

Mamyrbekova G.A.
**Social-pedagogical support
of the family as a condition
by resolving the problems of
single-parent families**

The question of the role of the family as the main social factor influencing the formation of the person is very important. This article discusses: the notion of complete and incomplete family, the growing number of single-parent families, sources of single-parent families, single-parent families problems, such as socio – economic, educational, medical and psychological, as well as the socialization of children. The author critically assesses and warns about the appearance of negative sources of single-parent families, such as social and civil immaturity of the couple, their irresponsible, frivolous relationship towards the family, as well as the increase in the number of forced marriages, as a result of pregnancy and childbirth.

In this connection the author underline the role of the social educator, the practical activity is aimed at psychological and educational support for children and adults, personality development, human rehabilitation. To this end the author suggests the search for new models of education for younger generation, education raises the problem of the individual in an open social environment that requires close cooperation between all the educational institutions of our society – school, family, labor groups and the public.

Key words: social environment, family, complete and incomplete family, problems of incomplete family, social protection, psychological and educational support of children and adults.

Мамырбекова Г.А.
**Отбасын әлеуметтік-
педагогикалық қолдау
толық емес отбасылардың
мәселелерін шешудің
шарты ретінде**

Тұлғаның қалыптасуына ықпал ететін отбасы рөлінің басты әлеуметтік фактор ретіндегі мәселесі өз кезегінде өзекті болып табылады. Мақалада: толық және толық емес отбасы түсінігі, толық емес отбасылар санының артуы, толық емес отбасын қалыптастырушы көздер, экономикалық, педагогикалық, медициналық және психологиялық секілді толық емес отбасының мәселелері, сонымен қатар балалардың әлеуметтенуі қарастырылады. Автор ерлі-зайыптылардың азаматтық және әлеуметтік шикілігі, олардың жауапкершіліксіздігі, отбасына деген жеңілтек көзқарастары және де еріксіз некелер санының артуы, жүктіліктің салдары мен баланың туылуы секілді толық емес отбасының қалыптасуына әсер ететін жағымсыз дереккөздерінің пайда болуы жайлы сыни тұрғыда бағалап, алдын ала сақтанудың жолдарын атап өтеді.

Жоғарыда аталған мәселеге байланысты автор әлеуметтік педагогтың ересектер мен балаларды психологиялық-педагогикалық қолдауына, тұлға дамуы мен адамды қайта қалпына келтіруге бағытталған практикалық әрекетіндегі рөлін баса көрсетеді. Осы мақсатта автор өскелең ұрпақты тәрбиелеудің жаңа үлгілерін іздестіруді ұсынып, біздің қоғамымыздың барлық тәрбие қоғамдарының, яғни, мектеп, отбасы, еңбек ұжымдары, әлеуметтің тығыз өзара әрекеттесуін қажет ететін ашық әлеуметтік ортадағы тұлға тәрбиесі міндеттерін алға қояды.

Түйін сөздер: әлеуметтік орта, отбасы, толық және толық емес отбасы, толық емес отбасы мәселелері, әлеуметтік қорғау, ересектер мен балаларды психологиялық-педагогикалық қолдау.

Мамырбекова Г.А.
**Социально-педагогическая
поддержка семьи
как условие разрешения
проблем неполной семьи**

В статье рассматриваются: понятия полная и неполная семья, рост количества неполных семей, источники формирования неполных семей, проблемы неполной семьи, такие как социально – экономические, педагогические, медицинские и психологические, а также социализация детей. Автор критически оценивает и предостерегает о появлении негативных источников формирования неполных семей, таких как социальная и гражданская незрелость супругов, их безответственным, легкомысленным отношением к семье, а также увеличением числа вынужденных браков, вследствие беременности и рождения ребенка.

Поднята проблема отсутствия одного родителя в семье, которая может явиться причиной неполноценного, неудачного воспитания детей, неадекватного представления мальчиков о ролевых функциях мужчины, мужа, отца, а также искажает представления девочек о ролевых функциях женщины, жены, матери. Автор предлагает поиск новых моделей воспитания подрастающего поколения, выдвигает задачи воспитания личности в открытой социальной среде, требующего тесного взаимодействия всех воспитательных структур нашего общества – школы, семьи, трудовых коллективов, общественности.

Ключевые слова: социальная среда, семья, полная и неполная семья, проблемы неполной семьи, социальная защита, психолого-педагогическая поддержка детей и взрослых.

