SUMMARY

**Theme of my final qualifying work:** IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL CARTRIDGE OF CHILDREN REMAINED WITHOUT PROMOTION OF PARENTS (REGIONAL EXPERIENCE OF THE SUBJECT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OF THE NORTH-CAUCASIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT)

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**Information about the organization of the customer:** GBUSO "Pyatigorsk integrated center for social services". Pyatigorsk Rural 40, Stavropol Territory.

**The relevance of the research topic** is that the numerous norms of international and Russian law, proclaiming a person the highest value of the state, emphasize the need to support and protect children left without parental care. Therefore, one of the most important elements of the social function of any state is to take care of low-income groups of the population, including orphans and children left without parental care. Socio-economic transformations in modern states take into account the presence of children in society, who for some reason were left without parental care, whose care and destiny are automatically assigned to the state.

**The object of the research** is the social patronage of children left without parental care in the modern Russian Federation.

**The subject of the research** is the forms of social patronage of children left without parental care, implemented in the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic.
The aim of the study is to summarize the effective forms of activity of the authorities of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic on the organization of social patronage of children left without parental care

Based on the characteristics of the object, subject and purpose of our research, we have formed the following research objectives:

- determine the categorical content of such a group of the population as children left without parental care as the object of attention of international organizations and the social policy of the Russian state;

- to follow the formation of the legal framework of the modern Russian Federation as the legal basis for technologies of social patronage of children left without parental care;

- highlight the generally accepted forms of social patronage of children left without parental care in the modern Russian state;

- to identify effective forms of activity of the authorities of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic in the organization of social patronage of children left without parental care;

- to summarize the principles, directions and forms of activity of the State public educational institution “Boarding School for Orphans and Children Left Without Parental Care, No. 5 sec. Nartan "of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic on the organization of social patronage of children left without parental care;

- develop a design solution for the introduction in the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic of new forms of social patronage of children left without parental care.

The theoretical foundations of the research and the methodological foundations of the research constitute the modern methods of cognition of the phenomena and processes of reality. In the course of writing, both general scientific and private (analysis and synthesis, historical, situational and determining approaches) and other research methods were used.
The observance of the principle of interrelationships of the general, particular and sole, historical and logical, abstract and concrete was a priority direction of activity, which made it possible to comprehend and uncover the subject of research in generalizing patterns and in various aspects, details, and, ultimately, to solve the tasks, achieve the designated goals.

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Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The results of this work allow us to expand the theoretical understanding of children left without parental support, social patronage as a social work technology, and the proposed recommendations can be used to improve the work of specialists in the field of social work in the State Educational Institution "Boarding School for Orphans and children without parental care, No. 5 p. Nartan "of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic.
The content of the work.

The first chapter describes children left without parental care as an object of attention of international organizations and the social policy of the Russian state. The guidelines encourage countries to fulfill their responsibilities to protect and support children and families, given the economic, social and cultural conditions that often lead to unnecessary separation. They clearly state that the family should be supported as a natural environment for the growth, well-being and protection of children. They also describe the diversity of formal and informal care that exists (for example, family care, foster care, residential care, and independent care) for children in need of alternative care, with considerations of determining the most appropriate accommodation. First of all, countries are encouraged to prevent separation by supporting caregivers whose capacities are limited, providing adequate care and protection for vulnerable children, and combating discrimination and other statuses that may lead to abandonment of the child. In the same way, the modern Russian state considers the care of this category of children as its important duty and continues in this sense the organizational and technological traditions that were formed earlier. At the same time, the authorities seek to take from the past all that is good and reject those forms of work that are outdated today or are ineffective and unacceptable. In the Russian Federation, a large-scale legal framework has been created for the organization of care for children in general and for the implementation of patronage specifically for children left without parental care. In the modern Russian Federation, a multilateral and multilevel system of social patronage is implemented in relation to children who find themselves in the most difficult life situation - left without parents - in various forms.

The state strategy of social protection of children is performed by target technologies in accordance with the standards established by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

In the second chapter, we consider the regional experience in organizing social patronage of children left without parental care and effective forms of social
patronage of children left without parental care in the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic. At the level of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the legal framework currently regulates the provision of rights and social guarantees, as well as the legal framework of post-internation support for graduates of orphanages and substitute families. The regional policy of support for substitute families and graduates of orphanages is based on its own legal and regulatory framework. Support is carried out in different forms: first of all, this is the development of post-internatal patronage and the creation of institutions that are engaged in the organization of post-internatal adaptation.

Children left without parental care are sent to be educated in two main institutions: the state educational institution “Boarding school for orphans and children left without parental care, No. 5 sec. Nartan ”and the state orphanage “Children's home ”with. Kremenchug-Konstantinovskoe.

The results of the research. The theoretical and practical analysis allows us to conclude that the information and methodological manual for children left without parental care in preparing for their professional activities “Edubox” is aimed at young people - pupils of the Boarding School for Children orphans and children left without parental care, No. 5, who are preparing for adulthood. This manual is intended for staff responsible for the adaptation of pupils to adulthood.

The result of this research is support for young people, focused on such life achievements as: paid work, independent living, participation in the life of society, as well as health and well-being. This system of work requires a joint approach of both employees of the institution and the pupils themselves, holistic planning of activities and interdepartmental work.