

REFORMING THE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN LEFT WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE

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Annotatsiya: *The number of children left orphans at an early age as it is known, the number of children who parents are left under the care is increasing. The majority of those trustees (trustees) and farzandlikka taken nearly 30 percent of children's homes, orphan homes and placed in boarding schools and other educational institutions. To increase the number of children placed will go to families, despite the fact that the number of children placed this topic to the establishment lodging kamaymayapti learned that his father and mother qarmoq actual case studies of the social protection system of the current status of the remaining children and world an analysis of the experience when working with children father mother qarmoq the remaining relatives of the family system put forward the issue to launch.*

Keywords: *social protection, orphans, children, father, mother qarmoq the remaining children, foster was found dead, guardians, relatives are dead, the children's homes.*

Of our country's current socio-economic and political situation, parental care and orphans who are left may lead to an increase in the number of children under modern conditions..g'ayriijtimoiy actions of the parents in relation to children bred in families, violence is becoming a common phenomenon in recent years.. unhealthy “social orphans”, the number of surprisingly grow. Parents who are left orphans in the inevitable increase in the number of children under care institutions for children – children's homes, orphan homes, boarding schools, and others will lead to an increase in the number of shelter. At the same time, psychologists and teachers as research shows, his placement of the child to meet the basic needs specialized boarding school does not provide this in turn will break the child's development.Specialized boarding school for children who live in the results of its independent life, find a job and unemployment is not ready to keep in the conditions of his life, the organization of leisure time to create a family and left under the care of parents with children who are not able to save the system determines that the actual subject of the development of social work.

Parents under the care of minor children can be deprived as a result of various circumstances: the passing of parents, father-motherhood to be deprived of the right of parents to be imprisoned, or be seriously ill for a long time in the absence of parents, the parents of the father-will to slash the neck of carrying out obligations of motherhood. The parents of the children of motherhood and refused to be taken from other institutions, parents can avoid the carrying out of their obligations, they leave their children and other parents in similar circumstances suddenly poses a greater risk to children. The escalation of the country's unstable, an increase in the number of those who have a permanent place to live, crime is caused by the sudden escalation of the situation in the rest of the parents are left under the care or it will lead to an increase in the number of children.

For various reasons, left the state to provide assistance to children who are under the parental care of the most important social policy direction. Social work with children in this category is determined by the content of the priority directions of state policy. Yetimlik – parents of the children died in society, as well as the father-it had to be deprived of the right of motherhood for the reason that the rest of the children are under the presence of the parents, the parents are unable to behave in the prescribed manner, to find the structure that is missing, lost, etc that arise as a result of a social phenomenon. This is also the parents, the father was not deprived of the right of motherhood, but in fact do not include any of their children who take care of children. Yetimlik as a social phenomenon is an integral element of civilization from the time that is available to humanity. From history to the present day war, epidemics, natural disasters and other reasons which lead to the death of his parents, as a result, children and orphans

Orphans children – the children who are left under parental care – the parents or the absence of father-be deprived of the right of motherhood, and the father-motherhood be the limit of the right of parents find missing one or both of the parents have lost the reason that permitted for children under the age of 18 who are left under the care of; incapable (action co ltd), in medical institutions, recognized that those who died, those who take the punishment of imprisonment the execution of punishment in the institutions, in those areas, storage in prison, crime, children suspected to slash from bringing up the neck, and are to perform. To protect their rights and interests, or parents their children's education, medical institutions, social protection institutions and other similar institutions refused to be taken from, and other cases prescribed by law are left under the care of the child in the parents find the route that is the reason. In support of this category of children law by the state between them, the general principles of content from the perspective of radical measures and there is a difference. It is known as the family code in “orphan” the concept of do not have, they also are remaining under parental care is the description says.

Social transformations in the last hundred years also increased the rates of the sphere of family relations front cover, began to change their traditional forms: huge

patriarxal parchalanmoqda families, steadily reduced the number of children in the family has been . Relations between relatives are becoming fragile. In our age the family, who has lost the place as a single environment evolve and educate children. Children's institutions is the emergence of different types of walking from the house of mercy until the group pulls. In some institutions, only during the day the children participate in the live the other week for five days, Saturday and Sunday are returned to their parents. The institutions of the third type in children, they remain constant, only by some of the relatives from time to time, and in a short time you will visit. Such institutions are called closed. Children's institutions (institutions) that affect the mental development of their children and the emergence of a very ambiguous relationship has produced a desire to understand, as well, “institutSIONALIZatsiya” problem, that is, the problem of formation of the personality of the person and the specific features of the small form produced. Many scientists “institutions” and noted the negative effects children's mental qaytarilmas as negative. Needless to confess at the same time, in terms of intellectual development of children under parental care are bred from peers growing up in a family is different. One slower pace of development. Childhood health and all stages of their development – from infancy to teenage the difference on the quality of the term and then in the next period specific negative properties. Features at each age and stage is manifested differently in different degrees. But all of them are growing ji for the formation of the person of the consequences of the dd

Are getting education. The right to education of citizens in need of social help for the implementation of the state during the period of full or partial will pay costs ensure to read them. parents and children are orphans under the care of secondary and higher professional education state educational institution of the city refers to the choice to accept successful delivery without entrance exam. Individuals in this category are primary, secondary, and state or municipal educational institution of higher vocational education into the system of state maintenance until full tugatguniga is accepted. In addition, the scholarship paid to them, and his amount of students in this educational institution is at least fifty percent higher than the amount prescribed for the scholarship.

