Kenzhakimova G.A.,
Ismagulova S.Zh.

The attitude of population to the problem of social orphanhood

The article investigates the nature of social orphanhood, the conditions provoking him and approaches to prevention organization. The author reveals the main risk factors of social orphanhood. It is shown that the main risk factors can be systematized as follows: macro-level; an institutional, or an institutional-caused factors; microsocial, or individual level. It analyzed the concept of "orphan" as an acute social problem and solve it once and forever impossible. Consequently, the social policy of the state should be rebuilt by and is directed at improving the situation of the citizens. It is also noted that Kazakhstan is making great efforts to achieve global standards to improve the quality of life of their people, including in the field of protection of the rights and interests of children. Children need to be happy, to grow into full-fledged families have opportunities to develop their creative abilities, as well as protection in the face of the state. Identified and proved the main solution to the problem. It is shown that to solve the problem of prevention of social orphanhood in the country are developed and implemented programs of public services and their families, children who are subject to social orphanhood.Also, the primary task in the prevention of orphanhood in Kazakhstan – the priority of supporting and enhancing the status of social and healthy family, giving the society healthier, able-bodied, educated, literate generation. The author notes that the number of orphans in our country is increasing every year. The government spends a lot of activities aimed at improving the lives of children in institutions, developing legislation on new forms of placement of orphaned children. However, the solution to the problem of social orphanhood and depends on the activity of the whole society and each person in particular. It presents data of the Committee of Protection of the children rights of MES RK for 2015 concerning the situation of orphans and children left without parental care in Kazakhstan. Authors of the article has made an attempt to find out the population's estimation of child abandonment increase, the degree of the respondents" concern about the fate of children without parental support, their attitude to a child's placement to a state foster institution, their willingness to adopt an orphan, the level of the population's knowledge about the problem of orphans and children without parental support and about the public authorities" activity in the solution of orphans" problems. The main results of the research are shown in the article.

Key words: social orphanhood, risk factors, prevention, orphans, government.

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Отношение населения к проблеме социального сиротства

В статье исследуются сущность социального сиротства, условия, провоцирующие его и подходы к организации профилактики. Раскрываются основные факторы риска социального сиротства. Показано, что основные факторы риска можно систематизировать следующим образом: макросоциальный уровень; институциальные, или институциально-обусловленные факторы; микросоциальный, или индивидуальный уровень.Проанализировано понятие «сиротство» как острая социальная проблема и решить её раз и навсегда невозможно. Следовательно, социальная политика государства должна быть перестроена и направлена на улучшение положения граждан. Также отмечено, что Казахстан сегодня прилагает большие усилия в достижении мировых стандартов по улучшению качества жизни своего народа, в том числе в области защиты прав и интересов детей. Дети должны быть счастливыми, расти в полноценных семьях, иметь возможности для развития своих творческих способностей, а также защиту в лице государства. Выявлены и обоснованы основные пути решения проблемы. Показано, что для решения проблемы профилактики социального сиротства в стране разрабатываются и реализуются программы, работы государственных служб с семьями, дети в которых подвержены социальному сиротству. Приведены данные Комитета по охране прав детей МОН РК на 2015 г. о положении детей-сирот и детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей в Казахстане. Авторами статьи предпринята попытка выявить оценку населением причин роста социального сиротства, уровень обеспокоенности респондентами судьбами детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей, отношение к помещению ребенка в государственное воспитательное учреждение, готовность взять ребенка-сироту на воспитание в свою семью, уровень информированности населения о проблеме детей-сирот и детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей, и о деятельности государственных органов власти в решении проблем детей-сирот. В статье представлены основные результаты исследования.

Ключевые слова: социальное сиротство, факторы риска, профилактика, дети-сироты, государство.

