

ABSTRACT
of the thesis research of Uasheva Aizhan Kairgeldinovna
“The economic, cultural and psychological factors of social orphanhood
in Kazakhstan”,
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Significance of the research topic. The transition to a market economy largely aggravated the social problems of the population, which primarily affected the most vulnerable population stratum. The complex crisis that covered the post-Soviet countries affected not only the material well-being, but also the moral health of society, where the family acts as the main and natural system for the social and biological protection of the child.

In 2011, there were 153 million children in the world who for various reasons lost parental care and in the Central and Eastern Europe of CIS, which include the Republic of Kazakhstan, their number reached 7 million 300 thousand of them [1]. These figures show that there is much tension in the world around the issue of child abandonment, including social one.

In 2015 the share of children aged 0 - 17 years was 30.4% in the structure of the population in Kazakhstan [2]. There are 188 institutions for 33,680 orphans, 43 organizations of which - in the system of health care and social protection of the population and 145 in the education system. The Kazakhstan's society is characterized by the following features of orphanhood: in 2-4% of cases - it is unwanted newborns, from which the mother refuses at birthing centers, 4-6% of cases as a result of the loss of parents, the other 90-95% of cases - orphans have living parents that do not perform their parental responsibilities. [3]

Unfortunately, Kazakhstan has no complete statistic data on the prevalence of social orphanhood, there is little research of the causes that provoke it. All this makes necessary the sociological study of the economic, cultural and psychological factors that lead to social orphanhood.

In the thesis we identify three groups of factors in the analysis of social orphanhood, the economic factors of which are the housing and financial situation of families, employment and education, their low income or absence of it that lead to a high risk of abandonment from a child.

The second group of factors - the factors of modern culture and cultural stigmatization. For example, among young women that refuse from a child there is large group of those who became pregnant by accident, which means a low level of sexual and contraceptive culture of youth, lack of moral, psychological and material preparation for motherhood. This indicates that the family, school does not perform one of their most important functions – educational function. Moreover, the value of children and motherhood decreases, personal affirmation actively begins to prevail among both men and women, the role of the mother and the women begin to separate from each other in modern culture. In the cultural stigma occurs labeling, which are rooted in socio-cultural norms. Thus, the single

women are condemned for giving birth to children out of wedlock and such women has a stigma as “unmarried woman having a baby”, which will be raised in a single-parent family. Women get fear of social stigma, children often become outcasts in their own families and in their immediate surroundings. The women/girls abandon their children in order to avoid the stigmatization.

The third group of factors – the psychological factors. These factors primarily include the crisis of family relations, psychological disintegration of the family, women’s postpartum depression, and the most important – unformed sense of motherhood. The public opinion is dominated by the stereotype that children are mostly abandoned by young girls who become pregnant by accident, however, as our research shows, the number of the women who abandon their children also include women in the age of 30-36 years, having one or even two or more children. All this makes the analysis of the “inconscient parenthood” and “unformed motherhood” important.

Thus, the analysis showed the relevance of social orphanhood as a social problem, which is associated not only with the aggravation of the structural contradictions in comparison with the years of the Civil and the Great Patriotic War, but also personal. This contradiction of the agents related to their attitudes, attitude between the generations; weakening of ethical motives in society; spiritual crisis; crisis of socialization.

The systematization of risk factors of child abandonment applied in the work has allowed to highlight the macrosocial, institutional and microsocial level in the analysis of social orphanhood.

The need to study the reasons of negative maternal behavior, development and implementation of measures for the social prevention of this phenomenon are dictated by public concern with the catastrophic increase in the number of children abandoned by their mothers after birth, concern with those dramatic consequences for the health and fate, which carry very early separation of the child from the biological mother.

The goal of the work - identification of the reasons for child abandonment on the materials of own social research in the city of Astana.

Object of the research – social orphanhood and abandonment of maternity as a social phenomenon in the transforming Kazakh society.

