

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BEHAVIOR OF FOSTER CHILDREN OF THE ORPHANAGE IN ADAPTING TO SOCIAL LIFE

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### ABSTRACT

This essay provides information about the characteristics of behavior in the conditions of socialization of pupils of the orphanage, including scientific data conducted by sociologists, psychologists and teachers. Some socio-psychological, medical and pedagogical reasons for getting into an orphanage are given, information is given about the processes of adaptation to social, group and family life, which are directly related to interpersonal relationships.

**Keywords:** Orphanage, parents, social psychology, closed institutions, society, neglect, orphanhood and social orphanhood, adolescence and adolescence, state, competition, adaptation, compromise, agreement, conflict avoidance, cooperation.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

In the socialization of foster children of the orphanage, adaptation to social life (community, group, family life) is considered a process directly related to interpersonal relations. It is known that the manifestation of interpersonal relations at one or another level is a situation that occurs on the basis of a person's behavior, his psychological characteristics, his behavior, and the culture of behavior. Various situations, including conflict situations, occur in interpersonal relations, which is a natural process encountered in social life. In this regard, we used the methodology of K.Thomas "Behaving in conflict situations" to study the socialization of foster children of the orphanage.

Since detailed information is provided in psychological literature on conflict situations, interpersonal attitude, social psychology, we will not comment on it, we will pay attention to only one case. U.R.Ubaydullaeva expresses the following points based on the methodology of K.Thomas: "To describe the types of behavior of people in conflict situations, two different criteria are used in conflict resolution, its main measurement criteria are the following: cooperation - a person's cooperation with other people who are in conflict related to their interests and intense - emphasizing the protection of their interests". According to these two measurement criteria, the following methods of conflict resolution are distinguished:

- 1.Competition - satisfying one's interests at the expense of others.
- 2.Compromise - giving up one's interests for the interests of other people.
- 3.Compromise, agreement - resolving the dispute by waiving the demands of both parties.
- 4.Avoiding the conflict - lack of cooperation and pursuit of one's own goals.
- 5.Cooperation - the participants of the situation come to an alternative solution that satisfies the interests of both parties."

In our research work, we used K.Thomas's "Tactics of behavior in conflict situations" test to study the behavioral characteristics, behavior, and personal approach in conflict situations in

the adaptation to social life of the children of the orphanage. The following table presents the results obtained in the study (Table 1).

Table 1

Research results on the Thomas method (n-71)

№	Features	Samarkand (n= 20)			Kashkadarya (n = 40)			Jizzakh (n = 11)		
		X	$\sigma$	t	X	$\sigma$	t	X	$\sigma$	t
1	Competition	6,3684	1,46099	0,127	6,4211	1,60955	0,127	6,4211	2,52357	0,000
2	Cooperation	6,1579	1,42451	1,478	5,5263	1,50438	1,478	6,0000	1,56347	-0,963
3	Compromise	5,8421	1,80318	0,547	5,5263	1,77540	0,547	5,6842	2,13574	-0,201
4	Avoiding the conflict	4,4211	2,00875	-1,634	5,3684	1,92095	-1,634	4,5789	1,60955	1,513
5	Adaptation to the situation	7,2105	1,58391	0,106	7,1579	1,74047	0,106	7,2632	2,30560	-0,155

Comment \*- no different results were observed between indicators.

**1.Competition.** In the Russian-Uzbek dictionary, there are definitions of competition such as competition, struggle, arguing, playing against each other, and these definitions are more suitable for sports. In the psychological literature, competition is explained as follows: "A person's interests are put above the interests of others and to achieve satisfaction of one's own interest at the expense of others." The results of the conducted research show that the children of the orphanage have an average indicator, that is, there was no difference between the indicators. (See Table 1). Based on the obtained results, it can be said that these are indicators the pupils showed behavioral characteristics such as not competing, being able to control oneself in conflict situations, being able to control one's own behavior, compromise with others, trying to adapt to the situation (Samarkand – 6,3684; Kashkadarya – 6,2411; Jizzakh - 6,4211). It should be said that these obtained results are of great importance in the adaptation of children of the orphanage to social life. Because, in the process of interaction, students choose not to enter into competition, compromise, rely on the cooperation model, it can help them to find their place in socialization, community, life, this situation is also shown by the results of the research.

**2.Cooperation.** In psychology, cooperation is important in conflict situations that arise in interpersonal relationships. Because the quality of cooperation is of great importance in finding an alternative solution that interests both parties, taking into account the interests and goals of the conflicting parties. Of course, the quality of cooperation also plays an important role in the process of socialization of foster children of the orphanage. Therefore, we tried to study the importance of cooperation and its influencing role in the adaptation of children of orphanages to social life. Based on the results of the research, it can be said that cooperation indicators in Samarkand (6,1579), Kashkadarya (5,5263) and Jizzakh (6,000) regions of orphanages the results shown by the pupils of the home were an average score. The results of the research show that in the behavior of children of the orphanage, which occurs during their adaptation to social life, they behave in mutual relations, do not give in to emotions, control and manage their behavior and opinions, take into account the needs of each other and others in the process of interpersonal relations, and in difficult situations, all people are shown to seek positive solutions based on their interests and goals. In our opinion, these characteristics, manifested in the behavior of children of the orphanage, are an important factor in their adaptation to social life, which is supported by the research results.

