

Foreign Experience of Social and Psychological Adaptation of Children From Incomplete Families

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ABSTRACT: This article examines foreign experiences in preparing children for social life in single-parent families. In the article, the author examines the views of thinkers who have analyzed the subtleties in the psychology of children from disadvantaged families.

KEYWORDS: single family, single father, single mother, social life, child psychology.

INTRODUCTION

Another phenomenon that has been observed in developed countries in recent years is that divorced or single mothers try to send their children to various educational institutions - orphanages, boarding schools or day and night kindergartens - in order to absolve themselves of responsibility for their upbringing. This is also a peculiar situation observed in the environment of unhappy families, which is often explained by the fact that mothers are busy at work or engaged in very serious work, and in some cases, the stepfather does not like the child. This category of family is called "out-of-family caregiver."

In her research, M. Kirikova developed a model for raising the level of educational potential of single-parent families. According to his model, the work begins with the child, that is, the study of the social pedagogical aspects of the disadvantaged family and the child in it. As a result of the study of the features that need to be identified, a specially designed activity will begin to increase the level of educational potential of the family. The purpose of this activity is to increase the psychological and pedagogical knowledge of parents of disadvantaged families through parental university, conferences, trainings, individual and general counseling of parents, holding parenting nights, healthy living through sports, health days, competitions in disabled family members. to form humanistic and loving relations between parents and children, to raise the pedagogical level of parents, to create in them the need to cooperate with the Center, to create a desire to be active in the Center and make positive changes in the family and to show the results. monitoring, measuring and comparing the dynamics of positive changes from time to time.

M. V. Noskova has specially studied the socio-psychological features of the relationship between father and children in single-parent families (the family consists of father and children). As is common in single-parent families, parents have great difficulty communicating with the child, influencing him or her, and contributing to the child's socialization, as single parents spend most of their time working. remains. At the same time, due to the age of the child, individual psychological characteristics, conflicts are often observed in the relationship between the child and the father in the

family. The father combines social activities with professional activities, looking for a new spouse. All this negatively affects the father-child relationship. According to the study, single-parent families differ from full-fledged families in the following ways:

- Excessive care (so as not to upset the child);
- dependence on the family;
- oppression of the will;
- Fear of offending;
- family conflicts;
- rapid irritability;
- excessive dominance of the father;
- inappropriate interference with the child's world, access, pedagogical errors;
- Restrict the child's independence;
- authoritarian attitude.

The child's attitude towards the father is prone to conflict and anxiety. Summing up her research, MV Noskova noted that psychological and pedagogical support, as well as the fact that the position of the father in different ethnic groups is different, and the study is expedient, taking into account the entopsychological characteristics of families.

MAIN PART

In her dissertation research, TN Kameneva studied the social and personal problems of disadvantaged families. Thoughts of single mothers during pregnancy, their attitude to their children, moral and spiritual aspects of their personality were studied. Unfamiliar families occur for a variety of reasons: divorce, the birth of an illegitimate child, the death of one of the spouses, the adoption of a child by a woman, and so on. In foreign scientific literature, the single mother is more specific (unmarried mother, widow and divorced, husbandless family, etc.). It is sometimes collectively referred to as a "mother-led family". In science, the term "single-parent family" refers to a family in which a single parent lives with a minor child and assumes full responsibility for the child. TN Kameneva uses the name of the family of single mothers, generalized in a broad sense. He analyzed single mothers by age, marital status, education, occupation, and age at birth. According to her research, 33.8% of single mothers have secondary special education and 28.5% have higher education. The birth of a child was a happy event that 57.2% of single mothers dreamed of. Most of those perceived as accidents were young and uneducated women. According to marital status, 46.2% of single mothers had children out of wedlock, 32.7% were divorced, 11.3% were widows, and 9.8% were in civil marriages. Most single mothers do not have enough money to support themselves and their children. According to TN Kameneva, 50-80% of women's income in single-parent families is spent on feeding themselves and their children. Regardless of marital status, age, and position, they strive to improve their financial well-being. Young, uneducated people often live on the financial support of close relatives, acquaintances and neighbors. The younger the age of single mothers, the higher their tendency to commit suicide because they do not have enough personal maturity. 37.5% of single mothers (14-17 years old) experience constant stress. 74.8% of women from single-parent families were raised in a full-fledged family while having children. According to TN Kameneva, the social life of single mothers is more strongly influenced by the social environment of the parents than by the family. That is, 61% of their close relatives and acquaintances were women raising their children without a husband. Forty-five percent of single mothers said they had the desire and opportunity to get married. Many of these mothers complained about the neglect of the institutions and workplace leaders whose social interests needed to be protected, the low salaries and the amount

