



THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VOLUNTEERING IN THE FORMATION OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th November 2022 Accepted: 8 th December 2022 Published: 6 th January 2023	The given article is about effectiveness of volunteering in the formation of knowledge about the rights of the child among school learners. We have established cooperation with the Youth Union during our pilot work to improve the mechanisms for the protection of children's rights in secondary schools and to promote awareness of children's rights. During our research, we conducted experiments in cooperation with the Karakalpak branch of the Republican Children's Organization "Kamalak", which operates within the Youth Union of Uzbekistan.
Keywords: children, providing children's rights, children's rights, tolerance, volunteerism, constitution, providing children's welfare, school.	

INTRODUCTION

In the decree No PF-5618 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 9, 2019 "On radical improvement of the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society" in raising the legal awareness and legal culture in the society, first of all, to pay special attention to the systematic and integral conduct of education; deepening legal awareness and legal culture in all segments of the population, starting from the pre-school education system, to promote the idea of maintaining a balance between personal and public interests, to inculcate in the minds of the younger generation the concepts of law and duty, honesty and purity, as well as moral norms, they are tasked with teaching important aspects of the constitution from an early age. [1] The concept of raising the legal culture in the society, approved by the decree, identifies the increase of legal literacy in educational institutions as one of the main directions.

In order to protect the rights of the child in secondary schools, close cooperation is established with government agencies as well as public organizations..The Youth Union of Uzbekistan, which has its own primary organizations in secondary schools, is one such public organization.

We have established cooperation with the Youth Union during our pilot work to improve the mechanisms for the protection of children's rights in secondary schools and to promote awareness of children's rights.

Protection of the rights and interests of young people and their full support is one of the priorities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan. The main task of the Youth Union is to ensure the active participation of young people in building a democratic state governed by the rule of law and civil society.

METHODOLOGY

During our research, we conducted experiments in cooperation with the Karakalpak branch of the Republican Children's Organization "Kamalak", which operates within the Youth Union of Uzbekistan.

In the system of the Republican children's organization "Kamalak" are carried out their activities the Republican Council of Leaders, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent and all regions "Kamalak" children's organizations - Regional Council of Leaders, children's organization Kamalak" of all cities and districts - Council of Local Leaders, Youth Union in primary schools organization - school leader, class leaders and line leaders in each class.

As of January 2020, the number of members of the Council of Leaders of the children's organization "Kamalak" in Karakalpakstan was 1480 people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Council of Leaders works in the following areas: legal literacy, spirituality and enlightenment, talented youth, sports, health and ecology, charity, the press.

The main task of legal literacy is to help children understand their civil rights and duties, increase socio-political and legal literacy, promote the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child", increase children's legal literacy and culture, strengthen legal knowledge. conducts competitions aimed at the prevention of delinquency among them, helps to educate students with special needs, who are under the control of internal affairs prevention



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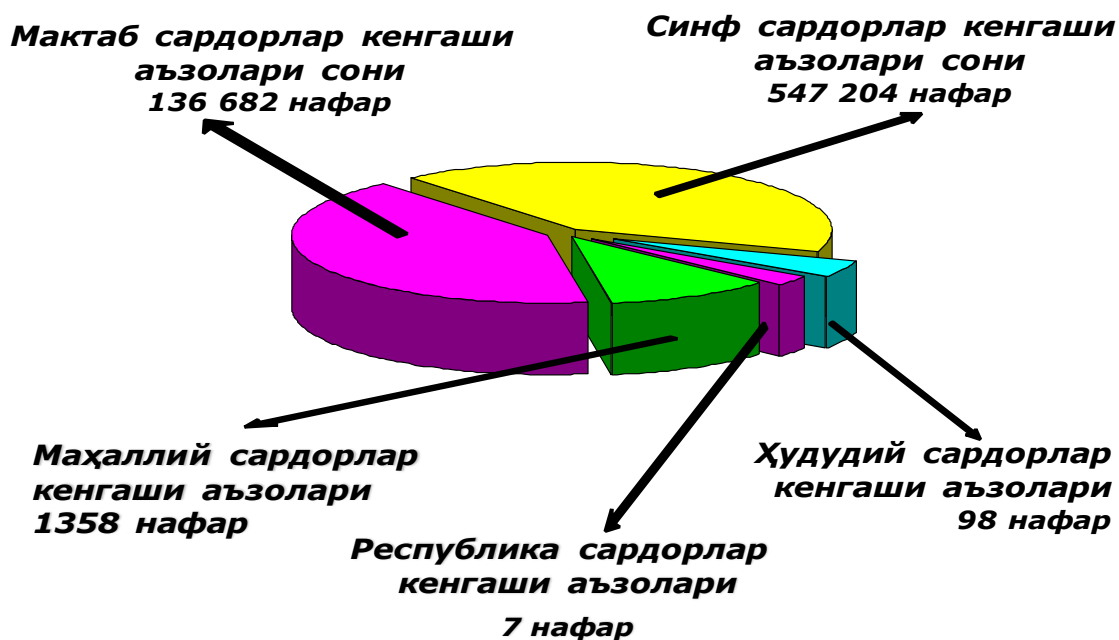


