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SOCIO-ETHNIC FACTORS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF FOSTER – FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the choice of alternative forms of placement of orphans and children deprived of parental care, the socio-ethnic factors of the psychological adaptation of families and children, which are aimed at strengthening the family institution and improving the system of social orphan prevention, have been covered.

KEYWORDS: *Orphanages, Children's Town, Foster – Families, Foster – Parents, Orphaned Children, Foster, Mutual Psychological Compatibility, Socio-Ethnic Factors, Non-Institutionalization, Guardianship and Sponsorship.*

INTRODUCTION

The fundamental changes in the social, economic, political and spiritual spheres that are taking place in the life of our qualification are regarded in many respects as the priority tasks in the state policy aimed at creating all the conditions necessary for the formation of youth as a comprehensively harmonious person. In 2017-2021 in the strategy of action on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan “To educate young people who are healthy, spiritually and mentally developed, think independently, are loyal to the Motherland, have a firm Life outlook”, “Support and realization of the creative and social potential of the younger generation, the formation of a healthy lifestyle among children and young people” is defined as important tasks, in the resolution 824 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the selection of alternative forms of placement of orphans and children deprived

of parental care, strengthening the family institution and measures to improve the system of prevention of social orphans” adopted on September 30, 2019, the necessity of carrying out large-scale spiritual, educational and legal-educational work.

From this point of view, the topic “Socio-ethnic features of the psychological adaptation of families and children under arrest”, chosen for the purpose of carrying out scientific research, confirms the importance and relevance of the present day, as well as the need for further improvement of the system of organization of social upbringing and educational processes of orphans and children deprived of parental care.

Starting from November 1, 2019 in our country, the candidate citizens who are receiving orphans and children deprived of parental care to the family (patronat) or who are receiving them through the establishment of a family children's home - in other words, it should be noted that the organization of training of **foster – parents** in orphanages and children's towns for the purpose of training the parents is one of the important and modern directions of practical solution to the above-mentioned problems.

Counseling assistance of parents, social, legal, psychological-pedagogical, established in the field of social work of relevant ministries, departments and organizations to conduct training courses, specialists providing medical support, as well as employees of the socio-psychological and pedagogical assistance service of state educational institutions are involved and they are responsible for the task assigned to them. The main tasks of the preparatory courses are as follows:

- ❖ development of knowledge and practical skills of foster – parents in the field of child psychology and pedagogy;
- ❖ to acquaint the foster – parents with the legislative framework in the field of protection of the rights and legitimate interests of orphans and children deprived of parental care;
- ❖ acquaintance with the rights and obligations of the foster – parents;
- ❖ formation of parental capacity of the foster – parents in connection with the upbringing, care, protection of Health, creation of favorable conditions for its socialization, education and comprehensive development of orphans and children deprived of parental care;
- ❖ to clarify the degree of readiness of the foster – parents to accept the child into the family, to help the child choose the form of admission to the family, it is also to assist in understanding the problems and challenges that may be encountered in the process of educating and developing the child and also develop their knowledge and practical skills in the field of children's psychology and pedagogy.

Also, in 2019-2023, the program on the non-institutionalization of orphanages “Kindness” was developed, in which special attention was paid to the development of alternative forms of accommodation of children deprived of parental care in the family. For this purpose, it is indicated to follow:

To develop a methodological framework “Minimum standards for assessing the quality of conditions created for children who are brought up in foster – families” and “Minimum mandatory standards in institutions for children deprived of care of orphans and parents”.

On the basis of this document, the bodies of guardianship and trusteeship, as well as educational, educational and health-improvement institutions for orphans and children deprived of parental care are established on the basis of modern standards.

1. To increase the effectiveness of education, development, quality of supply of children brought up in the foster – families and state institutions.
2. Methodological maintenance of the activities of guardianship and guardianship bodies in the protection of the rights of children deprived of orphans and parental care.
3. Development of alternative forms of placement of children in the family in need of the definition of guardianship and guardianship.
4. Modern regulation of the provision of social-ethnic, psychological – pedagogical and value-consultative services on adaptation of children to the family under arrest.
5. To implement socio-ethnic measures to prevent the return of children from foster – families to institutions.

In the development of alternative forms of placement of children in the family, the following were established with the aim of increasing the professionalism (capacity) of specialists of the guardianship and trusteeship bodies and socio-local employees:

1. For the purpose of analyzing and studying foreign experience in the organization of foster – families, the organization of a working group consisting of representatives of interested Ministries, Departments and other organizations and establishing their activities.
2. To organize the study of the experience of developed countries (USA and European countries) on the issue of foster – families (corresponding to Universal and national values) maintained by the working group with professional potential.
3. Allocate appropriate funds for the costs associated with the service trip of the working group.
4. Upon completion of the study, it is aimed to establish and implement practical measures to expand the range of family forms of placement of orphans and children deprived of parental care in Uzbekistan.

For orphans and children deprived of parental care, it is also desirable to establish the use of vocational potential (foster) educators as educators of educational, therapeutic and health care institutions whose activities are being terminated. Therefore, in order to ensure the reintegration of the educators of institutional institutions in the family environment:

1. To strengthen the scientific and methodological base on the reintegration of educators of institutional institutions into the family environment.
2. Social workers, educators, psychologists work with parents, search for parents, restore kinship, form a sense of emotional attachment, prepare parents to take the child back to the family, teach them the skills of Social Work System – specific programming, such as preparing children to live in family life.
3. Identify, encourage and support the family's capabilities and local resources in the return of the child to the family, placement.
4. The choice of families in which a child deprived of parental care can be adopted into the family, prepare them socially, psychologically and pedagogically.
5. To increase the responsibility of parents, to restore the relationship between parents and children and to activate the work of returning children to their parents.

6. To determine the extent to which the child is re-adapted to the family of blood or successful adaptation in a family with a foster – family substitute on the basis of regular supervision.
7. Organization of economic security, social interaction, psychological and pedagogical observation of family substitutes.

In the time of liquidation and reorganization of institutional institutions, it was established that it is desirable to pay special attention to the following:

1. Development of measures to reduce the number of children coming to institutional organizations.
2. The use of forms of “Kindness” homes based on the number of educators is acceptable.
3. Step-by-step conversion of orphanages “Kindness” in the Republic into low-income children's towns (up to 2023)
4. To organize the organization of foster – families with professional potential from the composition of pedagogical employees of the institution whose activity is completed or among persons who expressed the desire to adopt a child in the body of guardianship and trusteeship for the upbringing of the family.
5. Planning and introduction of new modern services for orphans and children deprived of parental care, whose activities can be rendered in modernized educational, therapeutic and health institutions.
6. Transformation of institutional institutions into crisis centers, family and Child Support Centers, adaptation centers, family resettlement service centers and recreation centers (systemic transformation), which provide gradual social services.
7. Provide employment of employees of liquidated institutions (on the basis of retraining) as skilled workers with professional experience in working with children and families in newly established institutions.

Selection of alternative forms of placement of orphans and children deprived of parental care at the current stage of development of our country, measures to strengthen the family institution and improve the system of prevention of social etymology socio-cultural, can find a successful solution on the basis of national-territorial and educational-psychological coexistence.

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