Subject of the research – causes and forms of social orphanhood in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Scientific novelty. This research paper studied the phenomenon, motives and factors of maternity abandonment as a social phenomenon:

- the notion of social orphanhood is clarified;
- the scientific justification of abandonment is given as a form of deviant behavior;
- the connection of child abandonment with a negative primary socialization of the mother is disclosed;
- the main directions of the social policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in relation to abandonment from motherhood is analyzed;

- the effect of extended multigenerational families on the increase of the social orphans is shown;
- the social and typological characteristics of “mother that abandon children” is developed;
- the analysis of the degradation of maternity institution in modern society is submitted;
- the effect of extended multigenerational families on the increase of the social orphans is shown;
- the cases and the main factors that contribute to the decision on keeping the child in the family are presented.

Objectives of the research:

- to analyze the nature of social orphanhood as a result of the dysfunction of the institution for family and motherhood;
- to consider domestic and foreign experience of social orphanhood prevention;
- to reveal the economic, cultural and psychological factors that lead to abandonment of mothers and social orphanhood;
- to identify the institutional factors that determine the social orphanhood;
- to identify the social and typological characteristics of women who abandoned their children;
- to develop preventive proposals on rejection of motherhood.

Provisions for the defense.

1) Social orphanhood - the result of anomie in modern society, reflected in the loss of basic family values, loss of parental responsibility for child-rearing and reproduction of the model of parental failure in the subsequent generations. The ways for regulation of human life are suffered first and most thoroughly destroyed with the destruction of fundament, break of intergenerational relationships. Studying the main reasons of this phenomenon it is appropriate to talk not only about the crisis of the family, but also about motherhood crisis associated with the change of two generations, transition from the traditional to the modern generation, and brightly shown in the modern world.

2) Specific features of the women are stipulated by the mechanism of maternal behavior formation as a complex process that does not occur instinctively, it is inherited socially and educated, depends on culture, which is manifested in the form of distorted primary socialization on the part of the mother, affecting the image of the future behavior of women. Her psycho-emotional state also leads to a peculiar behavior in the form of aggression and conflict in relation to her own child, ambitions and frustrations of women, thereby breaking her commitment to effective motherhood.

3) In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the rejection from motherhood occurs not only at a young age (16-22 years), but also in mature age of women (30-36 years). This trend is due, firstly, to the individual characteristics of women at a mature age that abandoned the children. These women at the time of birth and abandonment often already have children. They are characterized by low level of education, low social status, instability in personal life. Secondly, the abandonment

of a mature woman is largely due to the dominance of the need for self-actualization, in education, in achieving financial stability. In the end, career is more important for them, and not raising a child. Third, the cause of child abandonment by the women aged 30-35 years is the so-called “mortgage slavery”. The family (even if the family has two parents) abandons the child, explaining this phenomenon by impossibility to pay a mortgage loan.

4) In the Kazakh society the abandonment of motherhood is a simplified procedure for the transfer of the child to the care of the state. Firstly, in our opinion, the society by its humane attitude to this phenomenon creates possibilities to increase the number of mothers who abandon their children. The idea which is fixed in the mind of such mothers that the state can take care of their children and can create all the necessary conditions for their education lead to the growth of social orphanhood. Absence of statistical data registration on the causes of child abandonment in public institutions contributes to ineffective prevention of child abandonment. Second, unfortunately, the state only takes a child to full maintenance, rather than creating conditions for normal functioning of the institution of the family, in which abandonment cases will be less.

5) This study allows to define a set of economic, cultural and psychological reasons underlying the abandonment and provoking social orphanhood. The model for the formation of abandonment allows to present it as a multifactorial problem that relates to a single set of socio - economic, cultural and psychological factors.