of money allocated by the state for the child. In their view, this is their main problem. The younger the mother at birth (especially between the ages of 14-17), the more likely they are to abandon, abandon, and abandon their child. In the life of single mothers, personal, psychological, pedagogical, spiritual, social and economic problems are more common and acute than those of women in full families. This is why they need socio-economic and psychological support in the first place. The scientific analysis of the results of the research conducted by YG Nikolaeva on the issue of a single family by foreign and Russian scientists shows the following:

- Children from single-parent families face more difficulties in the learning process and access to higher education than their peers in full-fledged families;
- Although in conflict, the process of upbringing in a full family is preferable to a non-family;
- The upbringing environment in a single-parent family is determined in some way by the amount of financial support of the father living together;
- The quality of the relationship between the child and the father living separately is not determined by the number of their mutual meetings;

• Although the amount of income of the mother plays an important role in the process of upbringing in a single-parent family, it cannot be a leading factor. The leading factor is a healthy psycho-emotional environment created by the mother in the family. This is exactly the factor that determines the process of upbringing in the wrong family. According to the author's research, negative feelings in a single-parent family are often passed from mother to child. According to the results of the dissertation research conducted by YG Nikolaeva, the number of single-parent families and children growing up without a father is growing every year. 61% of women in single-parent families reported that children had problems because they did not have a father. 69% of women said that there were difficulties in providing for their children financially, spiritually and morally. 92% of women believe that the alimony and financial assistance they receive from their husbands is insufficient. Among students, 70% of those who consider themselves "happy" are children of complete families, and 30% are children of single-parent families. In the research of Ya.G.Nikolayeva, the illegitimate family is identified in the Republic of Chuvashia as an object of social protection by the state, government, local authorities and other bodies. Specially organized psychopedagogical care and its results were analyzed. According to the results of the study, the author draws the following conclusions:

- Because the problem is multifaceted, it needs to be studied by scientists in different fields and approached in a comprehensive way. Therefore, research in one field of science cannot answer all the questions of a complex problem. This problem needs to be studied in more depth

• A single-parent family cannot provide financial assistance to single mothers. A single-parent family needs, first and foremost, psychological and pedagogical support;

• While the development of a child's personality is more controversial than a flawed family in preparing him or her for independent living, a complete family has more advantages because it is a complete family model. According to TV Korenkova's research, the number of premature births (15-17 years old) is growing every year, single women have children after the age of 40, and adult women have a tendency to have children "for themselves" without marriage. . According to the author, every third child is brought up in a single-parent family. This problem, in our opinion, leads to the further urgency of a number of economic, spiritual, educational, legal, psychological, pedagogical, sociological, psychosomatic, genetic and other problems today and tomorrow. Every year in Russia, more than half a million children (under 18) are left without a father due to family divorces. According to TV Korenkova's case, a single mother raising a child in a single-parent family

has twice as much work and responsibility. A child growing up in a single-parent family often communicates only with the mother, and the full family model does not see the father's role in the family. As a result, his perception of family life becomes inaccurate. A single mother has a great need for pedagogical and psychological knowledge in family life in the upbringing of a child, but is not able to meet it regularly and at a sufficient level. As a result, the pedagogical culture of a single mother in a single-parent family is also inadequate. This leads to many pedagogical errors. At the same time, the transition from one social system to another, the contradictions between the generation, parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, formed in two sharply different social systems, the sharp contradictions are also reflected in family life.

It can be said that the phenomenon of a defective family is, by its very nature, in most cases a problematic, complex family, as it is a social and psychological crisis that can arise due to the absence of one of the main individuals raising a child in the family. As mentioned above, the main criterion in this regard is the problematic situations in relation to the upbringing of the child and the complexity of the process of giving him a full upbringing.

