

SUMMARIES OF THE PUBLICATIONS

of Associate Professor PhD Zhivko Velichkov Zhechev

For participation in the competition for the academic position Associate Professor in the area of higher education Social, Economic and Legal Studies, scientific field 3.4 Social activities (Art therapy and socialization), announced by Konstantin Preslavsky – University of Shumen in the State Gazette, No. 98/17/11/2020

1. **Habilitation work:** *„The need for a father figure for children placed in social services and institutions“.*

Summary: The topic of the role of the father is the subject of a number of humanities, including philosophy and religion. As we know from the history of mankind, the most common form of clan-municipal system was the patriarchy. In the conditions of political and ideological patriarchalism the first classical civilizational cultures were born, laying the foundations of the modern world we know. In the anthropological aspect of the word "father" we most often find its meaning as the founder of the family unit, the source of genetic material, and subsequently the supplier, guardian and leader of the family he created. This sense of fatherhood is universal even for our daily perception of the word. However, when we talk about the father as part of the adolescent's life, our ideas are limited to the role model of sexual self-awareness and the purely economic contribution to the child's well-being. In the context of social work with children, the father figure is still not perceived as an effective and multifunctional resource, as well as an alternative to institutional care. A similar approach is taken in the cases of judicial distribution of parental rights. The presented monograph concludes that fathers and significant male figures from the extended families of children continue to be an underestimated and neglected element of child protection. This happens due to a number of social or subjective-stereotypical reasons, which ultimately harm the children, subject to the system of their protection. The presented monograph aims to clarify and analyze how the lack of a father figure affects children raised outside the family environment. I gathered the children placed in social services as a target group, as the monitoring of social work with children outside the community allows for a more detailed and in-depth look at the psycho-social development of children, the registration of deficits and needs in their way of life and gradual monitoring of their development. In order to prove the thesis of the monograph, various issues are consistently covered, such as: the role of the biological parents for the child's development; psychological and pedagogical aspects of the role of "father"; contemporary views and approaches to the father in social work. Three consecutive chapters present an empirical study, which aims to examine the real effects and consequences of the deprivation of the father figure on the vulnerable target group - children from institutions, social services, children in child protection due to family problems and others. Also to outline the possible benefits of involving the father as an active participant in the multidisciplinary team caring for the child - the object of social work. According to the results of the empirical study, a large part of the children placed in social services suffer from the lack of constant and active presence of a father figure. After the placement in the social service, a small part of these children were visited by their biological students, which has its impact at the moment. Based on what was shared by the children and the expert opinions of the counseling specialists, it can be concluded that the lack of paternal presence in the lives of children in social services has above all a negative impact on their socialization and personal development. Children cannot feel secure and supported enough, and their moral worldview is difficult to structure in the absence of an accessible father figure in their lives. The full and equal development of children in social services requires the active participation of the father, both in the direct contact of the children and in the synchronized cooperation of the other members of the inter-institutional team.

2. **Published monograph, which is not presented as a major habilitation work - "*Sociological and legal regulation of the problem of disadvantaged children.*"**

Summary: At the very beginning of the monograph, the question of the state policy of the state with regard to disadvantaged children is raised. It is stated that this regulation is realized through the constitution and implementation of social policy, understood in a broad sense. Immediately after that, the concept of "disadvantaged children" is clarified - normative definitions and classification. The most common in international documents, that of UNESCO, is emphasized. The reader's attention is drawn to the Child Protection Act, which defines a "child at risk". A completely comprehensive classification of children at risk in Bulgaria has been made, according to two criteria: according to the factors (causes) determining the risk for the child; according to the form of care. In view of the development of the monograph, the terms "institutionalization" and "deinstitutionalization" are defined. Bulgaria has adopted a strategy for deinstitutionalization (Strategy 2010) and in it "deinstitutionalization" means the process of replacing institutional care for children with care in a family or close to family environment in the community, and is not limited to removing children from institutions.

An important part of the monograph is the theoretical-methodological and methodological issues of the problem "disadvantaged children". The question is posed in the light of: The microsociological paradigm; Symbolic interactionism; Social reality; The concept of social distance; Stigma and stigmatization; Labeling; Steritization; Separation of "us" from "others" and others. Solid arguments are given that these concepts have their relation to the problem considered in the monograph.