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Халықтың әлеуметтік жетімдік мәселесіне қарым-қатынасы

Мақалада қазіргі қоғамдағы әлеуметтік жетімдік түсінігіне анықтама беріліп, Қазақстандағы жетім балалар мен ата-ананың қамқорлығынсыз қалған балалардың қоғамдағы бүгінгі жай-күйіне сипаттама берілген. Сонымен қатар, автор әлеуметтік жетімдіктің пайда болу қаупін бірнеше факторлар арқылы анықтайды: макросоциалды, институционалды және микросоциалды. Авторлардың алдына қазақстандық қоғам азаматтарының әлеуметтік жетімдік туралы түсініктерін анықтау мен әлеуметтік жетімдіктің өсуі, жетім балалардың тағдырына қарапайым халықтың алаңдаушылығын анықтау сияқты мақсаттар қойылып, пилотажды зерттеу жүргізілді. Зерттеу нәтижесі шығарылып, қорытынды жасалды.

Түйін сөздер: әлеуметтік жетімдік, қауіпті факторлар, алдын алу шаралары, жетім балалар, мемлекет.

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THE ATTITUDE OF POPULATION TO THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL ORPHANHOOD

Since the late 80's – early 90-ies of the XX century, the problem of children left without parental care, has become particularly acute in the social practice of society. The scholarly circulation introduced the category of «social orphans», developed theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the phenomenon of childhood, determined new approaches to study it in the changing conditions of society, to identify the different factors in connection with the growth of social disadvantage families.

Currently, in everyday speech and in theoretical studies are widely used two concepts: an orphan (orphanage) and social orphan (social orphanhood). Orphans – children under the age of 18 years, who have died two or a single parent. Social orphans – a child who has the biological parents, but for some reasons not engaged in raising a child and do not care about him. In this case, care of children takes over society and the state. These are children whose parents are not legally deprived of their parental rights, but does not actually care about their children. Social orphanhood – a social phenomenon, caused by presence in society of children left without parental care due to the deprivation of parental rights, recognition of parents incapable, missing, etc. [1].

Precise statistics about how many children in the world is brought up in institutions, are available, but presumably more than 10 million. Statistics consistently confirm only one fact – the number of such children is growing steadily.

In every country and every society has always been and will be orphans and children who for various reasons are left without parental care. And in this case, society and the state takes care for the development and education of these children.

In our country today there are over 33,000 of orphan children. According to the statistics, over the past 15 years in the country adoptions 50,332 children, of which 40 925 – Kazakhs, 8860 – and 547 foreign nationals – family-foreigners. It turns out that for every 458 people there are 1 orphan, and every 136 children left without parental care [2].

Social orphans in the first place – product of asocial family, parents' alcoholism, drug addiction, as a result of child abuse. Secondly, they are product of families, fallen into the severe, life-crisis situation – loss of a job the parents, illness, a child with a

disability, etc. The third source – pedagogical inconsistency of many fathers and mothers, the loss of traditions of family education, neglect of children because of excessive employment or of indifference parents. Fourth – psychological and material lack of readiness for parenthood, especially among young single mothers who abandon their child is still in the hospital or, even worse, throws it to someone else's door. It's not all factors of social orphanhood. [3]

Social orphanhood is the phenomenon in which fully embodied anomie state of the modern family and the whole society. Maternity and child care is not only the most important social needs of women, but also the underlying physiological mechanism that has evolutionary nature. This, in turn, means that the human element, being the most perfect in nature, should internalize only the most humane manifestations of ontological properties and qualities. The behavior of the modern man reveals that his fundamental biological needs are questioned. According to the Committee on the Protection of Children of the Ministry of Education and Science of Kazakhstan, there are about 32 thousand orphans and children left without parental care. Nine thousand children being raised in orphanages. Particular concern is the spread of the so called of social orphanhood, more than 80% in the contingent of orphans are children left orphans with living parents, and one in three children in this category, the so-called state-owned children placed in children's homes [4].

