



OPTIMAL WAYS TO STRENGTHEN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION OF ORPHANS AND CHILDREN LEFT WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE

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Annotation

In this article, the authors were concerned with scientifically explaining the optimal ways to strengthen the social protection of orphans and children left without parental care. In the implementation of the social policy of orphans, the importance of their social workers is described in the article.

Keywords: orphan children, social policy, parent, material interest, child rights, access to education, health, social support, non-institutionalization program, orphanages.

The social policy of orphans is a system of state and public events aimed at protecting, supporting children who have lost one or both of their parents. It includes various programs, laws and actions aimed at ensuring the well-being and development of orphans.

The primary goal of orphan child social policy is to provide children with a safe and sustainable environment for their physical, emotional, social development. It also seeks to provide children with equal opportunities for education, health care, social support and access to cultural, sporting events.

The social policy of orphans is based on the principles of justice, equality and respect for the rights of the child. Mechanisms for implementing orphan children's social policies include special institutions creating programs, providing financial assistance and social services, as well as drafting legislation that guarantees the rights and protection of orphans.

Social workers play an important role in the implementation of the social policy of orphans. They provide assistance to orphans, help them adapt to new living conditions, find resources, opportunities for development, work with families, guardians to ensure the well-being and protection of children.

The resolution of the Cabinet of ministers "on the selection of alternative forms of resettlement of orphans and children deprived of parental care, measures to strengthen the institution of the family and improve the system of prevention of social orphanhood" was adopted. The resolution approved the program for the non-institutionalization of love homes in 2019-2023



and the regulation on the selection, monitoring and control of candidates (citizens) who are admitted to the family for orphans and children deprived of parental care.

The results of the Republican Center for children's social adaptation and a number of projects dedicated to studying the reasons for the placement of children in institutional institutions of UNICEF show that today a large part of children raised in institutions for orphans and children left without parental care are children from families experiencing financial and economic difficulties left in a difficult life situation.

The results of a 2013-2014 study of the Republican Center for children's social adaptation in orphanages in one of the pilot provinces revealed that 1.2% of those raised in 4 foster homes in the province area were chin orphans, 16.2% were social orphans, 68% children were children of low-income families, and the remaining 13.5% children were children of parents in labor migration. This indicator is not the same in orphanages in all regions. Because it directly depends on the state of work activities of state bodies in a particular area, which are carried out to prevent social orphanhood, including the implementation of measures to keep the child in the family.

Underserved by international standards should not be a reason to place a child in institutional institutions in full public supply. Even according to the norms of national legislation, "the state takes the necessary measures to eliminate the conditions that prevent the child from being in the family, and in cases when the child is separated from his family, to return him to his family faster"[1].

However, unfortunately today, the inadequacy of the imagination of local competent state bodies in connection with the fact that it is in the interests of the child to keep the child in the family, as well as the failure to carry out efforts related to taking family support measures before deciding whether to send the child to an institutional institution, remains the reason why the child

The results of a conversation of specialists of the Republican Center for children's social adaptation with parents or grandparents showed that parents or their close relatives in some low-income conditions decided to institutionalize the child due to the good work in the orphanage, foster care, wellness and educational work. In some cases, however, information was obtained from close relatives that intentions in the interest of state-mandated social guarantees for children raised in institutions of full state supply for orphans and children left without parental care caused the child to be raised in institutional institutions. The motives associated with such material interest as well as a decrease in parental commitment are not alien to the loved ones of children brought up in a loving home in different regions. However, the results of a psychological, social study with children raised and reintegrated in institutions and with parents show that even in a short year, the fact that children live far from their family and loved ones later causes the development of other secondary psycho-social problems that lead to social disadaptation in them and parents and other close elderly people. Therefore, the search for alternative options to ensure the right of children to be placed in institutional institutions to "live in the family", as well as to prevent institutionalization, is one of the problems that need to find an important solution today.

