

Content of the work of a social educator with children left without parental care

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Abstract: In this article, the content of work with children left without parental care in the activity of a social pedagogue, definitions of the concepts of guardianship and sponsorship, orphan and social orphan are given. Furthermore, the problems of social orphanhood and their elimination are discussed.

Keywords: pedagogy, social pedagogue, children left without parental care, guardianship, sponsorship

Today, interest in social pedagogy has arisen on the basis of the needs of social development and the social order of the state. Now, as in all spheres of our republic, major reforms are being carried out in education. At a time when new trends in the humanization of social structures, market relations, laws, ideological and moral trends are changing, solving social problems such as unemployment, material deprivation, child neglect, family breakdown, and anti-social phenomena - alcoholism, drug addiction, crime, and prostitution - is also of particular importance. Because such social problems negatively affect the upbringing of children in the family, causing their upbringing to be disrupted and their behavior to become erratic. In such a situation, children, but also adults, need social support and protection first and foremost.

In the process of socialization of society, there is a need for a specialist - a social pedagogue - who helps solve pedagogical issues related to the social problems of the individual.

A home teacher, being a specialist who helps a child adapt to society, that is, socialization, must have a deep theoretical and practical understanding of social pedagogy. Because "Social pedagogy is a field of pedagogy aimed at studying the laws of individual socialization, developing and using effective methods and techniques of social pedagogical activity in order to solve social problems of society" is a science that embodies advanced experience. [1.55b].

Also, society It would be appropriate to define home pedagogy as a science that studies the laws of child socialization and provides specialists with methods and technologies of social upbringing and education.

"Difficult students" found among adolescents are also children in need of social support. Because if we analyze the socio-pedagogical and psychological reasons for the difficulties in their upbringing, if they are not eliminated in time, they may later encounter many problems in their social life: addiction to drugs, petty hooliganism, criminality, truancy, and a tendency to theft. That is why we consider it necessary to study the problem of conducting socio-pedagogical activities with "difficult students" in our graduation qualification work based on today's requirements. The importance of education and upbringing in raising the morale of society is extremely great. [2.74b]

Research methodology

The Holy Quran¹, Hadith² In the past, the attitude towards children left without parents, the social approach to setting their lives on track, the Islamic interpretation of love, compassion, and the social significance of the consequences shown to children without parents were given special attention.

The issues of raising and educating children who have lost their parents or have lost contact with them, as well as the establishment and promotion of organizations that provide social protection for them, have attracted the attention of a wide public sphere since the second half of the 20th century, as one of the important pedagogical problems, and this issue was addressed by representatives of the Jadid movement, enlighteners - Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhan oglu, Abdurauf Firrar, Hamza Hakimzoda Niazi, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdullah Avloni³ constituted an important direction of the pedagogical activities of the society.

Foreign researchers also express their opinions on the individual and spiritual qualities of a teacher. For example, British scientists include such qualities as high intellectual capacity, orderliness and self-control, physical strength, the ability to help people in difficult situations, endurance, and sensitivity.

J.Holland, one of the famous psychologists of the USA, in his “self-directed search” methodology, showed the characteristics characteristic of a social worker. These are: realism (truthfulness), research, artistry, social, entrepreneurial, and conventional characteristics. He also demonstrates the qualities of a social educator, such as humanity, idealism, responsibility, morality, courtesy, warmth, decency, and the ability to treat others as friends.

The profession of a social educator is a multifaceted field of activity in the system of relationships between people, and the teacher's strict approach to the work he does is aimed at working with people, primarily children. In the process of communication, the teacher has to experience a lot of mental stress and fatigue. Therefore, his nervous system must also be strong. This helps him cope with emotional difficulties in socio-pedagogical, psycho-therapeutic processes.

Another characteristic of a social pedagogue is the “I-image.” This reflects the pedagogue's positive attitude towards himself and the high self-esteem of others. These characteristics allow the pedagogue to communicate freely with other people and accept them easily.

Analyses and results

Social pedagogical activity is a type of professional activity aimed at assisting the child in the process of socialization (the child's entry into society). Various educational institutions, organizations, and associations that may work with children are carried out by social pedagogues.