As the analysis reveals, annually more than 900 parents are deprived of parental rights, more than two thousand children fall into boarding schools, on account of the internal affairs bodies are composed of more than 12 thousand disadvantaged families, in which lives more than 18 thousand children [5].

Many researchers of social orphanhood, as the main causes of the spread of this phenomenon is called the crisis in modern family, calling abnormalities in her major factor in the spread of social orphanhood.

Thus, the family can be considered as a risk factor, and violations in family structure – as a source of orphanhood.

Risk factors of social orphanhood can be systematized as follows:

• macro-level form a system-wide or macro-risk factors of social orphanhood: the social and economic processes occurring in the region (poverty, unemployment, social tensions, interethnic and religious conflicts, wars, natural and man-made disasters); the crime situation in the society as a whole, including the level of youth and underage crime; low level of culture, family and children values, a widespread practice of ill-treatment of parents with children, the prevalence of alcohol and drug abuse, unenlightenment in questions of contraception and the prevalence of underage pregnancy; advertising of alcohol, beer, nicotine, propaganda of cruelty and violence in the media;

– an institutional, or an institutional-caused factors include: disruption of the functioning of social institutions associated with socialization, upbringing and education of children (family, school, pre-school and after-school facilities); factors associated with the community – living in neighboring disadvantaged environment, community disorganization, lack or absence of relations with neighbors, particularly narcotization and criminalization of youth environment;

• microsocial, or an individual, the level of education the following factors: the negative features of the physical, mental and intellectual development of the child, the poor state of his health, the specific features of his life; hyperactivity and impulsiveness, low intelligence and mental deficiency, exclusion and lack of social responsibility, friendship with peers involved in a criminal activity and drug users; current economic conditions of life of the family; low income, poor housing conditions, educational status, family culture, emotional, social immaturity, alcoholism, drug addiction, rejection nature of parents, the violation of their physical and mental health; medical and social problems (disability, chronic illness of family members); socio-demographic factors (incomplete or large family, a family with a remarriage and half children, a criminal history of family members); dysfunctional parent-child relationship as a factor of deprivation: the social and psychological problems associated with destructive emotional and conflicting relationships between spouses, parents and children; pedagogical failure of parents [6].

Kazakhstan today has made great efforts to achieve global standards to improve the quality of life of the entire population, including in the field of protection of the rights and interests of children. Children need to be happy, to grow into full-fledged families, to have opportunities to develop their creative abilities, as well as protection in the face of the state.

In Kazakhstan, there are prerequisites for the transition to an alternative system of orphanages to protect the rights of pupils – this adoption, guardianship, foster care. The general opinion of experts, it is necessary to speed up the process of introducing the infrastructure of innovative social services covering risk families and their children,

and family caregivers, and children in residential institutions. There is an acute question of the organization of flexible network services at the local level, which will introduce the prevention of abandonment of babies at maternity hospitals, and to work with families at risk, as well as the creation of special services, which would be psychologically working with adoptive parents.

Today it is very important to try to understand what is the basis of of social orphanhood as to provide effective assistance to children. It must be acknowledged that in Kazakhstan there is a fully organized service of social workers, there is no institution of social assistance to the family. Social work is divided into several sectors: work with children of different categories (gifted in need of special pedagogical approach, etc.), adolescents, young people, single people, etc. This could include support for young families, assistance in solving housing problems, social reorientation. Not developed uniform standards for minimum social services to families who find themselves in difficult situations, for the prevention of social orphanhood.

To solve the problems of orphans and children left without parental care, the Kazakh lawmakers have laid the legal provisions in the Law of RK «About the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Kazakhstan», «On Children's Villages and Houses of Youth», «Marriage and Family», «About the state social order «,» On social, medical and educational support for children with disabilities «and other regulations.