An important component of the monograph is the legal regulation of the problem. The author points out that the main legal and normative documents related to the studied problem are the following: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child - adopted by the UN General Assembly on November 20, 1989; Child Protection Act (CPA) Prom. DV. issue 48 of 13.06.2000; Regulations for application of the Child Protection Act (PDPA) Prom. DV. No. 66 of July 25, 2003; Social Assistance Act (SSA) Prom. DV. issue 56 of 19.05 1998; Rules for implementation of the Law on Social Assistance (PSPA) Prom. DV. No. 133 of 11.11. 1998; Family Benefits for Children Act (FACA) Prom. DV. issue 32 of March 29, 2002; Regulations for the implementation of the Family Benefits for Children Act (PZSPD) Prom. DV. issue 67 of 12.07.2002; Law on Integration of People with Disabilities (ZIHU) Prom. DV. No. 81 of September 17, 2004; Regulations for implementation of the law for people with disabilities (PPZIHU) Prom. DV. No. 115 of December 30, 2004. The norms of the indicated documents, which refer to disadvantaged children / children at risk, are considered in detail. However, along with the main legal instruments for conducting state policy (laws, regulations for their implementation), for the quality implementation of social policy, by-laws and regulations also contribute, for example: Ordinance on the terms and conditions for implementing measures to prevent abandonment of children and their placement in institutions, as well as for their reintegration - prom. In the SG. No. 74 / 22.08.2003; Ordinance on the terms and conditions for application, selection and approval of foster families and placement of children in them, prom. In SG No. 68 / 012.08.03; Ordinance № 4 / 25.11.2003 on the terms and conditions for keeping and storing the Register of Children for Full Adoption. Prom. SG No. 107 / 09.12.03; Ordinance 1-151 on the terms and conditions for granting police protection to a child - prom. In SG No. 30 / 28.03.01; Ordinance on specialized protection of children in public places - prom. in SG No. 68 / 01.08.2003; Ordinance on the criteria and standards for social services for children - Prom. DV. issue 102 of 21.11. 2003; Ordinance on the terms and conditions for the protection of gifted children - prom. DV. No. 11 / 22.12.2003

The author focuses his attention on addressing theoretical issues such as: children's homes as total institutions; career of children from institutions; are social disparities, social capital and social inequalities; social exclusion; risk issues.

The conclusion of the monograph identifies the three most urgent areas for improving child welfare policies, according to the author.

3. Articles, published in unrefereed journals with scientific review or published in edited collective volumes.

1. Zhechev, Zh. Psychodiagnostics to excursions in the social development // SocioBrains, Issue 18, February 2016, pp. 39-44, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), www.sociobrains.com, Publ.: Smart Ideas – Wise Decisions, Ltd., Bulgaria, 2016

Summary: The issues of socio-psychological assessment of the personality have always attracted the attention of specialists from different fields of humanities. From the study and knowledge of individual and group psychological characteristics of human needs and social work. In social practice, diagnostics relies on the identification of analysis and synthesis of causal relationships. The social worker cannot make an accurate diagnosis if you do not link the individual's current state of good character. Diagnosis in social work is related to the client's participation and his interaction with the social worker. Psychodiagnostics in social work is crucial for its effectiveness and appropriateness.

2. Zhechev, Zh. Need for integrative knowledge in the application of art therapy // Collection of scientific works of the traveling seminar Belgrade - Ljubljana - Italian Riviera - Zagreb (03.05.2016 – 11.05.2016), Konstantin Preslavsaky – University of Shumen, Publ. “Faber”, Veliko Tarnovo, 2016, p. 110-116, ISBN 978- 619-00-0477-6

Summary: Art therapy is based on knowledge of human development and is used in various cases related to it: affecting the ability to learn, psychodynamics, interpersonal disorders, deficits in self-reflection, social contacts, the presence of behavioral problems, low self-esteem, lack of social activity, incomplete socialization, etc. In general, art therapy is an effective tool for medical, emotional, educational, mental, rehabilitation problems and those related to inclusion in society. The services of art therapists are used by people all over the world - of all ages, genders, religions; individually, family and group. Extremely good results have been observed in art therapeutic work with children. In recent years, this method has been used in Bulgaria, and the number of art therapy specialists in the country is increasing.

3. Zhechev, Zh. Specific characteristics of deviant behavior // Annual of Konstantin Preslavsky – University of Shumen, vol. XX, Veliko Tarnovo, Publ. „Faber“, 2016, p. 383-390, ISSN 1314-6769

Summary: This report refers to the explanation of deviant behavior from the starting point of social behavior - as a set of actions and behaviors that are socially approved and in accordance with the strength of society, norms and values and individual behavior - as a stage of the procedure "social behavior "as a complex change of personal skills and experience, goals and reasons for achieving a certain result, which is valuable for society and the individual. The difference between deviant behavior and delinquent behavior is also shown.

