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Mechanism of Adaptation Of Children Left Without Parental Care To The Foster Family

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Abstract: Today, the number of operating family orphanages is 136, where 808 children are being educated. With the initiatives of the President, the activity of these families is aimed at further improvement, as well as a number of comforts and conveniences for parents, their own children and foster children, new laws defining benefits were adopted. This article presents the analyses of activities in terms of "Family Upbringing" program in order assist the adaptation of children left without parental care in foster families and prepare them for family life.

Keywords: Children Left Without Parental Care, Foster Family, Foster Children, Family Upbringing

Introduction

Large-scale reforms and initiatives are currently being implemented under the direction of the government to assist the adaptation of children left without parental care in foster families and prepare them for family life (Lotty et al., 2020). Children left without parental care face unique challenges that significantly affect their psychological, emotional, and social development. In response to the needs of these children left without parental care, family-based care is increasingly important as a key tool for stability, nurturing and support (Dubois-Comtois et al., 2021). Family adjustment, including adoption, foster care, kinship care, and reunification, plays an important role in providing these children with much-needed love, security, and belonging. Based on principles of child development, attachment theory, and human rights, it is crucial to create an educational environment that prioritizes the child's well-being and holistic development (Isakov, 2024).

Methodology

In recent years, the importance of family-based care in providing a comprehensive support and nurturing environment for these foster children has increased. In this regard,

the program "Family Upbringing" was developed and the following sub-programs were used within the program (Soares et al., 2019):

- "Your health is your safety" (educator);
- "Social-legal and civic education" (social pedagogue);
- "My choice is my profession" (social pedagogue);
- "School of Young Leaders" (pedagogue-psychologist);
- "Education of the representative of the family" (pedagogue-psychologist).

As an addition to the topics in the program, it can be said that until the child fully adapts to the family, the people appointed to be responsible for him will work with the family.

Socio-legal and civic education includes raising a highly ethical, responsible, initiative and competent citizen of Uzbekistan. The study of national and cultural values, state symbols, holidays and traditions was reflected in this educational process. In this, patriotism and moral qualities were inculcated through literature, art, cinema, theater, visual arts, music, etc.

Civic education was formed by creating social behavior skills in students, solving existing problems, creating social activities, and showing their interests. Training sessions were organized on the basis of familiarization with the rights and obligations of children, as well as normative documents on social support of orphans and children left without parental care, as well as practical solutions to the issues of protecting the rights and interests of students (Malette et al., 2020).

Forms of individual and collective work were used: labor work, holidays, roundtable discussions, debates, various contests and competitions, exhibitions were organized, excursions and presentations were held.

Family upbringing was carried out in the form of "Family Clubs". The essence of this activity is to prepare children for family life and society (Mann-Feder & Goyette, 2019).

Knowledge about the family and its tasks, the roles of family members, and family values was formed through the "Upbringing of the Family Representative" program (Petrenko et al., 2019).

In the work of labor training and career orientation, labor teachers, educators, additional education teachers teach the children of the orphanage to self-service, sewing, handicrafts, handicrafts and work on a private plot. was taught to work (Downes, 2019).

Result

In order to more effectively implement this direction, a plan of measures was prepared to place orphans and children left without parental care in families and prepare

them for family life. The "Family upbringing" program was developed for psychological and pedagogical impact on children (Broadhurst & Mason, 2020).

"Family upbringing" program includes preparation for family life.

The tasks of this program are as follows:

- formation of a database on children to be placed in families;
- establishing an educational form of placement of orphans and children left without parental care into families;
- search and training of adoptive families of minor orphans and children left without parental care.

In this activity, work was carried out in the following direction:

1. Organizational and methodological works;
2. Preparing children for family life;
3. Determining the capabilities of families, their relationship with the child(ren);
4. Establishing cooperation with a substitute family (Blakeslee & Best, 2019).

The activities of the service specialists were carried out in cooperation with guardianship and patronage bodies of the city, district, family and children's departments (medical institutions, educational organizations, social protection service, etc.).

We have organized the following seminars for various activities to prepare children left without parental care for family life:

1. "Household service"
2. "Housewife"
3. "Master of the House"
4. "Hand work"
5. "Cooking Secrets"
6. "Artistic work".

In the "Family upbringing" program, the annual work plan of pedagogues was developed in the following form (Goldberg et al., 2020). Children who are separated from their parents are mentally and emotionally depressed, they have anxiety and fear. In analyzing his work with children of different ages and preparing them for family life, we were convinced that everyone is connected to their blood family by an invisible thread. When there is a gap, it will be difficult to fill it for a long time (Raby et al., 2019). This painful condition can be restored by "patching", "fixing" and establishing contact with close relatives. Experiments have shown that adaptation of children to a blood family is quick and easy (Rahimova, 2024).

Discussion

In fact, today the number of operating family orphanages is 136, where 808 children

are being educated (Baldwin et al., 2019). With the initiatives of the President, the activity of these families is aimed at further improvement, as well as a number of comforts and conveniences for parents, their own children and foster children. New laws defining benefits were adopted. In this regard, the new social protection system "Mehr Daftari" is of particular importance, which provides all-round support to orphans and children deprived of parental care, solves their problems and helps them realize their dreams [4].

Until now, 7,526 (3,904 boys and 3,622 girls) children have been enrolled in the "Mehr Daftari" electronic platform, and the problems (needs, interests, etc.) of 1,726 children have been studied. Out of this, 756 children's appeals were resolved positively. In this, 86. bln. 391 mln. 11 billion soums. 78. mln. soums were spent. In order to awaken in the hearts of our children unlimited respect for our national values and traditions, and to strengthen feelings of love and loyalty to the Motherland (Sørensen & Sjøe, 2021):

More than 1,000 military-patriotic, cultural-educational and public-sports events were held, in which more than 16,000 children participated (Neubauer et al., 2021);

-regular participation in archery and equestrian sports, modern pentathlon, polo, and national goat-ball games, as well as competitions such as "Young Guardsman", "Followers of Tumaris", "Sports Family" year was launched (Palacios, Adroher, et al., 2019);

54 trips to historical cities and cultural places were organized for 3,200 children.

Within the framework of the "Digital Generation" program, 204 trainees were trained in "Computer graphics and design" in cooperation with the Presidential Educational Institutions Agency, "Zamin" International Public Fund, and "Digital Generation Uzbekistan" NGO, as well as 745 students in the territorial guard of the National Guard. was trained in training courses in the field of "Repair and modernization of computers" in the presence of linmas (Johnson et al., 2020);

In this place, the application of legislative privileges to orphans and children deprived of parental care was also monitored (Palacios, Rolock, et al., 2019).

Conclusion

In the context of family integration of children without parental care, family adjustment efforts should prioritize individualized support plans tailored to each child's unique circumstances and developmental trajectories through recognizing the diverse needs and experiences of children without parental care so that we can create a nurturing family environment that supports children to develop and reach their full potential. Moving forward, there is a need to continue to promote research, policy and practice initiatives that prioritize the holistic needs of these foster children and promote their inclusion and

participation in family and community settings.

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