

## Issues of Returning Orphans to their Families or Improving the System of Placement in Foster Families

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**ABSTRACT:** In this article, the social protection of orphans in our country is one of the priorities of our country's policy.

**Keywords:** Parent, child, right, interest, protection, financial, provision, need.

When considering the issue of social protection of orphans and children left without parental care, it is usually assumed that their social, material, financial and other vital rights and interests are protected. To this end, a number of measures are taken, such as the placement of the child, his financial and material support, education and upbringing, all of which are aimed at ensuring that he is not left without a caregiver and care, to meet his basic needs.

However, it is not always possible to keep a child in the family, in the best interests of the child, until the family has overcome its difficulties and temporarily transfer the child to a "different" family. Usually, this issue is resolved in the best interests of the child in situations where it is not possible to place him in the family by placing him in a fully state-funded educational institution, such as an orphanage, orphanage or orphanage. But can we actually say that this is always a decision made in the best interests of the child?

First, no matter how fully an orphanage is the perfect educational structure in a fully-fledged state, it cannot provide the child with an important family life experience. The ready conditions created in the institution are likely to lead to a feeling of dependency and irresponsibility in the child. Children are not able to acquire life ideas and skills, such as family relationships (siblings, parents-children, couples).

There are also a number of problems in the acquisition of household skills, which are an integral part of family life, which can lead to various difficulties for the graduate in the future to "build his own household" and fulfill parental responsibilities to the child.

Second, the "public lifestyle" in this institution does not allow the child to socialize individually. Individual lack of affection and attention, inability to find a loving emotional object like a mother's "taffeta", lack of regular emotional communication, living away from loved ones, rejection of trusted people, fruitless expectations, "emotional insatiability" in the child. can lead to the formation of a negative description of the person, such as emotional coldness, cruelty, cruelty, negligence. Lack of individual educational control and management ensures the formation of specific negative traits in the personality and behavioral characteristics of the child, such as aggression, lack of sense of responsibility.

In this case, the child loses contact with his relatives and friends, the emotional distance between them increases; the "gaps" that have arisen between relationships over the years during the child's reintegration into the family, the size of the differences in behavior; it is clear that the child's hatred of his or her family members, which has developed over the years as a result of his or her placement in the institution, causes the child to become spiritually estranged from his or her family, unable to adapt to family life.

Raising a child outside of his or her own family comes with many losses for him or her. The following losses are losses related to a single domain:

- loss of hereditary, cultural, medical history;
- Lack of developmental environment: home, lack of motherly affection, toys, pets, communication with the general public as a single emotional object (peers, adults - mother, father, brother, sister, educator, teacher, stranger, large community ...);
- geographical and natural, social losses (change of place of origin of the child);
- loss of contact with their parents and close relatives - family;
- sibling (sisterhood, brotherhood) losses;
- loss of cultural, national, family traditions;
- Loss of the ability to understand the physical, psychological similarity with one of the relatives;

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- loss of place in the ancestral tree;
- loss of birth order (sequence) in the family (size);
- loss of date of birth and information (relatives, recollection of events);
- loss of religious views and beliefs;
- sometimes loss of information about his real name and who put it for what reasons;
- loss of self-awareness and ability to adequately assess oneself;
- Loss of opportunity to feel part of the crowd.

In summary, it is not surprising that the above considerations lead us to receive a thoughtful response as to whether or not the placement of a child in an institution serves his or her best interests.

The above problems are, in fact, among the "secondary problems of social orphanhood", they are social, psychological problems that manifest their significance throughout a person's life.

Preventing family break-ups (divorce of couples), increasing the level of responsibility of parents for the future life of the child, increasing the conscious attitude towards their parental responsibilities - all these are important factors in preventing social orphanhood. The introduction of potential social, psychological and pedagogical intervention in the early stages of orphanhood would serve to prevent the problems of the state on social, political, economic and legal issues that are likely to arise in the future. It is better to have the problem fixed in advance, not the end.

The new edition of the Regulations on Orphanages, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 17, 2008 No. 230, confirms the need to implement the above ideas. Including,

- approach to the protection of the rights and interests of children from the point of view of social work;
- be aware of effective foreign experience;
- to increase the legal literacy of specialists by regularly being informed about changes and updates in the field of legislation;
- knowledge and experience in the use of modern social, pedagogical and psychological work technologies;
- Increasing the scientific and methodological capacity of the staff will increase the effectiveness of activities to protect the rights and interests of minors and children left without parental care.

Employees of the Social, Psychological and Pedagogical Support Service, as well as specialists of guardianship and trusteeship bodies dealing with the fate of orphans and children left without parental care in regional public education departments should pay special attention to the following issues:

The negative impact of upbringing in this institution on the formation of the child as a person, changes in the child's behavior and emotional state during the period of upbringing in the institution, family longing and thirst for parental love for children who apply to the institution due to financial difficulties. It must be explained that it cannot replace good material and spiritual abundance. Today, there are many parents who want to place their child in an orphanage, citing low income.

Today, there are more and more cases of children being placed in orphanages due to divorce and other marriages while their parents are still alive. Therefore, in such situations, it is important to remind parents of their duties and responsibilities to the state and the child, and that personal animosity or disagreement between spouses should not cause the child to be "set aside" as an "unnecessary thing." At the same time, it is advisable to involve activists of the mahalla citizens' assembly, teachers and clerics of the local mosque in consulting with the Shari'a teachings. It is not surprising that such a psychotherapeutic technique encourages parents to resolve the requirements and norms of the Shari'a and the law with a clear conscience and heart.

The majority of the Uzbek people have many children, and the kinship relations are so wide that they are always in the "belt" in front of the "liver" in good and bad times. But sometimes there are relatives who, for one reason or another, are left without parental care, who are a little indifferent to the responsibility of raising a child in their own family, "stroking his head" and raising him as a child.

So, even in this situation, it is necessary to consult with relatives as much as possible to resolve the issue of the child's separation from his family, the continuity of kinship. In this case, placing the child in the family of his close relatives (grandparents, aunts, uncles, aunts, cousins, etc.) is the most effective way to support kinship.

Among the representatives of our young people, there are many citizens who want to bring up children brought up in institutional institutions such as the House of Mercy. However, it is not surprising that these people are pondering many questions about how to raise a child in a family, how to raise a child who has been orphaned and left without parental care. At the same time, specialists are required to prepare candidate parents for the adoption of a child on psychological and other issues, to provide them with appropriate professional advice and assistance.

Perhaps the family's limited material and economic resources prevent the family from making the decision to adopt another child? It is necessary to give relevant advice to these people in this regard as well. It will be necessary to provide them with detailed information about the existence of alternative forms of placement of orphans and children left without parental care, including patronage, Family Orphanage, its advantages, guaranteed opportunities.

Giving information about the legal guarantee of a number of financial and material support for the family and the foster child of a passionate citizen who wants to bring up a child in the family, would serve to increase the socio-political awareness of prospective parents.

The small orphanage is a temporary shelter until the child finds his or her foster family. On the other hand, the foster system guarantees regular support for the employment of candidate parents and their preparation for the profession of "candidate parent". Candidates for Foster will have the opportunity to increase their knowledge and experience on a regular basis.

Perhaps, as a solution to the above problems, the introduction of the system of placement of children in the family and the application of the experience of its popularization in the existing institutional institution in Uzbekistan can serve as an effective solution to prevent social orphanhood.

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