The main ways of solving the problem – optimization of family living arrangement of children left without parental care, as well as the development of regional models of care and support, taking into account the specifics of the national-cultural component and traditions. Attracting people to the problem of family placement of orphaned children (informing the public about family forms of children, the possibility to take the children to grow up in a family, raising legal literacy of citizens in the matter of family placement of orphans and children left without parental care). Organization of social work in the system of prevention of orphanhood poses the problem of qualified staff. To work with complex contingent needs both professional and life experience, as well as tolerance, openness to new experience, readiness to professional and personal growth.

Social orphans in Kazakhstan due to several reasons, first and foremost, it is a crisis of the family institution, which is caused by poverty, a significant number of families, the prevalence of alcoholism and related domestic violence. The primary objective in the prevention of orphanhood in Kazakhstan – the priority of supporting and enhancing the status of social and healthy family, which gives the public a healthy, able-bodied, educated, literate generation.

Another line of work in the system of prevention of social orphanhood – support and rehabilitation of disadvantaged families, usually with severe distress. The reason for this situation is the lack of mechanisms of early detection of dysfunctional families and mothers at risk for rejection of a newborn baby. Of course, the more effective is to work with families in the primary and secondary recovery technologies. For operation with heavy dysfunctional families must be created multi-service support, part of which would include psychologists, social workers, drug treatment, doctors and social workers to help families overcome the current difficulties and to ensure the child normal social and biological conditions of existence. Timely support to the family, helps to prevent the development of the crisis and putting the child to substitute care.

According to the Committee for the protection of children's rights of MES RK total number of children in school for orphans and for children left without parental care for 2015, all children – 8181, distinguish two types of status: orphans – 1506 and children RWCP (remained without care of parents) – 6675, by age: 0-3 years – 726 4-6 years – 755, 7-10 years – 1601 11-13 years – 1966, 14-18 – 3133, by sex: boys – 4655, girls – 5326 [7]. Every year the number of orphans in our country is increasing, although the state spends a lot of measures aimed at improving the lives of children in institutions, developing legislation on new forms of placement of orphaned children. However, the solution to the problem of social orphanhood and depends on the activity of the whole society and each person in particular.

In order to identify population's attitude to the problem of social orphanhood was conducted pilot survey in Almaty. The object of study were chosen the city's population aged 23 to 55 years: 56% of women and 44% of men. To determine the point of view of people on the causes of social orphanhood, respondents were asked to select more than one answer.

According to our datathe majority of respondents are concerned about the fate of children left without parental care – 42% «are concerned», «concerned, but not overly» – 20%, «no, that's not my problem» – 18% «difficult to answer» – 20% (Figure 1).
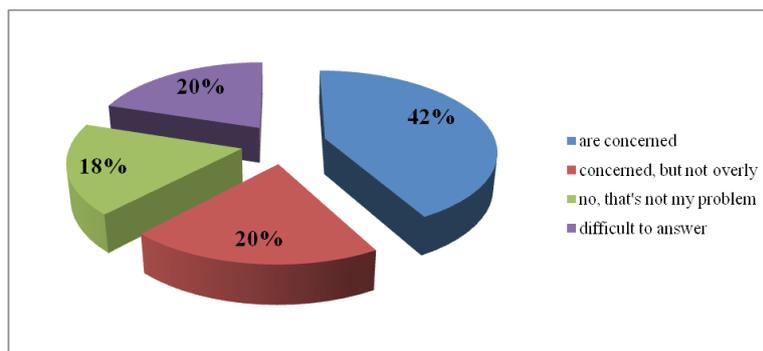
Figure 1 – The excitement for the destiny of children left without parental care (personal position of the respondents)