Figure-1. Number of members of the Council of Leaders of the Karakalpak children's organization "Kamalak"

In collaboration with the school administration, the school leaders support children's aspirations and interests in learning about their rights, organize competitions, knowledge contests, sports competitions, exhibitions, creative meetings, etc. visit to nearby historical monuments, shrines, museums, theaters, buildings built during independence.

Particular attention is paid to the organization of social projects and campaigns on children's rights in the process of meaningful organization of children's leisure time outside of school and classroom. All conditions are created for children to study in secondary schools, ensuring the rights of individual home-schooled learners in some cases due to ill health, working with children with special needs, explaining to them the rights of the child, explains that every offense is a negative condition for society, that any crime will not go unpunished and tries to help them get on the right way.

Ensuring the well-being of children in Uzbekistan in the summer children's health camps in cooperation with the leaders of the Youth Union, the breadth of opportunities created for them, their quality education in educational institutions, using health care, conditions for healthy eating, social projects such as "Happy Childhood", "Summer with the Rainbow", "We are members of the Rainbow", "Aspiring to the Rainbow", "Leaders' Olympics" are held. In particular, social projects and campaigns such as "Let's study the Convention on Child's Rights", "My rights are protected by law", "Me and my rights" will help children to learn about their rights and look to the future with confidence.

At the initiative of school leaders, important work has been done to address issues related to the protection of the rights and interests of children living in the neighborhoods during free time and during the summer holidays, to create conditions for their social activism..



Due to the fact that citizens' self-government bodies are located in cities, villages, forts, villages and mahallas, they will be able to carry out close educational work directly with educational institutions. Therefore, monitoring the implementation of legislation on the rights of the child in the community, support low-income families by providing benefits to needy families with many children; take measures to educate them, improve children's playgrounds, prevention of delinquency among children and adolescents, to assist law enforcement agencies in the protection of the rights of minors, hearing appeals from children and their legal representatives, their complaints about the observance and protection of children's rights, collaboration with educational institutions in reviewing applications and proposals will yield effective results.

The role of school leaders is also important in the organization of individual, group and public educational activities with children belonging to the socio-legal risk group in mahalla (neighborhood). In particular, to improve the spiritual environment with them, to increase legal literacy, to establish a culture of healthy living in the neighborhood based on the rules of sanitation and hygiene, preparation for independent living, prevention of the negative consequences of various harmful habits, to form a mindset of tolerance among children of different nationalities and ethnicities, Meetings, conferences, seminars, travels, roundtables, debates and other forms of education were used to guide them to different professions and other similar activities. Ensuring the effectiveness of this process requires activism and responsibility from all citizens of the mahalla (neighborhood). During our research, it was predicted that the use of the Council of Leaders to ensure the rights of children, increase their social activity will allow to achieve effective results. Therefore, the initiative of leaders was widely used to increase the social activity of young people, to equip their peers with knowledge about the rights of the child on the basis of the principle of peer pressure.

A group of volunteers was formed and the activity of volunteers was organized which consisted of Leaders of general secondary schools and active youth of the district and city councils of the Youth Union.