In the field of labor and employment. Parental care of children who are orphans and children left under institutions in the field of labor and employment of graduates of various types of activity and the main task of the state to work through them in the implementation of the right to choose a profession is to create equal opportunities. In particular, vocational training, quota setting, the work given to the citizens of this work, including the encouragement to take, as well as for certain types of employment such work back up.

Medical yordamda. The rest of orphans and children children are under parental care, as well as any individuals who have, among them state and city of the treatment-preventive institutions provide free medical care and treatment with the surgical procedure. Also, the relevant medical examination at the expense of the

budget, health care, regular medical examination qonunan also established. In addition, they work to relax and students and school sports-health to take a break (to the base), health conditions, sanatorium-resort institutions free tickets, vacation spot, towards the back, and a free ticket to the treatment will be provided.

In the field of housing. Left under the parental care of children who are orphans and the graduates of institutions providing this accommodation is a matter of standing in front of one of the important issues. The protection of housing rights is carried out in the following areas: housing twenties control of state institutions to provide graduates of the true use of it until, by concluding appropriate agreements with the control law is guaranteed to graduate minor in residential buildings.

February 11, year 2019, the president of the republic of uzbekistan 4185-number "Orphan children and parents of children qoramog'idan my hand on the development of social protection administration measures" in accordance with the decision of the guardianship and custody authorities engaged in the protection of children standing in front of one of the issues – this child to the family tutindi education (patronage) is a matter of giving.

Many organizations initially to the families of children who start to work world america in the placement system is one of the best systems in the world confessed.

In this regard it is noteworthy to say mother and father foster family system in two different directions qarmoq located along the rest of the children with relatives through social support to families with the typical family system is also available.

According to american experts, placing the family relatives of the children have a number of advantages: they help to display at the appropriate level, the child and the child's parents and other family members to be in frequent communication with the removal of the position of his physical and mental health, less injury can inflict.

At the same time, the results of scientific studies shows that children who live with relatives the father, the mother qarmoq under the sponsorship of the remaining children in the family, placed in a die under the sponsorship of children in families different from a common professionalroq, they will stay far away . Join with their biological or adopted parents are likely to geteven less li . The main reasons of relatives want or no resistance; the children who live in the family a long time; natural parents, the father-of motherhood or the child's guardian of the right to deprive the procedures relative to that of the delay; the family relatives of the children of the society for parents who live in a faithful relationship. In the meantime, to eliminate the problems themselves, the biological parents in the family of a long-term technique to carry out the plan because they will frequently face a significant decline in the motivation of parents to meet with their children, communicate with them at any time, vhas a chance to make.

Many relatives tend to take to protect their children, and are able to, however a number of cases, it will hinder them: for adopted children to biological parents know that is a very severe punishment; in the hope of correcting their

behavior; does not want to break relations with other relatives ; worry about the adopted child's behavior or health; financial problems;

American according to statistical data, 58 percent of all children in the family of relatives living with grandfather and grandmother lived. The family environment to their children, despite the fact that care and provide care fair and in the activities of such a family have faced a number of difficulties:

1) pre-school and school age children, as a rule of trustees (formal or informal) under, be they elderly relatives from education, education, care, monitor progress, participation in various school and school activities have large power requirements;

2) in addition to Pensions, the material difficulties because of the lack of additional income in character;

Provide many urgent needs of the family, in particular, does not allow the feeding of satisfaction enough, therefore the majority of children live in a family such low-life style

3) the majority of guardians age, occupational, environmental, and due to other factors associated with physical and mental health problems will experience this in turn will have a negative effect on the safety of the children

4) lack of social control over children by elderly relative deviation, part to read bad read, manners and lead to other problems.

5) social services, the guardianship and trusteeship body by correcting the lack of timely detection and appropriate sponsorship of family problems and social control may hinder

6) get help from the state social stigmaning the presence of his relatives contact him does not allow him even when in dire need of

7) the right to receive certain payments to feed or Educate the lack of information on the types of services also plays an important role in this issue.

The expert noted the position of the crisis of the modern family noted the negative effects of childhood in the country, showing the increase of social institutions such as schools and children's homes and boarding yetimlik specific will lead to an increase in the number of.

The number of children left orphans at an early age is increasing. Detected, the number of children who parents are left under the care is increasing. The majority of those trustees (trustees) and farzandlikka taken nearly 30 percent of children's homes, orphan homes and placed in boarding schools and other educational institutions. To increase the number of children placed will go to families, despite the fact that the number of children placed kamaymayapti to the establishment lodging. Orphan children, parents who take children under the positive experience of care and family life are left healthy, full-fledged family can create. They bred in the state institutions the education system is not perfect who the father were deprived of maternity rights and the fate of parents who are often repeated the same social yetimlik area will expand. 40 percent of children who leave a specialized boarding

school for criminals, drug addiction, and 40 percent, 10 percent to commit suicide, only 10 percent leads to be able to live a fully independent life.

Thus, under the law of parental care on children who are left, who have the right to receive social benefits from the state of children living relative of the family tarbiyalayotgan of categories is at a low level despite the fact that it does not protect the public. In this connection, in our opinion and according to the families who take the children down to a difficult life situation deeper than should implement a social policy.

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