The main reasons of social orphanhood 55% of respondents believe the spread of alcoholism and drug addiction, 21% – the decline of morality in the family and society. There were no significant differences of opinion among men and women. On third place in the ranking of the respondents predict growth of divorces, the increase in the number of single-parent families. But the growth of social orphanhood is currently tied with the economic situation in the country – 10%. (Figure 2)
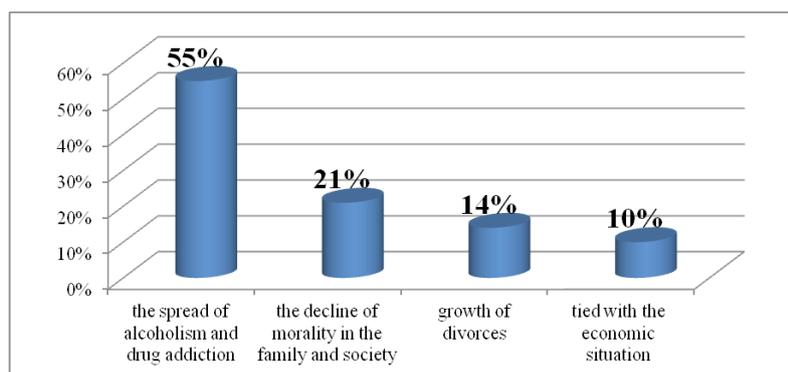

Figure 2 – The reasons of social orphanhood

To the question «How do you think, are make anything city officials, to combat the social orphanhood?» A large number of respondents said that all measures are taken for combating with this problem – 43%, 25% of respondents believe that certain measures are taken, but they think this is not enough, 11% answered that no, nothing, and 21% – difficult to answer this question. (Figure 3)
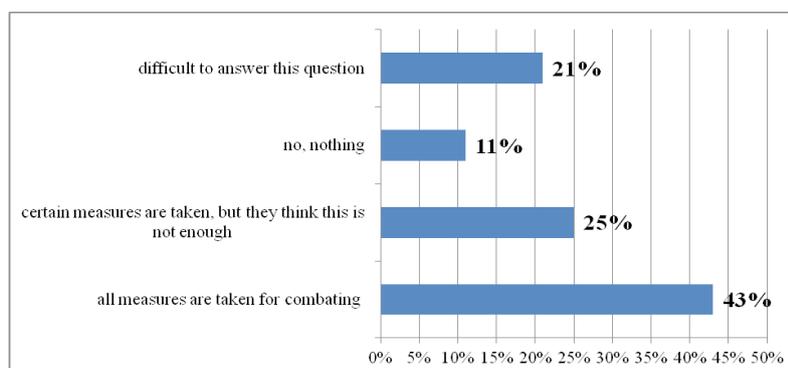

Figure 3 – Evaluation of city authorities action to combat social orphanhood

Another important point was noticed in receiving answers to the question: «How do you feel about the placement of children in the state institutional care?».17% of respondents believe that it is a very positive and necessary measure, 30% – answered that it can be done only in extreme cases, 40% – negative, it ruining the child and breaks his fate. (Figure 4)
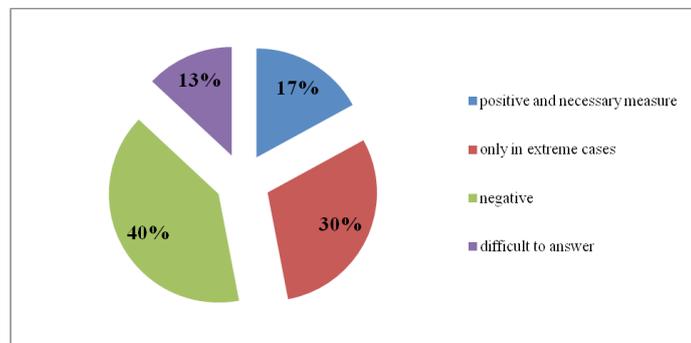

Figure 4 – The attitude of children placement in the state institutional care

But we can assume that concern is more abstract and does not bind to the personal readiness for real action. This is evidenced by the answers to follow-up question: «Could you take in your family a child left without parental care» (Figure 5).

