearson chi-square and the regression model for the analysis of the change in Favg allowed to prove the effectiveness of the developed system of professional training for future social pedagogues and social workers to prevent maladjustment of pupils and its scientific and methodological support.

Conclusions:

The conducted experimental research made it possible to formulate the following conclusions: 1) the developed scientific and methodical provision of the system of professional training of future specialists in the social sphere has allowed to significantly increase the indicators of their personal and professional potential in experimental groups in comparison with the control ones; 2) the statistical processing of the results of the experiment using the Pearson criteria allowed to confirm the effectiveness of all the above conditions for the training of future specialists in the social sphere to prevent maladjustment of pupils and to demonstrate a statistical difference in the measured sets of control and experimental groups; 3) statistical processing of the results using a regression model to determine the dynamics of changes in Favg also allowed to confirm the effectiveness of the introduced experimental conditions, which testifies to the possibility of their use in the process of training future specialists of the social sphere to prevent maladjustment of pupils to improve its effectiveness.

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