

THE ROLE OF GUARDIANSHIP AND TRUSTEESHIP IN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF SOCIALLY ORPHANED CHILDREN

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the author explains the concept of social orphanhood, what legal measures should be taken in society to protect socially orphaned children, and the role of guardianship and trusteeship in the protection of social orphanhood.

Keywords: Social orphan, adoption, guardianship and trusteeship, Patronage, Foster, Institutionalization, Deinstitutionalization

INTRODUCTION

There are problems in society. One of these problems is that orphanhood has been an important element of human civilization since the dawn of time. World wars, epidemics, poverty, and other causes have led to the death of parents. As a result, the children became orphans. Helping children, including protecting children left without parental care for a variety of reasons, is a priority of the state's social policy. Today, the issues of developing a system of socio-pedagogical socialization of orphans have become so acute that they need to be addressed not only at the state, but also at the regional and municipal levels. As a result, the issues of financial, legal, psychological and pedagogical support of the regional system of socialization of children deprived of parental care remain relevant.

The idea of guardianship or foster care originated in Japan in 1392-1490. The guardianship system in Japan is similar to the orphanage system. The Japanese think that children live better in the countryside than in the cities. Families often send their children to a farming family outside the village, leaving only the eldest son. Farm families serve as foster parents and they adopt children will be rewarded financially for what they have done. Choosing as a parent is considered an honor. [1]

The process of socialization of orphans and children deprived of parental care, brought up in orphanages and boarding schools has its own characteristics due to the combination of institutional features of boarding schools and the psychological and pedagogical characteristics of children affect this process. [2]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Today in Uzbekistan there are four forms of placement of minors deprived of parental care by the guardianship and trusteeship authority:

1. Adoption;
2. Guardianship;
3. Sponsorship;
4. Upbringing to a family (patronage).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Adoption is a form of adoption of an orphan or a child left without parental care. Minors who are entitled to a pension or allowance for the loss of a breadwinner at the time of adoption shall retain the same right in the event of adoption. Adoption is the most appropriate form of placement for orphans and children left without parental care.

Guardianship and trusteeship - the protection of the rights of children in order to care for, provide for, educate and bring up orphans and children left without parental care, as well as to protect their rights and interests. a form of securing their interests.

Patronage is a form of placement of children in a family, in which the child is transferred to the family on the basis of an agreement between the competent authority (guardian of the guardianship and trusteeship authority) and the person who assumes the responsibility for custody (future parent).

A foster parent is a legal adult who carries out the upbringing of a child on the basis of an agreement with the guardianship and trusteeship authority on the implementation of foster care or social patronage and protects the rights and legitimate interests of the child.

Foster is an English word meaning "adoptive family." [2] Foster family is an alternative form of temporary placement in a family for the purpose of rehabilitation of children in difficult life situations, until the situation in the blood family changes, it is used in situations where for some objective reasons it is impossible to adopt a child. The foster family is given the child under a civil law contract, and in some countries there is an additional employment contract between the foster caregiver and the child placement service. Institutionalization is the process of transformation of an event or action into an organizational institution, the regulation of relations, discipline, rules of conduct related to a particular structure.

Deinstitutionalization is the policy of placing persons (including children) in public institutions (orphanages, orphanages) and transferring them to alternative forms of guardianship. The ultimate goal of deinstitutionalization is a significant reduction in the number of boarding-type children, the development of forms of family placement, and the transformation of institutions for children into support services.

In the social protection of socially orphaned children, it is necessary to closely monitor the work of guardianship and trusteeship bodies.

Psychological and social impact of social orphanhood in the definition of the United Nations. Social orphanhood has similar effects to biological orphanhood, for example: Psychological problems, physical problems and illnesses, physical and psychological trauma, feelings of unloved and isolated, disruption of education, risk of alcoholism, risk of crime, there is a risk of drowning, economic problems, the risk of child labor, career and marriage problems in adolescence, and other social problems.

The following are some recommendations for addressing the issue of social orphanhood in particular: Government and legal institutions should protect orphans and their rights, orphans should be provided with good role models, orphans' right to education and career should be protected, Physicians and a psychologist should be available to address the mental and psychological problems of orphans, the Government should provide economic support and stipends to prevent orphans from working, Develop and implement laws to protect and monitor the rights of orphans should be increased

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