



ORPHANHOOD AS A COMPLEX SOCIAL PHENOMENON THAT IS CAUSING CONTROVERSY IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

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Article history:

Abstract:

Received: 24th November 2022

In this article, the author scientifically studied the theoretical and methodological

Accepted: 26th December 2022

analysis of the institutional foundations of the system of social protection of

Published: 30th January 2023

children left without parental care, theoretically explaining its scientific concepts.

Keywords: Sociology, social deformation, transformation, behavior, stratification, institutional institutions, orphanhood, social orphanhood, child status, family, child neglect, uncontrolled child, needy layer, adopted child, education and upbringing.

During the historical periods of human civilization, the death of parents was considered the main cause of orphanhood. However, such processes as globalization, modernization, taking place worldwide in the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, are subject not only to economic-financial, but also to social deformations (lot), such as the decomposition of socio-spiritual and moral values. deformio-violations caused by the case). In its place, such social deformations led to social disasters that would not go without a trace in the fate of socially needy strata. Western sociologists also took these approaches. In Particular, as E. Durkheim showed, the transformations taking place in society can derail the activities of the social structure and lead to various negative anomalies [1]. In Charles Gray's interpretation, the behavior or character of some people is implied to be clearly inferior or disproportionate to the pattern or level that is perceived by most people as the norm [2]. In his opinion, it is possible to try to change a person by changing social factors [3]. Such social incompetence in families T.Parsons reasonably describes: "a family consisting of a couple and minor children is failing according to the scale of the stratification of the modern professional hierarchy as the main link in society. The needs of the child being brought up in the family are being looked after quite clearly. After all, the status of a child in the family is imperceptible from the point of view of the professional career of older family members. It is considered one of the factors that erode family solidarity" [4]. Child neglect is the most deplorable of exactly those social disasters. After all, in the conditions of modern development, more than 100 million children worldwide [5] suffer from orphanhood, which is not only the death of their parents, but also the voluntary abandonment of their obligation to their children or their official removal from this responsibility.

Orphanhood is a complex social phenomenon that has been the subject of controversy in the world of science. In scientific terminology, this word is interpreted based on the sociocultural characteristics of a particular nation. In particular, the etymology of the word "orphan", which is used in everyday communication in Eastern countries, goes back to the content of the Arabic word "yatim" (male name). This name sounds exactly as "orphan" in Turkish pronunciation. The "ytm" that lies in its core is applied to the individual, and is used, firstly, precisely in the sense of "being orphaned", and secondly, in the sense of "single", "unique" [6].

V.I.Dal in his explanatory dictionary, this concept has been interpreted as a lonely, homeless poor person who does not receive any support in content [7]. Opinions of the same content it is also reflected in E.I.Trofimova's research. The author stated that in the family of universal and Indian European languages, the term has long meant "poor, separated from one or both of his parents" [8] within different categories of the population. This definition covers the orphanhood inherent in all segments of the population.

In the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the term "orphan" is used to refer to a child whose parents or one of them died and among the people the child whose parents died and were left alone is "true orphan", the child left with his mother is "flower orphan", the child left with his father is "shum orphan", in some cases children abandoned by the parents (social orphan) so-called "living orphan" [9]. In relation to such children, such offensive terms as "abandoned child", "orphan" were also used. The

word "abandoned" was applied to a child who was abandoned in the upbringing of people who were alienated without suspicion and prior warning. An alternative case of this phenomenon in nature is observed in the laying of eggs in the yacht bird nest of the Cuckoo Bird fashion. Therefore, in everyday communication, "abandoned child" and "Kakku bird child" are used as synonyms. The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on guarantees of the rights of the child" Chapter 1, Article 3 establishes that "an orphan child is a child whose parents both died or died in accordance with a court decision" [10].

Orphanhood from childhood, which is the focus of our scientific research, is a special social phenomenon. In the Russian pedagogical encyclopedia refers to "orphanhood – the lifestyle of minors deprived of maternal guardianship" [11]. This is a one-sided approach to orphanhood, according to which the death of a mother or the abandonment of a child is considered the main factor in orphanhood. In this case, the equal responsibility of the father in the upbringing and care of the child is overlooked.

While studying the external signs of orphanhood of children in study E.B.Breeva says that "although there are parents of such children, they were forced to live in orphanages, shelters, boarding schools" [12]. According to the author's description, the fact that the child is not in the arms of his own family testifies to his orphanhood. Also, orphans of classical content (that is, their parents died) are left out of this definition, and in modern societies this type of orphanhood as a social phenomenon creates an illusion as if it had disappeared.

It should be noted separately that the words and word combinations used in popular science terminology in relation to orphanhood testify to the presence of specific aspects of this social phenomenon. Summarizing the content of these concepts, we put forward the following holistic conclusion: "the "true orphan" used in everyday communication means that both the father and mother of the child have died. The concept of "biological orphanhood" in scientific terminology is also a word combination that is used in the same context. Hence, these two combinations of words are synonymous words that mean exactly one social situation, meaning in the meaning that the death of a parent is due to the way of life of a child who has separated from them, and they are considered direct orphans by legislation.

V.S.Mukhina natural cataclysms (disasters, famine, etc.) and social upheavals – group economic-social transformations, transition periods, various wars, interethnic conflicts as factors of biological orphanhood. Therefore, a layer of refugees, forced migrants is formed, and the share of orphans among them is growing. In particular, 244 million international immigrants and refugees were recorded in 2015, while by 2050 this number is expected to exceed 321 million [13]. Of the more than 1 million refugees who arrived in Europe, 253,700 were children, of which 100,000 were recorded as single children [14].

It is noteworthy that in the 60-80s of the last century, large-scale work was carried out on the protection of children's rights at the international level. During this period, on the one hand, the UN adopted a number of documents defining new principles of attitude towards the youth socio-demographic group. In 1965, the declaration of the UN General Assembly "on the promotion of ideas of peace among young people, mutual respect and understanding between nations" was published. As a result, the attention of the international community was directed to the problems of the growing younger generation. Still, orphans and children left without parental care continued to be one of the painful points of modern societies.

So, social orphanhood as a social phenomenon is a partially formalized social institution, as it is established in the institutional structure of society. The reason is that social orphanhood provides harmonious commonality in the activities of formal organizations and institutions aimed at performing institutional functions. These organizations, based on their rights and powers in the manner prescribed by law and legislation, formalize children left without parental care to institutional institutions, engaged in their further education.

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