Volunteering is a voluntary activity that is carried out on a voluntary basis in the interests of individuals and (or) legal entities, performed on a voluntary basis, socially oriented, beneficial to the community [2].

Volunteering is widely used in the world. The Institute of Volunteers has a wide range of opportunities and is used in the political, socio-economic development of the country. Volunteers provide social services, help people in need, and assume some of the responsibilities

of government agencies. Volunteers help young people to enter the life of the community, gain the necessary work experience and skills. It instills national values in the minds of young people, teaches them to treat them with respect and care, and encourages them to preserve and develop in a way that is appropriate for future generations, and ultimately serves to increase the social activism of young people.

Volunteering in the Republic of Uzbekistan also has centuries-old values that are deeply ingrained in the minds and mentality of our people. For example, "hashar" is a common form of "collective volunteering."

According to sociological research, 90 percent of non-governmental organizations use volunteers in their activities. Volunteering is an effective form of ensuring social partnership between government agencies and public organizations. Volunteers in the social sphere play an important role in the activities of the largest public organizations in the country - the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, the Red Crescent Society, the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan.

More than 30,000 young people have joined the Bunyodkor youth labor group of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, and more than 14,000 volunteers have joined the project "Dear Man - Sacred Memory". Information technology and the Internet are widely used in volunteer work. More than 12,000 members of the existing Volontyor.uz group on Facebook.com share information on charity events and promotions.

Who is the volunteer? This question was first defined in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Volunteerism", ie a volunteer is a natural person who volunteers.

Volunteering is the voluntary activity of citizens, their groups or volunteer organizations in the interests of individuals and (or) legal entities..

The following requirements are taken into account when organizing volunteer activities:

adherence to the norms established by law in the organization of volunteer activities;

raising the awareness of volunteers in the field of activity and equipping them with the necessary information;

explain the content of the basic concepts of the field of activity;

developing general guidelines for volunteers;

selection of methods used during the activity;

stimulating the activities of volunteers;

monitoring and evaluation of activities.

In order to determine the effectiveness of volunteering in the formation of knowledge about the rights of the child in secondary school students, we conducted experiments.



As part of the Street Law project, which aims to teach young people the practical mechanisms of protecting their rights, volunteerism, formed from schoolchildren, leaders and leaders, has been effectively established.

The volunteer group was joined by up to 10 volunteers from 9th to 11th grades of secondary schools, as well as leaders.

At each experimental facility, 2 groups of volunteers were formed and their programs were developed:

1-group. On the formation of knowledge about the rights of the child to their peers in their spare time in the educational institution;

Group 2. The following was explained to the members of the Volunteer Group to build their knowledge of children's rights in mahallas from learners outside of school hours:

a) the volunteer is told to engage in activities that should be carried out within the limits of their capabilities and abilities;

b) the period of volunteering is announced;

c) days and hours of activity are determined;

d) be provided with the necessary information and provided with the necessary materials;

e) the rules for working with children are explained;

f) their rights and obligations are explained.

Volunteer Rights:

Free choice of the direction of volunteering:

free termination of volunteer activity at any time;

obtain reliable information about volunteering;

implementation of the volunteer program, conducting volunteer actions and other events organized or recommended for the implementation of volunteer activities;

provision of special clothing and headgear for volunteer activities;

provision of handouts based on the direction of volunteer activities.

Responsibilities of volunteers:

conscientious performance of tasks during volunteering;

not to violate the rights and legitimate interests of citizens during their activities, not to interfere with their activities;

non-disclosure of information of special importance received during volunteering;

to treat with care the material resources, the equipment provided for volunteering and to return them at the end of activity;

effective use of handouts provided in the framework of the activity;

volunteering on the basis of social partnership with government agencies, public organizations;

to provide the coordinator with generalized information on the results of the implemented activities.

In order to organize volunteer activities, we have set clear goals and objectives.

Aim: to inculcate in students the knowledge of the rights of the child on a peer-to-peer basis, to increase the legal literacy of the younger generation, to develop legal awareness and legal culture.