The structure of professional activity - Any activity has its own structure. They determine the interdependence and mutual conditions of the elements of the activity. The structure of the activity of a social pedagogue consists of the following components: subject (the party carrying out the activity), object (the party to which the activity is directed), goal (what is sought through the activity), task (what is achieved through the activity), means (with the help of which method or technique the activity is carried out).

The object of the social pedagogue's activity is children and young people who need help in the process of adaptation to society. This category includes children with intellectual, mental, and social disabilities, as well as a large number of children with physical, mental, or mental disabilities (the blind, the deaf-mute, the mentally retarded, and those with cerebral palsy). They need special care from society.[3,55]

¹The Holy Quran / Annotated translation from Uzbek and comments by A. Mansur. – T.: Literature and Art Publishing House, 1998. – 496 p.

²Hadiths - for children / Idea author O. Sharafiddinov. – T.: Alolat, 2004. – 63 p.

³History of pedagogy // Study guide. K. Hoshimov, M. Inomova, S. Nishonova, R. Hasanov. - T.: Teacher, 1996. - 447p.

If a child's social development is normal, then the help of a social pedagogue is not necessary. However, if parents and school cannot ensure their development, upbringing, and education, then the services of a social pedagogue are necessary.

The purpose of the social pedagogue's activity is to create conditions for the child's psychological well-being and safety, to warn him of factors that negatively affect him in his family, school and environment, and to overcome them, in order to comprehensively solve social, legal, psychological, medical and pedagogical problems, which require the cooperation of various specialists (psychologists, medical workers, social workers and lawyers), as well as administrative bodies and departments (education, health care, (e.g. in the field of social protection) should be able to act as a mediator in coordinating efforts directed at this issue.

A child who has lost his parents is indeed a tragic world. The need to have parents is one of the strongest needs of a child. Children without parents automatically acquire the status of orphans. The concepts of "orphan" and "social orphan" are different. Orphans are children who have lost one or both parents before the age of 18. Social orphans are children who have biological parents, but for various reasons they are not involved in their upbringing. In this case, the state also takes care of them. The problem of social orphanhood has developed and is developing in most is considered a problem specific to states.[4,63]

An important area of activity for a social pedagogue is the protection of the child's rights to life, health, education, freedom of expression, and protection from all forms of discrimination, as proclaimed in the UN Convention.

All activities of the teacher are carried out with the help of means. These means can include all actions, objects, tools, methods and technologies necessary to achieve the goal.[6,89]

Social pedagogue as a subject of professional activity: personal description and professional factors. When considering the personal profile of a social pedagogue, we must first identify the subject of this activity - a specialist who knows his field perfectly. He is able to deeply distinguish social and personal difficulties in the life of a child and come to his aid. He must have general and specific knowledge, skills and abilities, and a certain level of competence.

Who is a good social worker? What is his/her spiritual nature and personal profile? What areas are within his/her scope of activity? What distinguishes him/her from other professionals?

In everyday life, we witness how a profession leaves its own mark on a person's mind, on his behavior and worldview. In psychology, this is called "professional mentality." Mentality is a set of certain socio-psychological views and values that reflect a person's attitude to the world and his daily behavior. Mentality embodies the social and cultural experience of an individual and is determined by a person's social class, age, gender, nationality, and profession.

In psychological research, professional mentality is recognized as a characteristic characteristic of people in a particular profession.

Conclusion

The changing socio-economic situation in the country requires the development of new approaches to solving many of the problems of these institutions - the education of children, adaptive rehabilitation. The main goal of the activities of state institutions for the upbringing of children left without parental care is to ensure the social protection of children in these institutions, implement measures of a medical rehabilitation nature, and organize education for children. The most typical institution for children in state care is a children's home. Due to the wide range of social, medical, psychological, and pedagogical problems faced by children, there is a need for socio-pedagogical activities in children's homes. Childhood is a period of formation of the main qualities that ensure a person's mental stability, interest in life, and aspiration to the goal. These moral qualities are not

formed randomly; they are formed under the influence of parental love and the family's responsibilities and obligations towards the child. Therefore, we must not allow the emergence of social orphans and the increase in the number of living orphans in our society. This is the duty of all of us.

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