International experience shows that the United States, the United Kingdom have been making efforts to liquidate such institutions since the second half of the 20th century, Russia since the beginning of the 21st century. Experts say that until the middle of the last century, most orphans



living in the United States of America were under the care of the state and lived in orphanages. But later the system of such educational institutions was considered ineffective. For this reason, there are no long-term residential children's homes in the United States today. There are special institutions for the temporary storage of children left without parental care, the purpose of which is to find a new family for each child as soon as possible.

In the United States, care for orphaned children is largely outsourced to non-governmental organizations that operate under government contracts and are permanently accredited by the state under law, and the state has been able to fund this direction and create a unique system of control. One of the main differences of the United States in this regard is the absence of "Children's houses" and "Love houses" in this country at present. The process of non-institutionalization in the United States began between 1941-1980. The process began in the country following the Social Security Act of 1935. Today, almost 428 thousand American children live in foster families under sponsorship from infancy to the age of 18. "Foster care" are families that specialize in raising a child. Parents in such families have undergone professional training, and they are prescribed child education benefits [2].

International experience in working with orphans and children deprived of parental care in a number of developed countries (Canada, Great Britain) is focusing on the gradual abandonment of keeping children in special institutions and the formation of a system of sponsored families. The UK has also formed a "foster care" system, with the following "emergency foster", "long term", "permanent care" species of this system. In "emergency foster", children are placed in specialized families from several hours to several days. This type is used if the child is left unattended as a result of a family member unexpectedly falling into the hospital. In "Long term", children are placed in specialized families for a period of up to 2 years. "Permanent care" is a long-term placement in which the child is left to be raised in a family of Guardians until adulthood.

In Hungary, however, a comprehensive national strategy for 2007-2032 was established by the Parliament, and the process of institutionalization of children in this country was suspended and the protection and support of families and children in all difficult life situations was entrusted to social services.

A new process of child protection has been initiated in Romania, with the process of placing children in orphanages in this country being suspended.

Studies have shown that young people who graduate from the institution live their entire life with the feeling of a shortage of the family environment. This complicates the process of their socio-professional adaptation in independent life again. Tested in the world experience of solving the problems of graduates of an institutional institution, showed that the expansion of the system of placing orphans and children left without parental care into families recognized as alternative types of placement and placement in institutions such as the orphanage would work [3].

Empirical research has been carried out with the aim of studying the problems facing the socialization of young people who have been brought up in a foster home and have taken a step towards an independent life into society.

Empirical research was organized in two stages, and in the first stage a questionnaire survey was conducted "issues of social adaptation to society: problems and solutions of young people left without parental care, raised in a foster home and entering an independent life."



This research was carried out in cooperation with the Institute for the study of youth problems and training of promising personnel under the Academy of Public Administration under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The questionnaire survey was conducted on April 10-23, 2019. The questionnaire survey involved a total of 233 graduates of institutional institutions from the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent. The second stage used the focus group method and was held from 7 to 25 July 2019. It was attended by 12 of the graduates of the House of Mercy No. 14 of the city of Chirchik, Tashkent Region, Women (42%-5 people), men-58% (7 people). Of the 10 graduates of the children's town of Andijan region, women made up 40% (4), men made up 60% (6), 11 graduates of the orphanage No. 29 of Jizzakh region, women made up 18% (2), and men made up 82% (9). In the course of sociological research, the socio-domestic and spiritual-psychological problems faced by graduates of the institutional institution in independent life were studied.

The focus group method is a method of collecting and analyzing their data using social research.

Results from the focus group method show that the majority of graduating young people are busy with unformalized labor because they have problems with identity documents. Apparently, this situation is caused by problems caused by local municipalities in the regions, Employment Support Centers, secondary specialized vocational training institutions, neighborhoods with insufficient attention to work with socially vulnerable segments of young people, ensuring their employment. Also, 46.7% of them put forward the idea that it is necessary to establish benefits for young people in this regard.

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