Tasks:

selection of talented, organized and versatile peers, development of initiative in learners;

development of legal consciousness and legal culture;

formation of patriotism, social responsibility, solidarity, mutual assistance, compassion in learners;

promoting a culture of healthy living;

training to perform socially oriented, community-friendly tasks;

study and analysis of problems related to the protection of children's rights in society, regular monitoring;

appropriate incentives for leaders who work effectively.

Volunteering is coordinated on a program basis by a coordinator appointed from among school leaders.

In this process, the main focus was on finding talented, enterprising, organized children, creating opportunities for children to show their unique abilities and talents, realizing their abilities and supporting them to engage in activities that are useful to society.

Classes were held to increase children's political and legal literacy on the basis of game technology, aimed at educating children about their rights. In addition, various small-scale scenarios on children's rights were prepared with the participation of children, and puppet theater performances were organized by amateur groups of neighborhood children. During the performances, the children were invited to write scripts based on the events they witnessed or observed, and to demonstrate the performances, which helped to identify the problems that plague the children living with us.

The program of actions "Legal experts", "Children's rights are my rights" has been developed. The program identified a group of volunteers to organize events to promote the rights of the child and show the expected results, resulting in socially oriented, community-oriented events.



A spiritual and educational event "I am a child of Uzbekistan. My rights are guaranteed," and a statement was written after the event.

Also, as part of the five important initiatives put forward by the President to raise the morale of young people and meaningful organization of their leisure time, a group of volunteers organized events in secondary schools aimed at educating students about the rights of the child.

They include:

in the first direction - an attempt to increase the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other arts, to reveal their talents. Contests and festivals were organized. Children's staging, photo and picture exhibitions on children's rights;

In the second direction - worked to protect the rights of children to health through physical education, demonstration of abilities in sports.

in the third direction - organized the effective use of computer technology and the Internet among the population and youth.

In obtaining information on children's rights, materials on children's rights websites, social network pages, comments on violations of children's rights published on the Internet were studied. The content of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of children from information harmful to their health" was also explained to teachers.

The basic concepts of information harmful to children's health and development were given, the main directions of state policy in the field of protection of children from information harmful to their health were explained.

Emphasis was placed on the need to protect children from harmful information, to create a set of legally established guarantees of physical, mental and information security of children, necessary in any developed society and the rule of law, to cooperate with parents in preventing aggressive and other behavior of children. Inform children and their parents of potential dangers and threats, teach them the measures to be taken in response to risks and threats (educational measures to protect children), to regulate measures to protect children from dangers and threats (children providing legal protection).

During the research, we studied and analyzed the content of TV programs that carry out explanatory and advocacy work to ensure the protection of children's rights.

Teachers were explained the criteria for determining the age classification of information products and the procedure for its examination, its causes and consequences.

The age classification of an information product is made by including it in one of the following age categories of children:

information product for children under the age of seven (the sign of the age category of this information product must reflect the inscription "0+");

information product for children over the age of seven (the sign of the age category of this information product must reflect the inscription "7+");

information product for children over twelve years of age (the sign of the age category of this information product must reflect the inscription "12+");

information product for children over the age of sixteen (the sign of the age category of this information product must reflect the inscription "16+");

Prohibited information product for children (the sign of the age category of this information product must reflect the inscription "18+").

In the age classification of information products, it was noted that its subject, genre, content and artistic design, the characteristics of the perception of information by children of a certain age group, the possibility of harm to children's health.

Protection of children in educational institutions from information harmful to their health, the implementation of individual preventive measures in the field of protection of children from information harmful to their health will serve to improve the information and legal culture of children.

In the fourth direction - systematic work has been organized to raise the morale of young people, to promote reading among them. It was recommended to read art books. In the read works of art, artistic images related to the violation of children's rights in various situations were discussed. "Children's rights were organized in essay writing competitions on the topics "Children's rights in children's literature", "I use fiction more in the study of my rights".

The monthly action "With you in the study of children's rights" was announced, effectively organized and the results were summarized. Effective forms of cooperation with government agencies and public organizations were used in the implementation of these measures.