In studies on family issues abroad, the social psychological aspects of the abnormal family have been studied more in the context of the influence of parents and other family members in the upbringing of the child. The basic traditional approach is that family relationships are the leading factor in determining the effectiveness of child rearing. It can be seen that foreign researchers approached this issue mainly in relation to the mother's employment in social work, and at the same time specifically studied the roles played by the mother.

A study of the pedagogical-psychological literature shows that the study of the problem of the unhappy family by defining the role and importance of the father in the upbringing of the child Varga A.N. carried out by. His conclusion from the study was that even in a full family, the fact that the father has less influence in the upbringing of the child than the mother has a significant impact on the child's psychology and behavior. There will be no obvious changes in the psychology of the child in the care of the mother in the abnormal family relative to that in the complete family.

In any family, the father must have a unique upbringing and example, because these factors serve as the best example for the child's future life and lifestyle. It is therefore reasonable to emphasize these factors again and again in many literatures.

Observations in the course of the research show that grandparents of the older generation of the family have a great influence on the socialization of the child, in addition to the mother in a single-parent family.

As an example, the American psychologist Tegshap conducted a comparative study in which he proved that family relationships take place as in the brochure, depending on the pattern of parental marriage, that is, if the parents' marriage was good and happy, this finds the opposite. Relationships in such a family take place in a situation of calmness, sincerity and warmth in any situation.

In the course of studying this problem, it became clear that, in relative terms, there is a lack of specific research on this topic or related issues in foreign countries. The French scholar Chambard de Lowe studied the coverage of the images of motherhood and childhood in the literature in general within the concept of social perceptions, noting that although the images of mother and child are very close at first glance, external socio-psychological and socio-economic factors ekan. This author was able to prove that he was in a stream of social events, farther away from his mother, by studying the child's imagination in a content-analytical way. Given that this conclusion was reached in the 1960s, and given the specificity of the environment studied by foreign scholars, it is possible to disagree in many respects with the views expressed. Because it is difficult to imagine that the social perceptions

of a child who is only under the influence of the mother in a non-family are very different or different from those of the mother.

The peculiarity of research on family problems in Russia is that the topics chosen in them are in fact due to the nature of the acute problems in that society, and in this sense, the problem of defective families is one of the main problems.

In foreign practice, there is a rich experience in providing socio-pedagogical assistance to the needy using long-term and short-term forms of work.

There is also the problem of how the socialization and imagination of children left without a father or mother or living with one of the parents is formed. Many literatures, including a number of studies in Uzbekistan, have in some ways explored single-parent families with single children. But an unruly family consisting of fathers left alone with their children is little studied. In the UK, for example, according to T. Hipgrave, single-parent families make up only 12% of this category of families. But there are commonalities and differences that are unique to single mothers and single fathers. In both cases, adults narrow their social environment, the circle of communication with people. Second, in both cases, a more lenient, democratic approach to the child will prevail in the family. Third, remarriage becomes more complicated, with the main reason being the presence of children.

Unlike a single mother, a single father receives more support from the outside, especially from close relatives, earning their support. But even so, the childhood single father himself becomes much more humane, drastically narrowing the circle of communication. If a single mother faces a number of difficulties in disciplining her children, a single father, on the contrary, faces difficulties in being emotionally close to them, especially in dealing with girls. In general, the abnormal family, although in both cases poses certain difficulties in the upbringing and socialization of children, does not significantly affect their mental development, but negatively affects the formation of clear, constructive notions of good and evil, sincere kindness and attention, tolerance and solidarity in children's minds. shows.

Linking the problem of unfamiliar families primarily to the role conflict in the working mother, he said, "the more the role conflict is ignored by the woman, the higher her self-esteem in other areas will be, the less successful she will be in the family. he doesn't care or he tries to keep himself away from family problems. " Yu.Aleshina also found that such role conflicts can have a significant difference in the self-perception of women, both high and low, and in the family.

AI Ushatikov, studying the psychological differences between the sexes in complete and incomplete families, their impact on child rearing, concludes that family conflicts do not affect boys and girls equally, boys are more negatively affected by family conflicts and family separation. Girls, on the other hand, have a much different approach to the situation, as they are quick-witted, patient, and have a realistic view of what is going on around them.