Scientific research results. The first chapter presents the social orphanhood as a category and the phenomenon, and this phenomenon is considered in the light of the impact of the structure and agents. The theoretical frames in the analysis of social orphanhood became objectivistic and subjectivistic approaches in sociology. As part of the objectivistic approach the social orphanhood is analyzed in anomie theory and structural-functional analysis, in the context of subjectivistic concepts in the analysis of social orphanhood, we rely on the theory of “label-sticking”. An integrated analysis of data of conceptual foundations allowed fully to address the problem of child abandonment and critically to approach this phenomenon from the perspective of general social and individual character.

The second chapter of the work reveals the connection of social orphanhood with economic factors, negative primary socialization of mothers, shows the influence of the traditional model of the Kazakh family on the modern Kazakh family in which there is a gap of cultural roots, erasing of the previous generation experience. The importance of individual quality and age factor of women who abandon their children is revealed, which includes the early motherhood and childbirth at a mature nulliparous women, the psychological factors on the formation of abnormal maternal behavior are presented.

The third chapter of the work considers the crisis of the family institution and dysfunction of social institutions, which can be the reason for the growth of social orphanhood. The conducted narrative interviews and expert survey of the employees revealed that the basis of the nature of maternal behavior are biological, social, psychological, pedagogical components that affect genetically inherent

instinct of motherhood and in adverse circumstances, they can be damaging factors.

The practical significance of the results. The results of the thesis research can be applied in the activities of public and private organizations involved in the study of the causes of social orphanhood, the development of preventive measures to reduce and eliminate further social orphanhood in the country.

Personal contribution of the applicant. Theoretical and practical significance of the work allowed to determine complex causes underlying the abandonment and provoking social orphanhood, to present a model of child abandonment as a problem connecting to a single set of socio - economic, cultural and psychological factors.

Approbation of the work. The main content of the thesis research was discussed at the meeting of the Department of Sociology of the Eurasian National University named after L.N. Gumilyov.

Publications. The main ideas of the work were used in the content of 4 publications in the following scientific publications, recommended by the Committee on the control in the field of education and science:

1) Reporter of Kazguu University. "Philosophy, Sociology, Political Science" series. No.10/2010, publication on the topic: "Problems and prospects of development of the program "Children of Kazakhstan "as a way to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the child".

2) Reporter of Kazguu University. "Philosophy, Sociology, Political Science" series. No.10/2010, publication on the topic: "Issue of the orphans in the Kazakh society" (co-author);

3) Reporter of Kazguu University. "Philosophy, Sociology, Political Science" series. No.10/2010, publication on the topic: "Social protection of children in the United States and its model".

4) Reporter of Kazguu University. "Philosophy, Sociology, Political Science" series. No.1/2012, publication on the topic: "Deprivation of parental rights as a factor of social orphanhood".

A scientific article is published in a foreign journal in the indexed base Scopus according to the materials of the research:

1) International Review of Management and Marketing, "Social Orphanhood: Sociological Analysis of Personal Motives to Child Abandonment", No.3 S. 2016, Turkey

The research results were used in 4 reports of international scientific conferences:

1) The paradigm of modern science through the eyes of the young: the materials of the International scientific-practical conference dedicated to the memory T.ZH. Atzhanov and A.M. Rodnov, Kostanai town, 2012. Publication on the topic: "The orphanhood as a social phenomenon in the history of civilization: the types and causes".

2) Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 3rd Cyprus International Conference on Educational Research, North Cyprus, Lefkosa, 2014. Publication on the topic: "Influence of personal factors to the problem of social orphanhood".

3) Modern justice and humanism in the modern state and the right": materials of the international scientific-practical conference, Moscow, 2015. Publication on the topic: "The Impact of institutional factors on the social orphanhood in the Republic of Kazakhstan".

4) The life potential of the region: the socio-demographic problems of modern society: materials of the international scientific-practical conference, Ufa, 2015. Publication on the topic: "Socio-demographic and economic factors, provoking the risk of social orphanhood in Kazakhstan".

Volume and structure of the thesis. The thesis research is composed of 186 pages, introduction, three chapters divided into paragraphs, conclusions, bibliography, annexes.