Also, on the occasion of "June 1 - International Children's Day" was organized a week of "Care for every child." During the action, children from all families in need of social protection, children with disabilities, children from orphanages were informed, quizzes, seminars, meetings with poets, writers and artists, as well as sports competitions and various events were held.



Involvement of students in the volunteer actions of leaders and leaders of general secondary schools

Topic actions of	Number of participated children in the action					
	Nukus city		AmuDaryo region		Chimbay region	
	School learners	Children of Mahalla	School learners	Children of Mahalla	School learners	Children of Mahalla
Children Knowing the rights	14	11	13	8	13	8
Child rights are my rights	14	10	14	10	10	9
Children's rights are protected by the government	10	9	12	10	12	9
Kindness to every child	15	10	17	10	10	7
With you in the study of children's rights	17	10	10	7	11	7
Total	70	50	66	45	67	40



In order to organize a meaningful summer vacation for children in the summer, in cooperation with the district departments of public education in selected mahallas were organized clubs aimed at improving the legal literacy of children. In addition, competitions and quizzes on children's rights were organized among secondary school teachers, informational and educational materials in the form of booklets, manuals, posters, stands were developed and distributed to teachers as handouts.

The fifth direction is the employment of women. The girls were taught about labor rights, the minimum age for employment, and the development of entrepreneurial skills.

Development of ideas in these areas and in implementation relied on the initiatives of school leaders. At the result:

the number of selfless and socially active young people in volunteering has increased;

in the lower echelons the quality of the captains increased;

the effectiveness of socially important actions was determined;

the legal culture of students has been raised.

Monitoring the results of the action to identify existing problems in ensuring the rights of the child, to identify measures to eliminate them, to arouse children's desire to increase their knowledge of their rights, the promotion of children's rights in educational institutions and in the out-of-school process has shown effective results in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

It is also necessary to support the rights of the child, to support volunteerism in the formation of legal consciousness and legal culture through legal education of the younger generation.

In order to strengthen the legal framework for the organization and operation of volunteer groups of students and leaders of secondary schools on the basis of experimental results, we made our proposal in the preparation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Volunteerism" for the second reading.

Based on the scientific results of our research, taking into account that volunteering does not adversely affect the education of students and leaders of secondary schools, we made a proposal to create a legal basis for the organization of volunteer activities for persons over sixteen years of age.

Our proposals are reflected in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Volunteerism". This Law was signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 2, 2019. (ORQ-585. 02.12.2019 y. Lex.uz)

The law "On the subjects of volunteerism. The following norms are reflected in the second paragraph

of Article 12 of Chapter 3 "Relations in the field of volunteerism":

Individuals between the ages of sixteen and eighteen may volunteer if their activities do not harm their health or moral development and do not disrupt the learning process.

The implementation of the law will help to develop volunteerism in students to address socially oriented, community-oriented tasks through the formation of patriotism, social responsibility, solidarity, mutual assistance, compassion.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of the main priorities of the state policy on ensuring the rights of the child in Uzbekistan, to pay attention to the following aspects in the modernization of the activities of responsible organizations:

First of all, it is necessary to assess the legal protection of children, their health, living standards, which are inextricably linked with the well-being of mothers and families. That is, the state of health of the child depends on the health of the mother, the mood of the family and other factors, and the stability of his life depends on living conditions, income, ability of the family to use social services.

Second, the level of security of children's rights depends on how fully and qualitatively the following issues are addressed: ensuring the rights of mothers and children; creation of favorable conditions for marriage and full life; improving the financial situation of the family, able-bodied family members, employment status of parents, their income level; protection of maternal health, protection of fetuses, newborns and children and adolescents of all ages; quality education and training.

Third, the complexity and diversity of children's rights requires greater involvement of corporate, governmental, non-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Fourth, it is necessary to use more democratic principles in the management of improving the welfare of children, to develop lower-level initiatives, to involve citizens' self-government bodies, public organizations, communities and families in these processes.

Fifth, it is necessary to expand international cooperation in this area, to involve the potential and resources of foreign institutions, donors and sponsors in solving the problems of ensuring the rights of children.

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