In recent years, a number of scientific articles and books published by pedagogical psychologists also give different views on the psychological basis of child rearing in single-parent families. Summarizing them, it can be said that the psyche of a child raised in a single-parent family is very different from that of a complete family. The results of sociological surveys and experimental studies not only confirm this idea, but also noted that no matter how good the conditions in a single-parent family, no matter how good the father or single mother, grandmothers take care of the child, there are certain peculiarities in the child's socialization. While much of the information about Russia is not entirely relevant to our context, their research on the socialization of children raised in disadvantaged families and the development of personality traits in them is noteworthy. However, it

should be noted that in the study of the family in Russia and other European countries, the defective family is not considered as a problem, but only as an object of research in terms of child rearing. The peculiarity of our approach is that we look at it as an object of social significance, search for measures to reduce the number of disadvantaged families in our country, to ensure public attention and care for the family, which for some reason has such a status.

It is known that the family is one of the most favorable social institutions for the manifestation of human qualities, which are formed as a result of the influence of the social environment of the individual. Most of the qualities that we see in everyday life in a particular person are formed and developed in the family environment, in the system of interpersonal relationships in the family. From this perspective, the study of how the completeness or incompleteness of the family affects the process of socialization of the individual is of great importance from a scientific point of view.

V.S. Mukhina, a senior specialist in child psychology, has studied the social situation and lifestyle factors influencing the formation of a child's personality, especially in the early stages of adolescence and adolescence, acknowledging the important role of the family environment in this. According to him, the process of family identification, which plays an important role in the development of the child, varies according to the characteristics of the family. Because through this mechanism, the child imagines the relationships in his family, its traditions and customs, the family environment as a whole. Especially when there is a need to separate one's "I" from the concept of family "We", the goodness and completeness of family relationships - the presence of all members in the family, allows you to carry out this process more easily, without contradictions. In the words of V.S. Mukhina, "in a family with problems with a good family that has a high level of reflection and a sense of responsibility, the identification of the child takes place in a unique way". In a problem-free family, changes in the child's mind are natural, smooth, and the child adopts the type of interaction in the adult group without resistance. Often the reason for this is the bad relationship between the parents, in most cases the complete absence of this relationship.

Another aspect highlighted in V.S. Mukhina's observations and experiments is the influence of an authoritarian family on the process of child socialization. It is known that in such a family, one of the members (in some cases both) pursues a policy of strictness towards the child. In a single-parent family, however, such authoritarianism is largely perpetrated by that single family member, and this situation serves as a major obstacle to the child's social development. This environment has only a negative effect on the child's psychology: in the process of socialization he becomes increasingly tolerant, rigid, tends to show his will and strength to the weak, or in life, such passivity among peers, shows signs of indifference to what is happening. can lead to the formation of a number of negative qualities in the character.

Another type of family is a family where signs of liberalism predominate in this relationship. This situation is also typical of infertile families, where the single mother leaves the socialization and development of the child to its own devices. As a result, the child "sits on the mother's head" and learns to do what he wants. Such attitudes are often manifested in children as a growing sense of selfishness (such as "I want", "I need"), aggression ("I want to be like this, that's it"), nihilism (indifference to the concerns of others) at school, even among peers. . Such a child very quickly falls into the list of "difficult to raise" teenagers.

Among all types of families, V.S. Mukhina pays special attention to the features of the process of socialization of the child in a single-parent family. According to him, a child developing in such conditions feels completely uncomfortable. Because it is during early adolescence and during

adolescence that children, especially boys, feel the need for a father. After all, the cases of sexual identification that coincide with this period require the presence of both parents. In addition, in order for a child to conceive of himself as a girl or a boy, he needs a general social situation and a certain relationship environment in the family. The absence of a father leads to a significant decline in the status of the adolescent child in the circle of peers.

The concern for the child, as well as for the community, is that the child is suddenly separated from both heads of the family, ie the parents, and placed in boarding schools. The relationship between adults and children in this institution is so alien and unpleasant to the child that it is as if he is losing his 'I', beginning to express his own attitude to each behavior. His perceptions of the family, of the parent-child relationship, begin to change dramatically, and this is reflected in his future family relationships

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