The number of people who agreed to take the child for upbringing is large enough – 65%, but the dominant position is «Yes, but if he/she is a relative of mine» (50% of respondents). The number of respondents who chose the answer «yes, of course» small – 7%.Do not willing under any circumstances to take care of the child – 9% of respondents. 19% of respondents did not answer the question.
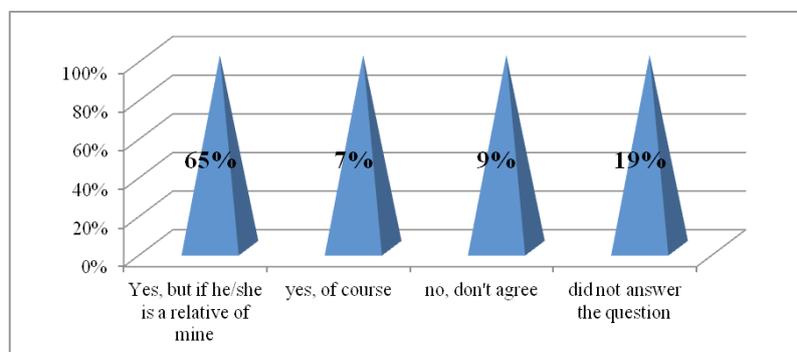

Figure 5 – «Could you take in your family a child left without parental care?»

Relationship to families raising foster children, was a pronounced positive. The majority of respondents (71%) have a positive attitude to families raising foster children, and there are not significant differences between men's and women's opinion. 5% of respondents believe that the family is doomed to difficulties and disappointments. In an embodiment of the «Other» were those answers, like «if the child got into a good family, it is positive», «positive, if they are love as their own child.»

On question of the questionnaire about "support families who take children to his family," respondents could select more than one answer. "What kind of support will primarily be needed families who takes children?" – Financial aid – 40%, improving the living conditions -31%, helping teachers, psychologists, lawyers – 29% (Table 1).

Table 1 – Opinion about the support of families, who takes children

Financial aid	**40%**
improving the living conditions	**31%**
helping teachers, psychologists, lawyers	**29%**
nothing	**0**

The following conclusions were made on the basis the conducted research:

Devices problems of orphans are one of the priorities of social policy. The main task of the state is the transition from the education of children in residential care to family forms.

Measures will not change the situation, if the problem of placement of orphans will not be attracted public attention.

Survey results indicate that the majority of the respondents are concerned the fate of children left without parental care. Relationship to families raising foster children, is a positive one, but take the child's upbringing not ready every.

The majority of respondents have expressed the view that the placement of a child in a children's home is possible only in extreme cases, and some answered that it is a necessary measure.

Most of respondents think that families who takes care of orphans are in need of financial assistance, improvement of living conditions, giving less attention to the qualified pedagogical, psychological and legal assistance.

The survey showed that in our city special role take informing citizens about the possibilities of family placement of children. The information take advisable place where it is accessible to almost everyone: on television and radio (videos, public service announcements, special programs), in print media, booklets, brochures, etc.

It is also necessary to organize psychological and pedagogical training of citizens who want to take a child into their family. We believe that these measures will contribute to solving the problem of social orphanhood.

In any case, orphanhood – is loneliness of child. It may force the young man to protect themselves – being rescued from loneliness, he retreated to the intensive labor of the soul, continuing self-development, often at an accelerated pace. If the self-defense mechanisms are not produced, orphanhood, like any loneliness can lead to profound underdevelopment personality.

Orphanhood – an acute social problem and it is impossible to solve it once and forever. Consequently, the social policy of the state should be restructured and is aimed at improving the situation of citizens of Kazakhstan. After all, everyone knows that it is easier to prevent than to eliminate. But the prevention of social orphanhood – it's not just a matter of family policy departments and public organizations. This is a matter for each of us. Only depends on us whether or not our children are surrounded by affection and care, will make a loving parent or child of a severe, never healing psychological trauma.

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