**SOCIAL-PEDAGOGICAL
SUPPORT OF
THE FAMILY AS A
CONDITION BY
RESOLVING THE
PROBLEMS OF
SINGLE-PARENT
FAMILIES****Introduction**

On the human development is influenced by many different factors, both biological and social. The main social factor in the formation of the person, the family remains. The role of the parent family in the upbringing of the individual. It is in the family form the basis of human nature, his attitude toward work, moral and cultural values. The family was and remains the most important social media identity formation and basis of psychological support and education.

Family and today plays a positive role in creating a special spiritual climate, which is very important for the development of the individual growing up, for the development of society in a positive direction. Today, however, family safety is of particular concern. The reforms are accompanied by social differentiation led to a catastrophic drop in the standard of living for many families. The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the destruction of many villages, small towns, people leaving the usual place of residence, were forced to move to the city. All this could not affect the situation of the family.

The main part

The changes have weakened the traditional functions of the family, the regulatory nature of sexual morality in the distribution of responsibilities in the family, influenced the social status of women, and made her more responsible and independent. Women have not only clearly performed household chores and raise children, but also longer participate equally with men in industrial affairs, engaged in business and entrepreneurship. Makarenko emphasized the family structure. He introduced the concept of “complete” and “incomplete family”, meaning by this family who has no father or mother, from what kind of family structure, education, and independent, and successful socialization of the child. Particular attention is attracted by the specifics of the situation in our society-parent families. For huge problems in child care occur with an increase in the number of single-parent families and now are not uncommon single mother, single father, divorced parents. Incomplete family problems are particularly relevant, as the education of children in a family has

a number of features: lack of influence on the child within the family, the one-sidedness of educational influence, a manifestation of imbalance parental feelings, the possibility of a conscious child's thoughts about their own inferiority.

Unfortunately, in recent years the number of the families consisting of one parent, most often mothers – incomplete grows in our country. According to experts, adequate socialization of children in a family with one parent is impossible. “For the happy childhood the child needs the house where there is both a father, and mother”, – the famous Russian sociologist I. Kon writes [1]. Thus statistical data show that in Kazakhstan every tenth child who didn't reach eighteen-year age grows in a family with one parent, as a rule, with mother. According to population census of 1999, incomplete families which heads are women, made 91%. The number of divorces increases, the prestige of a family falls, and intensity of intra family life, the conflicts and the facts of violence against women amplify. In one of the performance before journalists the Chairman of RK agency according to Alikhan Smailov reported that in 2012 the maximum number of stains – more than 47 thousand was recorded, and in 2013 in two months in Kazakhstan nearly 10% more stains, than in the similar period of the previous are registered. Every fourth marriage in Kazakhstan for the last five years broke up. The number of “single mothers” and “single fathers” was made respectively by 444 800 women and 42 300 men. The leader in number of stains is considered Almaty – every third marriage breaks up here. Children from an incomplete family cannot always satisfy the requirements, interests. Mother who is bringing up one child is compelled to work, thereby gives to time to communication with the child a little, just the same picture is observed in a family, where the single father.

The incomplete family is one of the main social demographic types of a modern family. The incomplete family is a small group with partial incomplete communications where there is no traditional system of the relations “mother - the father - the child” [2].

The incomplete family — is the small social group consisting of one parent and children living together with him. They are connected by the related relations, maintaining the general economy, mutual moral responsibility. The incomplete family is formed owing to death of one of parents, divorce, the birth of illegitimate children, and the actual disintegration of the family relations at their legal preservation.

Growth of incomplete families is directly connected with the sphere of the matrimonial relations:

- change of moral standards in the field of relationship of floors;
- distribution of premarital communications,
- change of traditional roles (family) men and women;
- loss of families of the production function;
- unpreparedness of youth to marriage;
- the overestimated requirements in relation to the marriage partner; - alcoholism and drug addiction [3].

Allocate some sources of formation of incomplete families. The most mass of them is connected with disintegration of a family owing to divorce of spouses. The sociological information which is saved up by researchers testifies that are the most common causes of stains alcoholism, not similarity of characters, treason or creation of other family. Attracts to attention that fact in most cases as the initiator of divorce the woman acts. As for early marriages, they appear less durable, than usual. This process, undoubtedly, is stimulated with social and civil immaturity of spouses, their irresponsible, thoughtless relation to a family, and also increase in number of the compelled marriages, owing to pregnancy and the child's birth. Formation of incomplete families considerably is also promoted by the disproportionate growth of mortality of men observed in the last decade at working-age from the unnatural reasons (poisoning, production injuries, military operations etc.).

Due to the change of moral standards in the field of relationship of floors, distribution of premarital communications, unpreparedness of youth to marriage, overestimate of requirements to the marriage partner the number of the children born out of marriage increases.

