

## ACTUALITY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT IN WORK WITH CHILDREN FROM THE RISK GROUP

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### ABSTRACT

*The article deals with the problems of psychological support (diagnosis and correction of deviant behavior). As well as the necessity of joint efforts of social institutions. The results of the control testing showed that most children have adequate and high self-esteem, an average level of physical and indirect aggression, a high level of communicative and organizational abilities. The collective of students and teachers within 5 months within the limits of qualifying practice professionally were engaged in the decision of these problems.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Deviation, Deviant Behavior, Children At Risk, Psychological Support, Adaptability, Aggression, Social Protection, Social Institutions, Multi-Agency Approach.*

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### INTRODUCTION

The potential of personality, its social orientation, as you know, begin to form in childhood. The heterogeneity of the socium in the most diverse countries in the economic system and political system determines the presence in it of children from the risk group. Providing timely psychological assistance to such children is an important condition for correcting their social behavior and successful adaptation to existing standards. In Uzbekistan, the problems of children and youth are constantly in the eyes of the state - children are under the scrutiny of many social institutions.

Important priorities for the development of civil society in the process of establishing a democratic state in Uzbekistan are the creation of solid mechanisms to ensure the legitimate interests of citizens, especially children and youth, and their strong and targeted social protection. At the initiative of the head of state IA. Karimova and the successively enforced laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan - On Education, On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child, and the National Program for Personnel Training - are a necessary and reliable legal basis for obtaining education, for mastering the profession by interests and abilities, for manifesting creative and intellectual potential of youth. All this, in turn, is a condition for the all-round The second president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, signed a resolution "On measures to improve the remuneration of employees of pre-school institutions." The new organizational

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structure of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Central Board of Education of Tashkent, the structure of the Republican Center of Education of the Ministry of Public Education, the Republican Center for Professional Orientation and Psychological and Pedagogical Diagnostics, the standard structure of regional departments of public education and district (city) departments of public education and harmonious development of young citizens.

Training seminars held in November 2018 in Fergana by the SOS Association of Children's Villages of Uzbekistan in cooperation with the Republican Center for the Social Adaptation of Children to train coaches were practical steps in realizing these tasks. The participants of the trainings were those who by their activity are connected with the system of social protection of children: secretaries of commissions for minors, guardianship and guardianship inspectors, inspectors for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, teachers of psychology at the Fergana State University, chief advisors to makhalla committees Fergana region (Fergana, Margilan and Kokand), as well as practices at the level of local communities - members of mahalla committees (mahala oilahchitsi), the deputy director of school psychologists, family doctors working in the territory selected mahallas. It should be emphasized that all these specialists, after passing the trainings, independently conducted similar seminars.

Within the framework of the project "Strengthening the system of child protection through strengthening the role of community mechanisms in preventing and responding to child protection issues in the Fergana region," a seven-day training seminar on "Social work in the system of supporting children and families" was held for the above categories of employees. The project geographically covered the Fergana region, the cities - Fergana, Margilan and Kokand. The organizers of the project were leading experts in this field, who, solving educational and creative tasks, conducted specially training using modern technologies for group and individual work: role and business games, individual and group presentations, interviews, etc.

As an analytical material, real stories and facts were received in studies on social work with children and adolescents. The objectives of the project were as follows:

- to promote the strengthening of the inter-agency approach in the child protection system in order to reduce the number of children sent to institutional institutions (de-institutionalization), to protect children from cruel and negligent treatment and to prevent child neglect and homelessness;
- to increase the capacity of specialists (training of trainers) of the social protection system in the Fergana region in order to better ensure the interests of children and families in need of protection and support;
- to strengthen interdepartmental interaction at the local community level in providing child and family protection services.

As an addition and continuation of practical measures to implement the project ideas, the work started by the specialists of the Fergana branch of the Center for Social Adaptation of Children in cooperation with the FSU, on the organization of a group of volunteers consisting of teachers and 10 students of the 3rd and 4th years of the Department of Psychology. The collective of students and teachers within 5 months within the limits of qualifying practice professionally were engaged in the decision of these problems. The participation of psychology students was aimed

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at the organization of an early crime prevention system capable of timely resolving the problems that arise in adolescents, as well as the formation of a sense of inclusion in society and involvement in active social activities.

