



**CHILDREN'S AND GIRLS' COMMUNITY LEARNING AND RAISING THEIR  
CHILDREN'S COMMUNITY**

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**Annotation**

This article seeks to explore the community of boys and girls in foster care and how to raise them. The following methods of research, ie interview and observation, were widely used in the study of the problem. Some of the problems encountered in the upbringing of boys and girls in orphanages have been scientifically analyzed. There are ways to manage the changes associated with this period through the community, whether negatively or positively influencing their morals, behavior, and social attitudes.

**Keywords:** orphanage, upbringing, boys, girls, community, sociometry, education, discipline, community unity.

**I. Introduction**

In a video conference on July 28, 2021, our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said: appointment of deputies for spiritual and educational work. This is because Article 64 of the Constitution, which is our main encyclopedia, contains the following statements that strongly protect the rights of children: "Parents are obliged to feed and educate their children until they reach adulthood. The state and society provide care, upbringing and education for orphans and children deprived of parental care, and encourage charitable activities for children.

We all know that the upbringing of boys and girls is the most difficult and long-lasting process. This problem is studied not only in pedagogy, sociology, psychology, philosophy, but also in the psychology of the upbringing of girls and boys at an early age. Psychology of youth as a science is directly related to the science of pedagogy. There is never a break in upbringing, because when there is a break, it is immediately replaced by other ideas, that is, foreign ideas. We see the psychological, biological and physiological difficulties in the upbringing of boys and girls, especially at the age of 13-14 years for girls and 14-16 years for boys.

Because at this age of adolescence they undergo physiological, biological and psychological changes, and this does not require proof, it is a law of nature. We know from our actions and lifestyles that the



changes associated with this period have a negative or positive effect on their morals, behavior, and social attitudes. Therefore, at this age, both boys and girls have disagreements with their parents, educators and, if necessary, with the community. As a result, they create the conditions for the emergence of a criminal situation. Psychologist E. Spranger in his book "Psychology of adolescence" recommends that girls be between the ages of 13 and 19, and boys between the ages of 14 and 22. According to him, the main changes that take place at an early age are based on the growth of the reflection on the discovery of the personal "I", the emergence of personal virtues of self-realization.

## **II. Research methods**

The theoretical and methodological basis of our research is based on the following: functional and systematic principles of research, methods of direct and indirect observation. In pedagogy, interview and questionnaire methods were widely used.

## **III. Research results**

It is worth noting that E. Spranger has a soul in his thoughts, but in some adolescents these changes may manifest a little earlier or a little later. This is why boys at this age want to show themselves in front of girls, girls have a similar situation, and they want it and sometimes make every effort to achieve their goals.

In general, any boy or girl is first and foremost a team that develops, nurtures and shapes. Regardless of the team, the order in the team forces the individual to submit to discipline. That is why for centuries there has been a generally accepted opinion among the people that a person lived in a society and could not live far from the worries of that society, because in that society, a person is born, formed and brought up.

It is well known that the community that nurtures and nurtures the individual is the connecting link between itself and society. The team consists of representatives of different nationalities and ethnicities, the team is also divided into several types, the student team is the student team, the working team, the military team and so on. It is clear from our way of life that the direction of the team, its moral role in the formation of students as mature professionals in the formation of the team is enormous, especially the contribution of the team leader.

A community is a social group that is concerned with a particular character, class affiliation, and the importance of working together. The classification of teams is also divided into small and large teams accordingly. The core of the team is the group, and the group gradually becomes a team.

Each member of the team will have a certain reputation based on their business acumen, personal qualities and the status they hold in the team. According to any team structure, it reflects the specific level of prestige and status of group members.

In pedagogy and psychology, there are two main structures of social stratification. That is, these are sociometry and referentometry. With the help of sociometry, it is possible to determine the level of preferences, indifference or dislike that are manifested in team members in the process of interpersonal interaction in the team.



According to any team structure, it reflects the specific level of prestige and status of team members. At the top of it are referonometrically and sociometrically selected individuals.

A leader is a person who has the right to make his or her most responsible decisions that affect the interests of all members of the team and determine the direction and nature of the activities of the entire team. Thus, the leader is the person who has the highest level of referral process in the team compared to the most important problems.

Being a leading sociometric “lider” and not vice versa can earn the personal well-being of those around you. A leader may or may not be the official leader of a team. In a team, a leader’s analysis in front of his or her peers is manifested as a personal quality that becomes a role model for success.

According to the results of our experiments, students, especially high school students, evaluate their peers not only on the basis of qualities that are recognized as of special value at this age, but also on the basis of their underdeveloped qualities or qualities that do not exist at all. The influence of peers with such qualities is much stronger, and they have many reasons to gain leadership in the team in order to gain prestige.

Teams are also divided into strong, amorphous (brittle) communities according to their structure. Strong teams will last for several years. Its members will be committed to strengthening the team. But there are also some negative qualities among them that will force them to accept the opinion of the majority in the team. Amorphous communities, on the other hand, do not last long, after a certain period of time there are disagreements among the members of the community, and the team is observed to disintegrate. The results of our sociological research have shown that girls in the community may have a role and place in the breakdown of the community during our studies. In particular, problems in personal relationships, love, the superiority of "I" and so on.

