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SOCIAL SUPPORT OF FAMILY-TYPE CHILDREN'S HOME

Family-type children's homes - are families, that can include husband and wife or it can be a single person, who decided to take 5 and more children, who are orphans and foster and take care of them. Social support of family-type children's homes – are a type of social work, what involves cooperation between social specialist (group of them) and specialists of law, psychology, pedagogic, economic, medical and information sources aimed at providing a good quality of functioning family-type children's home. Social support of family-type children's homes are form of the government's way of family support, the main point of this is to protect children's interests. The special way of family type of children's homes appeared a long time ago, since Kiev Rus, but the first family-type children's home in Ukraine appeared at 1994. The first family-type children's home in Ukraine is still working [1, c.73]. Social support of family-type children's homes begins from the official decision from center of social service, that is based on agreement between local government and corresponding family, about permission for creating a family and sending children to them. At the beginning of social support the center of social service have to make opinion about needs of every child separately. It will be necessary to pay attention to physical and mental health, lag in development, disablement and bad habits (smoking, drugs, alcohol). All of this is the major step for planning social support. The plan can change depending on timing and age of child. At first the plan is created for every month, then for every half a year, then for every year. The plan includes

two approaches, this is working with family to influence the right way of fostering and the second way is individual work with children. The plan includes economic, law, psychology, medical and pedagogic help. The main role of social worker in the time of planning is: making a good relationship between social worker and parents; trying to see if parents are competent and finding out what help they need; orientation on individual needs. In this case, social workers analyze children's needs depending on their health, education, emotional and behavioral development, social adaptation, self-service problems and their way of cooperation with family and sociality. Then social worker needs to absorb and realize if parents are able to take care of children's special needs and be competitive in this. By the way, adaptation period for children usually takes 1 month, 3 months, 6 months or 12 months. That's why social workers have to inspect families every week at first, when the family-type children's home has just started work, next three month they visit family once or twice a week, and then it's one time a month. Later they visit them if it is needed. Social worker should prepare all information about social support of family-type children's homes for the leadership once a year. Social support is finished when family-type children's homes stop their functioning. It is the few reasons why family-type children's home can stop working: when children come back to their own parents; when children become 18 years old; adverse conditions for fostering and living together (such as illness of one of the parent, bad relationship with children, lack of responsibility); death of one of the parent. At the end of the social support of family-type children's home the report of results and reasons of family-type children's home ending have to be created [2, с.160].

References

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