**3.Compromise.** In the Russian-Uzbek dictionary, compromise is defined as giving in to each other, mutual agreement, deal, compromise, coming to an agreement. is described in the dissertation of researcher U. Ubaydullaeva follows: "Conciliation is defined in various ways in psychological literature, and in our opinion, the following definition corresponds to the issue we are studying. Compromise - the participants of a conflict situation, on the basis

of mutual dialogue or with the help of a third person, reach an agreement on at least a slight change in their situation and try to take the side of the party that is more in dispute in order to prevent aggression. Compromise may not be fair to both parties, but it is expressed by both parties temporarily agreeing to it, when there is no other better option»[2]. On the basis of the above definition of compromise, it can be said that the importance of the quality of compromise in the adaptation of children of the orphanage to social life is incomparable. In the course of our research, we studied the extent to which the character of tolerance is manifested in foster children of the orphanage.

The results obtained in the study showed no difference in the indicators of the children of orphanages of Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Jizzakh regions, their results were equal to the average value. Based on the results of the research, it should be noted that the foster children of the orphanage showed such characteristics as tolerance, agreeableness, stubbornness, avoiding problems in the process of interaction, compromising, being able to control themselves, not giving in to emotions, calling for cooperation, yielding, and being able to control their own aggression. It should be said that we can see that this quality is manifested in a positive way in children of the orphanage, which, in turn, is important because it plays an important role in their faster adaptation to social life.

**4.Avoiding conflict.** In many dictionaries, mainly Ojegov and Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, the definition of conflict avoidance is given as "to avoid, avoid, fight", but no other psychological dictionary defines this term. In the psychological literature, the opinions of some psychological scientists are expressed in this regard. In particular, according to psychologists A.Ya.Antsupov, A.I.Shipilov, avoiding conflict is the behavior of a person who withdraws from stressful situations, and avoidance is interpreted as the art of behavior in controversial situations. The origin of such situations is explained in connection with several reasons:

- the first reason, the topic of the conflict situation is irrelevant and the outcome of the conflict does not interest him;
- the second reason, when there is frustration and the opponent has a higher chance to resolve the dispute in his favor;
- the third reason, when delaying the resolution of the dispute[2].

The results of the study on the avoidance of conflict in the social life adaptation of children of the orphanage show that there is a slight difference between the results of the children of the orphanage of Samarkand and Jizzakh region and the children of the Kashkadarya region (see Table 1). These results show that in the behavior of children of orphanages in Samarkand and Jizzakh region, when they get into conflict situations in mutual relationships, it is possible to see the manifestation of such characteristics as entering into competition, protecting one's opinion and one's position, giving importance to the details of this situation, not delaying the solution of the situation. . It should be noted that in the pupils of Kashkadarya region, they behave like their peers, keep themselves a little restrained in the process of interaction, avoid various situations (especially conflict situations), do not deepen the situation, and compromise. We can express the opinion that this situation is characterized, firstly, by the inner experiences of the students, the difference in the psychological environment in their living conditions, and secondly, by the feeling of mistrust of the people around them. On the basis of the results of the research conducted on the behavioral characteristics of the foster children of the orphanage, it can be concluded, that is, their behavioral characteristics are characterized by characteristics typical for the age of teenagers.

**5.Adaptation to the situation.** Adaptation is defined in many dictionaries as "accommodating, getting used to, learning, adapting to circumstances." Psychologists A. Ya.

Antsupov, A. I. Shipilov define flexibility as follows: "This is the behavior of a participant in a conflict, who is ready to sacrifice his interests and help another person in order to avoid conflict. This position is chosen by people who underestimate their own value and do not take into account their goals and interests»[2]. In our opinion, the above definition given to flexibility is interpreted one-sidedly, because this idea contradicts the uniqueness of each nation, and ethno-psychological characteristics of Turkic nations, such as modesty, not heeding the words of elders, putting their respect in place of them, thinking about good, not thinking about oneself, are human qualities. We tried to study the importance and impact of this feature on the adaptation of the children of the orphanage to social life, because we believe that the feature of flexibility is important in the socialization of the children of the orphanage, in their future finding their place in the social society, in their formation as independent citizens of the society. Also, this feature is defined as a characteristic of a person's behavior. The results of the research show that there is no difference between the indicators of the children of orphanages of Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Jizzakh region (Table 1).

We can explain this situation as follows: in the process of adapting to social life, we can see two different situations in the behavior of children of the orphanage, in some cases they agree with others, do not enter into competition, are slow and seek cooperation, and sometimes they try to cooperate and adapt to the situation at that time. It can be seen that what they are doing has come to the fore. At the same time, it was shown that they do not deny the opinion of the people around them, nor accept the opinion, and also try to solve the situation together, approach the situation logically, and find an acceptable solution. Indicators that are close to the results of our research can also be seen in the scientific research works of U.Ubaydullaeva. We tried to explain these results in our conversations with children and educators of the orphanage, taking into account their opinions.

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