



The Social Activity of the Educator with the Family

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Abstract: Psychological and social assistance to educators, children and parents. Family and its peculiarities. The family plays the most important role in the upbringing of the individual, compared to social institutions does. Because it is in the family that individual abilities, personal, professional interests, moral norms are formed.

Key words: socially, pride, conscience, personality, spiritual and moral values, Individuality

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The family factor affects a person throughout his life. Socially, the family is a community in which a person occupies different social statuses. The family helps a person to define himself, to increase his social and creative activity.

“Family relations, which are considered to be of high value, have a very high social status of the family in our country, which still retains a small status. In the Uzbek family, the necessary educational factors and skills are passed down from generation to generation. Maintaining order in Uzbek families with many children ensured the stability of family relations. Today, however, the family crisis is affecting many families, including Uzbek ones. With the decline in the number of family members and the growing problem of generational separation, the issue of forming family relationships is becoming increasingly important. Today, the family needs the help of highly qualified psychologists and social educators. The family exists in two directions: as a small social group and as a social institution. In the first case, the family is a community based on kinship and coexistence, while in the second case, the social life in which people live their daily lives is an institute.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Atmosphere and climate also have an impact on child formation. One of the most important means of education is personal example. In the section above, called Education as a Social Institution, we have touched entirely on the role of education in the development of society and the state. Psychotherapeutic function. This function is manifested in the fact that all members of the family should feel comfortable. According to psychologists, sociologists, educators, human forces are rapidly recovering in the family. Regional features of large families in Uzbekistan.

The high birth rate in Uzbekistan is explained by the following regional factors:

the influence of geophysical and climatic conditions on the human body, the length of the fetal period in women;

early marriage pineapple;

social factors;

the role of women in society and the family.

To date, there has been a debate about the positive and negative features of polygamy in the practice of family upbringing. The reason is that despite the importance of the problem, this issue has not yet been sufficiently studied. A large family is a unique community of adults and children. It creates favorable conditions for the socialization of the individual. Scholars dealing with the problem of organizing the process of upbringing in such a family also have different views. Some of them say that in a large family, the child gains experience through community relations, because a large family creates a favorable environment for upbringing, and parents' concerns about their children are evenly distributed. Other researchers, on the other hand, believe that in a large family, the child is underdeveloped in all respects. If we follow the principle that family upbringing should determine the individuality of the child and develop his abilities, we can be sure that for this the family must be extremely developed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Will there be an individual approach in a large family? Doesn't the multifacetedness and standardization of the educational process happen here? For an individual approach, first of all, psychological and pedagogical knowledge, as well as special time and psychological analysis are required to observe children in the process of upbringing. Some educational factors are related to running an household in an Uzbek family, particularly an Uzbek family with many children. Social pedagogical work with school-age children is radically different from social pedagogical work in preschool institutions. This activity is aimed at the continuous development and education of students covers a complex period from the successful adaptation of students to the educational institution, to their becoming an active member of society. In recent years, social and pedagogical work with schoolchildren has been developing in the country. He works partly on the basis of his experience, partly on the basis of modern pedagogical, medical, psychological and legal activities. At the same time in pedagogical communities there are not only educational issues, but also a number of other issues for the student social problems are also being solved. Changes in our country have little effect on the existing education system. Because the education system cannot fail to reflect socio-economic and political changes in society. Biological heredity determines the general aspects that make a person human. Heredity refers to the transmission of different traits, similarities, and characteristics from parents to children. According to heredity, a child inherits from his parents the human body, nervous system, brain and sensory organs, as well as the structure of the body, hair, skin color. These are the diagnostic factors that distinguish a person from other people. It can also trigger nerve features that develop hereditary nerve activity. Heredity implies the formation of certain abilities in a particular field of activity based on the natural characteristics of the child. According to psychological data, ability is a natural feature of man and cannot be a child. The manifestation of a child's abilities depends on his life, educational processes.

There are a number of diseases that can be passed from parent to child. For example: blood diseases, schizophrenia, epilepsy, Down's syndrome and others. These diseases are organized by the science of genetics.

CONCLUSION

It is known that external factors such as environmental, atmospheric and water pollution also have a negative impact on a child's development. As a result, the number of children born with physical disabilities is increasing. It is extremely difficult for such children to communicate and function with others. That is why new methods of teaching are being introduced for them. These techniques

help them to catch up with their peers in akushy development. Special educators deal with children with disabilities. These children face serious problems when interacting with their peers. This makes it somewhat difficult for them to integrate into society. Therefore, the main purpose of social pedagogical work with such children is to open to the child the channels of communication with the outside world.

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