

The Impact of Social Migration on the Fate and Rights of Orphaned Children

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Abstract: This article analyzes the impact of social migration on the fate of orphans and their rights. Children left without parents as a result of the migration process may face various social, economic and psychological problems. Their right to education, access to health services and social integration remain important issues. Also, the need for the state to support such children, protect their rights and improve the social security system will be highlighted. In the study, solutions to the problem are given based on international experiences and existing legislation.

Keywords: social migration, orphans, legal protection, education, social integration, psychological impact, children's rights, state policy, protection mechanisms, rehabilitation.

The intensification of globalization processes and changes in economic conditions have made migration one of the pressing issues of today. Many families migrate abroad in search of better living conditions and financial stability. However, this process brings about significant social problems, particularly the issue of children left without parents. As a result of migration, children's education, access to healthcare services, social adaptation, and the protection of their rights are at serious risk. Children whose parents are abroad often remain under the care of relatives or acquaintances. However, in such situations, their psychological, material, and legal needs may not be sufficiently met. Without adequate supervision and care, these children may face legal and social problems, be excluded from education, or be at increased risk of labor exploitation, violence, and other dangers. Additionally, orphaned children may face psychological issues such as depression, feelings of loneliness, and social isolation. It is necessary for the state to develop special programs for such children, integrate them into the social welfare system, and strengthen legal protection. In this process, the involvement of international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and society is crucial. This article provides a detailed analysis of the social protection of children orphaned due to migration, existing problems, and ways to address them.

Children left without parental care are psychologically and emotionally different from those raised in a family environment. One of the significant differences is the unmet need for maternal love. If a child is deprived of maternal affection, it may result in indifference, distrust, or, on the contrary, excessive aggression. This is because the lack of parental affection during childhood creates emotional deprivation, which can negatively impact the child's relationship with others. Moreover, orphaned children may struggle with adapting to social environments due to insufficient upbringing. They may have difficulty managing their emotions because they were

vulnerable during early life stages. As a result, such children may resort to aggression as a form of self-protection, develop distrust towards others, or adopt a harsh approach to relationships. Additionally, these children need more attention and guidance to build psychological stability. It is essential to approach them with love, provide psychological assistance, and ensure social support. Without the necessary attention and upbringing during childhood, they may face difficulties in establishing relationships as adults or in finding their place in society. Therefore, love and support are fundamental in the upbringing of orphaned children. Protecting them, improving the social support system, stabilizing their psychological state, and ensuring full integration into society are critical factors in their well-being.

Children will always need affection and care. The full guarantee of their rights and freedoms is crucial for their personal development and the long-term stability of the state and society. The legal definition of children's rights is as follows: children's rights are the rights and freedoms that every child, regardless of race, gender, language, religion, place of birth, national or social origin, property, or social status, should possess. It is vital to assess the effectiveness of family involvement in the care and upbringing of orphaned children and to evaluate the functioning of social protection institutions for children. In this regard, foreign experiences in caring for orphans and children without parental care are applied to internal social practices, taking into account the opportunities and limitations of the domestic social protection system, as well as successfully placing orphans and children without parental care in families.

Improving the efficiency of social institutions working with children is also a conceptual task for our society, including the opening of hospices and the creation of special shelters for minors in difficult situations. In Uzbekistan, representatives of state and non-governmental organizations and international experts participated in a roundtable discussion to discuss proposals for the long-term reform of the child protection system. The event was organized by the "Family" Center and UNICEF. The goal is to shift from an institutional approach to a family-based system. To achieve this, social support for children and families should be strengthened by providing social services and necessary allowances. These efforts will meet the needs of families and ensure that problems are addressed at an early stage.

In accordance with the regulation on "Additional measures for the social support of orphaned children and children deprived of parental care," a procedure has been established to ensure their right to housing. The regulation includes the registration of these children and the provision of necessary living conditions. The regulation specifically highlights the terms "orphaned children" and "children deprived of parental care." An orphaned child is recognized as one whose both parents have died or have been declared deceased by court decision. A child deprived of parental care refers to those children who, for various reasons, are without the care of their parents. This includes the following cases:

- Deprivation of parental rights;
- Parents being declared missing or legally incompetent;
- Parents' refusal to protect the rights and interests of the child;
- Parents' refusal to take the child from a maternity hospital, medical institution, or social protection institution for unjustifiable reasons;
- Children whose parents are unknown, abandoned, or found;

Children who are left without parental care due to the death of a single parent. The regulation aims to protect the rights of orphaned children and children deprived of parental care, ensure their access to housing, and improve the social support system. Therefore, registering their housing needs and ensuring the benefits and rights allocated by the state are vital within the framework of this regulation.

The "Mehr Daftari" system is designed to study and address the problems of orphaned children and children deprived of parental care, help realize their dreams and aspirations, assist their

social integration into society, encourage families who take on guardianship (foster care, patronage), and conduct comprehensive measures to identify and resolve the reasons for their deprivation of parental care. The system also ensures the exchange of information between various institutions. In conclusion, social migration significantly impacts the fate and rights of orphaned children. Due to migration processes, many children are left without parents, and their rights to education, healthcare, and housing are at risk. Children whose parents migrate abroad for work or are separated from their families due to war, natural disasters, or economic difficulties are particularly vulnerable and need serious social protection. The state and society must establish effective mechanisms to protect the rights of these children. Providing them with housing, integrating them into family environments, and expanding their access to education and healthcare are of great importance. Additionally, it is essential to strengthen their psychological and emotional well-being, provide support for their social adaptation, and implement comprehensive measures to place them in family environments.

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