4. Zhechev, Zh. Determinant factors in the social service “Foster care” // SocioBrains, Issue 34, June 2017, pp. 78-84, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), www.sociobrains.com, Publ.: Smart Ideas – Wise Decisions, Ltd., Bulgaria, 2017

Summary: Foster care is a measure for the protection of children at risk, in which they are placed in families so that they can be cared for in a family environment and not in institutions. The main goal of the foster family is to return it to the biological one at a certain time. One of the main points related to the foster family is the availability of motivation to raise another's child. The article gives an answer as to which families proceed to be foster families. Among them are: families who for various reasons cannot have children of their own; families whose relationships are in crisis; single mothers; elderly people; a family whose child has died; and others.

5. Zhechev, Zh. Individual and group work forms at art therapy // SocioBrains, Issue 40, December 2017, pp. 174-178, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), www.sociobrains.com, Publ.: Smart Ideas – Wise Decisions, Ltd., Bulgaria, 2017

Summary: Art therapy is offered on an individual or group level depending on which is better for the individual, based on a preliminary assessment. Group therapy has the advantage that falling into the group, the client already has the conditions for resocialization and communication with other people, motivation to compete, to be liked. In group therapy (work) it is not recommended to be conducted with many people together (from 2 to 6-8 people), to whom the problems and condition should be similar, so that an atmosphere conducive to work and joint activities. Individual training has some conveniences for the art therapist and the object of impact - spending more time working, evaluating and adapting the program to the specific needs of the client. On the other hand, the stimuli of the group are missing: communication, resocialization, development of the abilities for interpersonal relations between the clients.

6. Zhechev, Zh. Legal regulation of the problem with disadvantaged kids and deinstitutionalization // SocioBrains, Issue 49, September 2018, pp. 33-46, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), www.sociobrains.com, Publ.: Smart Ideas – Wise Decisions, Ltd., Bulgaria, 2018

Summary: Over the last ten years, Bulgaria has undergone an accelerated process of deinstitutionalization and the provision of alternative services for children at risk. This process is accompanied and defined by a number of national and supranational documents, which are presented in this article. The main legal and regulatory documents related to the researched problem are the following: the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Child Protection Act, the Regulations for the Implementation of the Child Protection Act, the Social Assistance Act, the Regulations for the Implementation of the Child Protection Act, social protection Child family Assistance Act, Regulations for implementation of the Family Assistance for Children Act, Act for Integration of People with Disabilities, Regulations for implementation of the Act for Integration of People with Disabilities, Act for Integration of People with Disabilities.

7. Zhechev, Zh. Institutional children through the prism of the microsociological paradigm and the concept of social distance // Annual of Konstantin Preslavsky – University of Shumen, vol. XXII, Veliko Tarnovo, Publ. „Faber”, 2018, p. 283-290, ISSN 1314-6769

Summary: The present study uses a kind of mixed approach, ie elements of different theories, concepts and methods located in the field of interpretive sociology are taken into account and used to fully analyze - as far as possible - the phenomenon of "children". disadvantaged "in order to get a relatively comprehensive picture of it. It is primarily about elements of symbolic interactionism, the concept of Burger and Lukman on the social construction of reality and sociology and others. In the article they are presented briefly - in the context of the research problem. In addition, the following are considered: The Macrosociological Paradigm and the Concept of Social Distance.

8. Zhechev, Zh. Alternatives to social services for children // Collection of scientific works of the traveling seminar Istanbul-Kusadasi-Izmir (30.04.2019 – 07.05.2019), Konstantin Preslavsky – University of Shumen Faculty of Education, Publ. „Faber“, Veliko Tarnovo, 2019 p. 139-149, ISBN 978-619-00-0996-2

Summary: According to the National Strategy "Vision for deinstitutionalization of children in Bulgaria" in our country, institutional care at a rapid pace should be replaced by alternative forms of social services for children. As a result, the implementation of the strategy is expected in the long run, by reducing the number of children in institutions in order to achieve complete closure of the classical type of institutions, while ending the institutionalization of children from 0 to 3 years after the reform. As the main forms of alternative care, the report considers: adoption, placement in a foster family, biological reintegration of the family, family-type accommodation centers, sheltered homes, etc.

9. Zhechev, Zh. Research work with the students. Brainstorming as a method for solving problems in the social sphere. // SocioBrains, Issue 57, May 2019, pp. 59-63, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), www.sociobrains.com, Publ.: Smart Ideas – Wise Decisions, Ltd., Bulgaria, 2019

Summary: Research work is essential for all students because it focuses on their complex personality, development in terms of mastering specific skills and competencies. This determines their individual prosperity. This determines their individual prosperity. This article presents research work with students majoring in "Social Activities at the University of Shumen Konstantin Preslavski." The brainstorming is carried out on the social problem "children who give birth to children", as the problem is extremely important for the functioning of Bulgarian society. The research method Brainstorming was used to achieve the research goal. The article gives a detailed description of it. in Brainstorming give interesting suggestions, which are described in detail in the article.