There are a number of the problems concerning incomplete families which treat socially - economic, pedagogical, medical and psychological.

Among problems of incomplete families in most cases the problem of economic character (the material difficulties experienced by a family) especially is particularly acute. The cumulative budget of a family consists of the individual labor income, grants, pensions, compensatory payments and privileges determined by the state, the alimony on children after divorce, gifts in money or things, products from relatives and friends.

Since, most of all, the head of a family is a woman, it is worth paying attention to employment policy in the country at present. Today there is a repression of women with jobs in the labor market or in low-paid sphere of public institutions. The need for maintenance and upbringing of the child /

children often encourage women to be more active and adventurous in search of better paid work or earning extra money.

The following social characteristic which demands attention of society to an incomplete family with minor children is connected with quality of their health [4]. The scientists-pediatricians investigating the level of health of children come to an unfavorable conclusion: children from incomplete families are much more often subject to sharp and chronic diseases. The woman is compelled to carry out, first of all, functions of material security of a family to the detriment of traditionally maternal duties of education and strengthening of health of children. Frequency of existence in an incomplete family of addictions (smoking, alcohol intake), social and housing disorder, and non-compliance with hygienic norms of life, not negotiability to doctors in case of an illness of children, self-treatment, etc. is statistically significant.

Depending on character of family problems, their complexity, sharpness or neglect, in work with each concrete incomplete family various forms and methods of social work are used. It both individual, and group (club) social work, work within family consultation (family therapy) and social patronage, work separately with the child, with the parent or with both of them at the same time.

Very actual is a work of the social teacher today. Social activity as the public phenomenon is peculiar to human society from the moment of its existence. During various periods of the development society helped with various form to the members to survive. Social work as practical activities is directed on support, development of the personality, rehabilitation of the person. The social teacher is expert giving psychology and pedagogical support of children and adults [5]. The position of the social teacher is available, as a rule, in the organizations of education, the public centers of educational work on a residence and in social services. It carries out a complex of actions for education and social protection of children in educational institutions and in a residence. The main objective of the expert it's in due time to give social help to children and teenagers, a family. In modern society, unfortunately, children need social

protection. Children don't choose parents, not their wine that parents divorced, or lead an immoral life. Unfortunately, there was usual a deprivation of the parental rights when irresponsible parents forget about the duties, abuse, harmfully influence development of the child, cruelly treat them. Society is obliged to protect children as the childhood has to be cloudless, happy, only then we can bring up strong in spirit, confident in the future the younger generation. Activity of the social teacher is very responsible. Identification of dysfunctional families and taking measures to protection of the rights of children and teenagers, protection of their life and preservation of health belongs to its duties. For this purpose the social teacher studies personal features of the children needing the help and defines system of necessary educational measures and actions. Work with difficult children, children - orphans and children without parental support belong to its duties, he is engaged in their employment, provision of housing and grants. If necessary he raises a question for appropriate authorities of deprivation of the parental rights, establishment of guardianship and guardianship, adoption and other measures, is a peculiar intermediary between the pupil and various administrative, departmental and social services and the charitable organizations. The correct organization of work with children from incomplete families, allows to correct social development of the personality at early stages and to come as a result to the correct social adaptation of the child [6]. Our modern life demands search of new models of education of younger generation, puts forward problems of education of the personality in the open social environment, demands close interaction of all educational structures of our society – school, a family, labor collectives, the public.

Conclusion

At modern school the social teacher – a significant figure. The main goal of work of the social teacher is a psychology and pedagogical support in creation of a healthy microclimate in collective, contribution to the kind interpersonal relations and realization of abilities of each child, protection of their interests and taking measures to the solution of the arising problems.

References

- 1 Kon I.S. Sociological psychology. – M.: Moscow Psychological and Social Institute; Voronezh: Publishing house of the NGO “MODEK”, 1999.
- 2 Antonov A.I., Medkov V.M. Sociology of the Family. – M. MGU: Publishing House of the University of International Business and Management (“Kaic Brothers”), 1996.
- 3 Dementieva I.F. Negative factors raising children in single-parent families // Sociology of the Family. – №6. – 2001.
- 4 Tyugashev E.A. Maintaining family. Moscow, 2003.
- 5 Eidemiller E., Yustitskis V. Psychology and Psychotherapy of the family. – 4th ed. – SPb: Peter, 2008.
- 6 Psychology of Social Work / O.N.Aleksandrova, O.N.Bogolyubova, N.L.Vasileva etc.; under the general editorship. M.A.Gulinoy. – SPb: Peter, 2002.