The study of a community of boys and girls is a process that requires a differential approach.

There is no break in the system of education and upbringing in the upbringing of boys and girls, and this process is based on the norms of law and ethics.

In the formation of a community of boys and girls, the practical activity of the educator and the pedagogical community is determined primarily by their ability to use the mechanism of implementation of the rules and laws of pedagogical influence.

In folk pedagogy, there is no big or small, primary or secondary field of education, in which everything must be taken equally. At the same time, it is carried out taking into account the extremely delicate as well as complex aspects of upbringing, and no proof is required.

Bringing student communities together and strengthening discipline is one of the most pressing issues in psychology and pedagogy today. Interests play a key role in uniting communities. There is a conflict of interest. The basis of integration is personal interests. The student body is also made up of people from different families and those who have come to orphanages without being brought up. The more united the team, the stronger the discipline in the team. Teamwork is the key to success.

The education and post-education process is important in uniting Mercy House student communities. Especially the post-education process requires discipline and morality from every student. The cohesion of student communities does not depend solely on the subject who is considered the educator.



It also depends in many ways on the desire to have them in the object of upbringing. Conflicts arise when working with a team of students. The resolution of these conflicts is aimed at emotionally improving the psychological environment in the team, ensuring the effectiveness of collaboration.

Achieving effective results in working with the team requires the creation of a spiritual and moral environment in the team on the basis of proper management of the activities of teachers and students. Successful resolution of the consequences of conflicts that arise in communities requires a thorough study of them. This is achieved through a highly developed student community and a warm socio-psychological environment.

The Mercy House student body will be made up of students from different categories and nationalities. It is especially difficult to form a team. Students in any class are not considered a team. For them to be a team, the interests of all must be focused in the same direction. The psychological environment in the community arises in the dialogue that takes place in the resolution of conflicts between individuals and the community to satisfy the interests of the community. These relationships are therefore of a different nature, and they are sometimes seen in the form of friendly cooperation or competition, solidarity or embarrassment, rudeness, or conscious discipline. Loss of trust and authority in the student community, incompleteness and inaccuracy of the information provided, various doubts in the communication process among team members, and other factors also create conflict situations in the community.

Strengthening discipline is a social phenomenon. Strengthening discipline is understood as a process in two senses, i.e. in a broad sense and in a narrow sense. Discipline is violated and not strengthened as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of the newly introduced rules in the society in the broadest sense. In the narrow sense, the solution to a problem is for each team member to stand up for their point of view. The House of Mercy strengthens discipline by resolving conflicts among students, creating unity in the community. The opinion of each student is important in strengthening discipline. Because opinions in a team should not be varied. Diversity of opinion creates confusion in the community. That is why the military has a golden rule "one for all, one for all." This rule can be the basis for team building. Lack of discipline in the team is primarily the result of a conflict of interest between team members. First of all, the role and place of class leaders in uniting the student body is great.

The class teacher treats each student individually, knows their interests and inclinations. He works with them individually, first of all, the class leader is the subject - the person who has the ability to turn a group of students into one family. The pedagogical ability and skill of the class leader is seen and known in the behavior of the team members.

The moral mood of the community is a measure of how well educated the students are. The ethical emotional environment in a community depends in many ways on each student's attitude towards learning and the level of participation in community work.



#### **IV. Suggestions**

1. Educational work with orphans should be carried out in cooperation with the National Guard, law enforcement agencies, the military and the community.
2. The orphanage should not treat the inmates as a separate object of education, otherwise they will have a different idea.
3. It is necessary to properly organize the activities of psychologists among the inmates of the orphanage.
4. It is expedient to organize psychology clubs, to appoint a leader from specialists with psychological knowledge.

#### **V. Conclusions**

In conclusion, it should be noted that the moral and spiritual environment in the community reflects the harmony of the individuals in the community. Negative moods in a team also depend on who is at the head of the team. The ethical-psychological environment can lead to the formation of mutual relations between students, especially at the root of mutual relations, mutual trust, the correct establishment of social relations. Creating a healthy environment in the community through the study of the moral and emotional state of the community, there are several methods of its study in sociology, for example: the most common method is observation, the next method is data analysis, individual interview, questionnaire and so on.

The results of the research suggest that the observation is direct and indirect. In direct observation, educators can first and foremost learn a great deal about students' morals because the object of direct observation does not conceal their own ethical behavior. In indirect observation, the subject becomes an object by walking between the objects. It is also very important whether the relationship is built on interests or trust.

In pedagogy, information is collected through conversation, but the interlocutor does not convey the purpose and essence of the conversation to the object. The questionnaire method is anonymous. Information of an anonymous nature is considered to be subjective, not objective. We can only get objective information through conversation.

The culture of interaction is the basis of interaction between students. Behavior helps to regulate the moral and emotional state of the community. Regulation of moral and spiritual relations is also one of the important factors in preparing students for career choice and marriage. Being able to communicate is the basis for the emergence of communicativeness. It is a versatile and distinctive feature. Orphanage students will definitely enter into social relationships once they graduate and allow for a great life. At the heart of social relations lies a moral relationship.

The orphanage students should have a variety of qualities, first of all, organizational communication, moral upbringing, family, a certain profession, physical strength and so on.

It is a requirement of this period that the students of orphanages have a moral and legal knowledge.





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