According to role theories, a child in the process of socialization must master the most significant roles for him, but if this mechanism is violated, the compensatory mechanism may start working. The child is still mastering the roles, but already antisocial, for example, fights, hooligans, thieves, drug addicts and others, who are characterized by certain attributes. We noticed that the mastering of the role takes place in several stages. Initially, the child receives certain information about this role, the rights and obligations arising from it, learns ways to clarify the relationship, the mechanism for resolving disputes. Then follows the stage of accepting this role, when its realization takes place and personal meaning is invested in it. Then the role plays. It is important to get the approval of comrades to feel comfortable in this role. From the reaction of others largely depends on whether the unlawful act will be strengthened by attention, approval, praise of peers, or will not receive such reinforcements and will be condemned. In this case, the likelihood of such a wrongful act will decrease. For example, many teenagers noted that for those of them who first try alcohol or drugs, it is important not so much the desire to know their taste or action as the desire to feel themselves among themselves, to get rid of a sense of isolation and anxiety. The testers were offered an "Independence test", which allows to determine the degree of development of such quality as "independence", i.e. The ability to draw conclusions independently, defend your point of view, not to be influenced by other people's judgments. The processing of the forms with the answers revealed the following results: 11 people out of 27 respondents consider themselves as a dependent and insecure individual, dependent on the surrounding people.

The use of the projection technique "Completion of the sentence" (on egocentrism), which is strictly standardized, involves counting the number of uses of proper names - derivatives of "I". Its use revealed more than 6-7 mentions of the "I". It should be noted that egocentrism in adolescents is not an independent diagnosis, but only an indicator of the presence of deep, persistent personality problems. The expressed egocentrism is a consequence of many personal disorders: neuroses, psychopathies, accentuations of character, inadequate mental states. It is observed when a person has a feeling of inadequacy of his own "I" in comparison with other "I". As a result, there is a "fixation" on their own "I" and their problems - a person perceives the world around them through the prism of their own problems. This can be the basis for the manifestation of deviation.

Deviant behavior of a person can be described as separate actions or a system of actions that contradict the norms accepted in society and manifested in the form of imbalances in mental processes, inadaptability, violation of the process of self-actualization, or in the form of deviations from moral and aesthetic control over one's own behavior.

An important element of social deviations is the attitude of the individual to the violations committed by her. For the most part, this attitude has a self-justifying nature, in which the self-protective reaction of the organism manifests itself. Social psychologists have proved that people with deviant behavior tend to self-satisfaction of the psychological need to justify their actions and actions, no matter how socially dangerous they are. Moreover, due to the progressive degradation of the personality, the motivation for actions is reduced and lost, which leads to a

complete loss of the person's desire for success. Primary deviation (the initial violation of social norms) goes to the secondary, and then to the construction of a deviant career - the process of ascent from weak forms of deviation to strong ones, for example, from domestic drunkenness to the commission of a criminal offense.

The basis for assessing deviant behavior of a person is his interaction with reality, since the predominant principle of norm - adaptability - is an adaptation to something and to someone, that is, to the real environment of the individual. The interaction of the individual and reality can be represented in five ways: adaptation, struggle (opposition), painful opposition, care and ignoring.

When opposing reality, a person actively tries to destroy the reality hated by him - to change it in accordance with his own attitudes and values. He is convinced that all the problems he faces are due to factors of reality and the only way to achieve his goals is to fight against it, to try to remake reality for oneself, or to maximally benefit from a behavior that violates the norm of society. At the same time, response from the side of reality in relation to such an individual is also opposition - the expulsion or attempt to change the individual, to adjust it to the requirements of reality. Confrontation of reality occurs in criminal behavior.

According to the famous psychologist G. Merton, the emergence of deviation occurs as a result of a gap between the cultural goals of society and the socially-approved means of achieving such goals. For example, not all people, due to certain socio-economic reasons, can get higher education or prestigious work, and the level of development of society will require highly qualified specialists. That part of the population that can not get the required level of education meets its educational needs, but already in a criminal environment.

The structure of individual deviant behavior consists of an act, motives and goals. The initial stage of deviation is the change in value orientations in various social groups, which is determined by the real socioeconomic conditions of the functioning of society. When in the market conditions some values (work for common good, friendship, mutual assistance, family) are replaced by others (the cult of money, idle way of life, etc.), a certain discrepancy arises between the necessary and proclaimed values and actually acting, between the planned goals and opportunities that exist for their implementation.

