



Psychological Analysis Of Behavioral Characteristics In Adaptation To Social Life Of Family-Type Caregivers Of Children

Dear Torakulov L Tirkashevych,
Psychology sciences philosophy doctor
Jizzakh state pedagogy university

Abstract: This article highlights the results of a scientific study conducted to study the behavioral characteristics of children from orphanages in the process of their adaptation to social life.

Keywords: Competition, adaptation, compromise, agreement, conflict avoidance, cooperation.

In the socialization of children of family-type orphanages, 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.

In the psychological literature, there is a detailed description of the interpersonal relationship to conflict situations, in social psychology, so we will not comment on it, we will only focus on one case. UR Ubaydullaeva makes the following comments in her dissertation research based on the methodology of K. Thomas: "In order to distort the types of people's behavior (behavior) in conflict situations, two different criteria are used in conflict resolution, the main measurement criterion of which is liberty are the following: cooperative - a person's concern with the interests of other people in conflict, and aggressive - an emphasis on protecting one's own 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. Adaptation - giving up one's interests for the interests of other people.
3. Compromise, agreement - resolving the dispute by waiving the mutual demands of both parties.
4. Avoidance of 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 parties¹.

In our research work, we used K. Thomas' "Tactics of behaving in conflict situations" test to study their behavioral characteristics, behavior, personal approach in conflict situations in the adaptation to social life of orphanage children. The following table shows the results obtained in the study. (Table 1)

Research results on the Thomas method (n=71)

No	Special yachts	Samarkand (n= 20)			Kashkadarya (n = 40)			Jizzakh (n = 11)		
		X	s	t	X	s	t	X	s	t

¹Ubaydullaeva U.R. Social-psychological characteristics of conflicts between parents and children. P.f.f.d. (PhD) dissertation. Tashkent, 2022, pp. 53-54



1	Competition	6.3684	1.46099	0.127	6.4211	1.60955	0.127	6.4211	2.52357	0.000
2	Khamkorlik	6.1579	1.42451	1,478	5.5263	1.50438	1,478	6.0000	1.56347	- ,0963
3	Compromise licity	5.8421	1.80318	0.547	5.5263	1.77540	0.547	5.6842	2.13574	- 0.201
4	Argument escape from	4.4211	2.00875	- 1,634	5.3684	1.92095	- 1,634	4.5789	1.60955	1,513
5	Adapt to the situation	7.2105	1.58391	0.106	7.1579	1.74047	0.106	7.2632	2.30560	- 0.155

Note: *- no different results were observed between indicators.

1. Competition. In the Russian-Uzbek dictionary, there are interpretations of competition such as rivalry, struggle, competition, dispute, playing against each other, and these interpretations 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 2.2.1). Based on the obtained results, it can be said that these indicators show behavioral characteristics such as non-competition, self-control in conflict situations, ability to control one's own behavior, compromise with others, and try 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 the orphanage to social life. Based on the results of the research, it can be said that the cooperation indicators of the children of orphanages of Samarkand (6.1579), Kashkadarya (5.5263) and Jizzakh (6000) regions were the average score. The results of the study show that in the behavior of children of the orphanage in their adaptation to social life, they behave in mutual relations, do not give in to emotions, control and manage their actions, expressed opinions, and in the process of interpersonal relations with each other and others. their needs are taken into account, and in difficult situations, they strive to find a positive solution based on the interests and goals of all people. In our opinion, these characteristics, manifested in the behavior of orphanage children, are an important factor in their adaptation to social life, which is also supported by the research results.

3. Tolerance. In the Russian-Uzbek dictionary, compromise is defined as giving in to each other, mutual agreement, deal, compromise, coming to an agreement. In the dissertation of the



researcher URUbaydullaeva, reconciliation is expressed as follows: "There are various interpretations of compromise in psychological literature, and in our opinion, the following interpretation is correct in relation 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 conflicting in order to prevent aggression. Compromise may not be fair to both parties, but it is a temporary agreement on the part of both parties when there is no better option."

On the basis of the above interpretation of compromise, it can be said that the importance of the quality of compromise in the adaptation of children of orphanages 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, 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 is permissible to emphasize that. 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 in Ojegov and Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, the term avoidance of conflict is translated as "to avoid, avoid, avoid quarrels", but no other psychological dictionary This term is not defined in the name. In the psychological literature, the opinions of some psychologists are expressed in this regard. In particular, according to psychologists A.Ya. Antsupov, AISHipilov, conflict avoidance is the behavior of a person who withdraws from situations that scare him, and avoidance is the art of behaving in controversial situations. explained. 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 .

The results of the study on the nature of conflict avoidance 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. These results indicate that in the behavior of children of orphanages of Samarkand and Jizzakh region, when they get into conflict situations in mutual relationships, they enter into a little competition, protect their opinion and position, attach importance to the details of this situation, and do not postpone the solution of the situation. can be seen to appear. It should be emphasized that in the children 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 tolerate. . 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.



5. Adaptation to the situation. In many dictionaries, adaptation is defined as "adaptation, adaptation, learning, adaptation to conditions". Psychologists A.Ya. Antsupov, AISHipilov 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 consider their own goals and interests."

On the basis of the results of the research on behavioral characteristics of family-type children's home children's adaptation to social life, such a conclusion can be made, that is, their behavioral characteristics are characterized by the characteristics typical of teenagers.

References:

1. Antsupov. A. Ya, Shipilov. A. I. Slovar konfliktologa. 2009.
2. Ubaydullaeva U.R. Ota – ona va farzandlar o'rtasidagi nizolarning ijtimoiy–psixologik xususiyatlari. p.f.f.d.(hD) dissertatsiyasi. Toshkent, 2022,53-54 b.
3. Bojovich L.I. Lichnost i yee formirovanie detskim vozraste. – SPb.: Piter, 2008, - 400 s.
4. Bondarevskaya Ye.V. Formirovaniya nrvstvennogo soznaniya starshix shkol'nikov. -Rostov n/D. 1976, 192 s.
5. Pxiologiya sirotstva. -SPb.:Izd-vo Piter, 2007.- 416 s.
6. Tolstix A.V. Posle detstva. //Novoe v jizni nauke i texnike. No5. M. 1982. s.96.
7. Rotenberg B.C. Bondarenko S.M. Mozg obuchenie: zdorov'e. M.:1989. s 12.
8. To`raqulov L.T.Yetim va ijtimoiy yetim bolalarning kelib chiqish sabablari va ularni bartaraf etish yo`llari. Guliston davlat universiteti axborotnomasi. 20221, 4-son.
9. To`rakulov L.T. Psixologicheskie osobennosti sotsializatsii vospitannikov detskix domov. 2021.-s.175-177
10. Turakulov L.T. Sotsializatsiya vospitannikov semeynqx detskix domov. Karakalpakskiy gosudarstvennqy universitet. Jurnal «Mug'allim ham yzliksiz bilimlendiriu». Nøkis.: 2022,
11. Каршибоева Г.А. Ўсмирлик ёши даврида суицидал хулқнинг ижтимоий-психологик хусусиятлари: Автореферат.. диссер.. психол.ф.ф.д. (PhD). –Т: ТДПУ.2023.
12. Qarshiboyeva G. Психологик маслаҳат. Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI.
13. Каршибаева Г. А.Особенности суицидального поведения в подростковом возрасте. Молодой ученый, (7), 663-665.
14. Каршибаева Г.А. Психопрофилактические меры по предотвращению самоубийств у подростков. Молодой ученый, (49), 233-235.