10. Zhechev, Zh. Application of the ringing method in forecasting in the social sphere // SocioBrains, Issue 57, May 2019, pp. 64-68, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), www.sociobrains.com, Publ.: Smart Ideas – Wise Decisions, Ltd., Bulgaria, 2019

Summary: RINGI is a Japanese method of management and forecasting. In Japan, the whole procedure of the RINGI Method is understood as a manifestation of management philosophy, associated with a careful attitude to management in general and collective responsibility. The Japanese believe that RINGI helps them to take into account the full range of opinions on the developed problem or forecast and therefore in no way ignore even the most insignificant opinion. The room describes the author's experience with students majoring in "Social Activities". It was held for educational purposes, in order to increase students' knowledge in the field of social research and futurological knowledge. The five participants in RINGI are graduate students from the Student Research Center for Futurology at the Faculty of Pedagogy of the University. Question for discussion: "Development of social services for the elderly in the next 10-15 years." The article discusses in detail how this study went, as well as the results of the students' work.

11. Zhechev, Zh. Social change and historical activity // SocioBrains, Issue 57, May 2019, pp. 69-76, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), www.sociobrains.com, Publ.: Smart Ideas – Wise Decisions, Ltd., Bulgaria, 2019

Summary: Change and change are inherent in the living and non-living world. They occur every minute. Man is born, grows old and dies. In the same way, societies are born, reach maturity, or disintegrate. In sociology, social change is understood as the transformations that take place over time in the organization, in the structure of society, in the patterns of thinking, culture and social behavior. Various and diverse circumstances can be mentioned as factors for social change, for example, the dynamics and size of the population structure, the level of tension in the struggle for resources, discoveries and inventions, acculturation (assimilation of elements from other cultures). And the driving forces of social change can be transformations in the economic, political and social spheres, but with different speed and strength or fundamental influence.

12. Zhechev, Zh. Essential characteristics of a social organization // Annual of Konstantin Preslavsky – University of Shumen, vol. XXIIID, 35 years of Faculty of Education, Veliko Tarnovo, Publ. „Faber”, 2019, p. 384-393, ISSN 1314-6769

Summary: The organization is a system of consciously coordinated activities of two or more people. The organization is a social system. In order for a group of two or more people with consciously coordinated activities to be called an organization, it must also meet the following requirements: 1. To have at least one goal (ie desired end state or result), which is accepted by the members of the group as common; 2. Two or more members to work together with the intention of achieving the goal (s) relevant to all. Page 7 of 8 The question of what an organization is has a complex history. This article examines in detail the various aspects of social organization.

Published university textbook or textbook used in the school network

1. Zhechev, Zh. Жечев, Ж. Art therapy. Motivation for social activity of children through art, Shumen, Univeristy Publishing House "Konstantin Preslavsky", 2020, 281 p., ISBN 978-619- 201-424-7

Summary: The textbook presented to the attention of the scientific jury consisting of 10 lectures is intended for students majoring in "Social Activities" and "Social Pedagogy" at the University of Shumen "Bishop Konstantin Preslavski". It can be used by social workers from various social services, as well as by anyone for whom Art therapy is of interest.

Students receive the following knowledge:

- Theoretical approaches to the relationship between social activity and socialization in children placed in social services.
- Socialization mechanisms.
- Positive direction and motivation of social activity through Art therapy.
- Nature of the Art Therapy process.
- The various arts and art therapy.
- Art therapy as a social activity and mechanism in children.

Published university handbook or handbook used in the school network

1. Zhechev, Zh. Organization and management of social activities in Bulgaria, Shumen, Univeristy Publishing House "Konstantin Preslavsky" 2020, 111 p., ISBN 978-619- 201-435-3

Summary: Each organization related to a different area of social development has developed its own management approaches that distinguish it from other organizations. Such is the case with the organization of social activities in a democratic state, which forms its own way of governing, its own structures. This requires them to be systematized in a separate training course relating to the training of social workers and social pedagogues in our country, entitled "Organization and management of social activities in Bulgaria."

The organization and management of social activities in Bulgaria are considered in the following areas, which are individual lectures:

- Social policy and social activities.
- Organization. Social activities as an organization.
- Management. Management of the various spheres of the organization of social activities.

Characteristic terminology

- State policy for social activity
- Ministry of Labor and Social Policy - institutional and functional profile. The Social Assistance Agency - executor of the state policy on social assistance.
- State Agency for Child Protection
- The National Social Security Institute as a state structure for social security.
- State structures of social assistance
- State employment structures
- State structures for ensuring healthy and safe working conditions.



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