The study of the mechanism of social deviations shows that the factors that predetermine deviations from social norms are: the level of consciousness, morality, the development in the society of the systems of social regulators of human behavior and the formed attitude of society towards people violating the norms of morality and law.

According to the developed plan, psychologists together with employees and specialists of RCSAD, as well as teachers, gathered children from different schools of the city of Fergana (№4, №6, №9), who are registered, for psychodiagnostic work. Initial testing and interviews gave definite results, which served to correct the existing and make a plan for further work with adolescents. The testing was carried out according to the method "Verbal diagnosis of self-esteem of the person". As it turned out, out of 27 subjects, 11 people suffer from an inferiority complex - they have a low level of self-esteem.

They painfully perceive critical remarks, are not confident in themselves and in their capabilities, express distrust towards others. According to another method - "Assinger's test - an assessment of aggressiveness in a relationship" - the subjects demonstrated impulsiveness, causeless

bullying, increased level of aggression and inability to control emotions. Of the respondents, 10 people scored more than 45 points, which indicates excessive aggressiveness, unbalance and cruel attitude towards others. They, nevertheless, hope to get to the "top management", counting on their own methods, to succeed, sacrificing the interests of others. Therefore, they are not surprised by the dislike of classmates, teachers, relatives, neighbors towards them and at the slightest opportunity they try to punish them. In 7 teenagers, explosions of aggressiveness are more destructive than constructive, they are prone to ill-conceived actions and fierce discussions. Such adolescents treat people disdainfully and provoke conflict situations that they might well have avoided. According to the diagnostic results, children who needed medical help were sent to the doctors for examination and observation.

Students of the faculty of physical education as a preventive measure introduced children to sports. Pedagogically neglected teenagers, with problems in teaching, the students were bailed out and assisted in the fulfillment of study assignments, the preparation of independent and creative works. For teenagers, the following trainings were conducted: "Personal growth", "Rights and responsibilities of adolescents", "Overcoming barriers in communication", "Managing your emotions", "Ways and ways of conflict resolution", "Aggression and how to overcome it?", "Development abilities", "My future profession", "Mastering social skills".

Involving teenagers in the work, students on the basis of school № 6 of the city of Fergana and the House "Mekhribonlik" of the city of Margilan organized various kinds of activities for children of social and legal risk, for boys and girls who found themselves in a difficult life situation. As the study showed (filling out questionnaires, testing, interviews, working with parents, interviews, discussions, studying documentation and demographic data), most of them come from socially disadvantaged families, or they are children left in the care of grandparents or whose parents are outside the republic, leaving them in the orphanage. The feeling of deprivation, sometimes the oblique glances of others, make them "defensive" with socially unacceptable methods. And here they are "difficult", aggressive, put on the record by the employees of the affairs of minors, they dream of being listened to, helped, interested, they want to experience a sense of belonging to the society.

As a result of the work done, the following conclusions were drawn. Deviations in the behavior of adolescents from social norms occur because minors often simply do not know them. Consequently, the main focus of the work was informing adolescents about their rights and obligations, about the requirements of the state and society, to comply with the social norms set for this age group. This can be done through the media (print, radio, television), with the help of cinema and theater, and also through the system of socio-psychological training, with the goal of forming a sense of justice in the adolescent, raising his level of education, mastering moral and ethical norms of behavior accepted in society. The results of the control testing showed that most children have adequate and high self-esteem, an average level of physical and indirect aggression, a high level of communicative and organizational abilities. Extremely attentive attitude and timely, competent psychological support and correction lead to positive results in working with children from the risk group. The coordinated, joint efforts of all social institutions can enhance this effect. This is in line with the strategic objectives of the development of Uzbek society and the goals of specific work on the social protection of such children.

The wise Uzbek proverb says: "There is only the wrong way, but there is no desperate situation." In education there are no hopeless provisions, as there are no incorrigible people, who can be considered as "finally spoiled." As experience shows, unlawful acts are committed more often by those who have serious defects in the spiritual world and behavior, moreover, to eliminate them is a very difficult task, requiring an integrated approach and long efforts.

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