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HISTORICAL RESEARCHES

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BUXORO AMIRLIGIDA TOG‘ - KON SANOATI: IQTISODIY QARAMLIKDAN SIYOSIY QARAMLIK SARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada Buxoro amirligi tog‘-kon ishlarining yuritilishi, rus kon mutaxassislarining jalb qilinishi va o‘lka miqyosidagi izlanishlari, tadqiqotlari to‘g‘risida ma‘lumot berilgan. Shuningdek, amirlikda tog‘-kon ishlarining borishida rus mutaxassislarining natijalari keltirib o‘tilgan. Shu bilan birgalikda, mazkur hududda olib borilgan oltin qidiruv ishlarining asoratlari, oqibatlari siyosiy qaramlikni keltirib chiqarganligi ta‘riflangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: oltin sanoati, yangi Nizom, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, qidiruv va razvedka ishlari, siyosiy qaramlik.

KIRISH

Buxoro amirligida tog‘-kon sanoati tarixi, rivojlanishi va iqtisodiy ahamiyatini ko‘rsatish bo‘lib, ushbu maqsaddan kelib chiqib, quyidagi vazifalarni amalga oshirish belgilandi:

Buxoro amirligining tog‘-kon sanoati tarixi to‘g‘risida ma‘lumot beruvchi manbalarni o‘rganish va tahlil qilish natijasida konchilik sanoatining paydo bo‘lishi hamda rivojlanishiga oid ilmiy xulosalarni bayon etish;

Buxoro amirligi hududida joylashgan konlar va ularning tasnifini geografik, geologik imkoniyatlarini hamda tog‘-kon sanoati masalalariga oid geologik tadqiqotlar va ekspeditsiyalarning borishi haqida ma‘lumot berishdan iborat.

Ushbu masalani ochib berishda ko‘plab yangi ma‘lumotlar, arxiv hujjatlari o‘rganilib. ularning tahlili asosida Buxoro amirligida tog‘-kon sanoatining rivojlanish tarixi va asoslarini ko‘rsatishga harakat qilindi. Xususan, Buxoro amirligi tog‘-kon sanoati tarixiga bag‘ishlangan Rossiya mustamlakasi davriga oid quyidagi tarixiy manbalar, adabiyotlar va arxiv hujjatlari o‘rganildi:

Mirzo Abdulazim Somiyning “Tarixi salotini mang‘itiya” nomli asari mang‘itlar sulolasining tarixiga bag‘ishlangan muhim tarixiy asardir. Asarda mang‘itlar sulolasining kelib chiqishi va hukmronligi, siyosiy hayoti aks ettirilgan. Buxoro amirligining Rossiya imperiyasi bilan bo‘lgan munosabatlar tarixini o‘rganishda ham katta qimmatga ega[1, B.182]. Muhammad Ali Balijuvoniyning “Tarixi Nofei” nomli asarida esa urf-odatlar, diniy masalalar va ijtimoiy hayot

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ASSYLUM-SEEKER CHILDREN'S MIGRATION FROM EAST TO WEST: THE MEANING OF CARE FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

ABSTRACT

Today, the number of unaccompanied asylum-seeker children is increasing in the global world due to various reasons. They escape from the risky life in their country and come to the developed, peaceful countries of the world to save their lives. The UK is also one of their destinations. In this essay, we will explore why unaccompanied children come to the UK and what difficulties they face here. Specifically, what kind of approach to unaccompanied children in foster care is the crucial element for their happiness, and whether their living period in foster care is enough to heal from the mental and physical trauma they experienced and specific issues in transition to adulthood. Based on these issues, we will consider what care means for unaccompanied children and how the meaning of care transfers as they grow older. We use Honneth's theory of recognition to find answers to the questions.

Key words: asylum-seeker, minors, trauma, migration, foster-care family.

INTRODUCTION

As a student at Sussex University, I had the opportunity to delve into the fascinating field of Childhood Anthropology as part of my coursework. This module opened my eyes to the complex and often overlooked experiences of children in diverse cultural and social contexts. Among the many topics covered, one that particularly captured my interest was the plight of asylum-seeker children—those who flee their home countries due to war, persecution, or other devastating circumstances in search of safety and a better future.

Intrigued by their stories, I decided to explore this subject further, focusing on the challenges these children face when resettling in the UK. My journey into this research was further inspired by the work of Rachel Rosen, whose program examined whether the UK offers a "warm welcome" to asylum-seeker children. Rosen's work highlighted critical issues, including the psychological impact of displacement, the barriers to accessing education, and the complexities of acculturation in a new and often unfamiliar environment.

Building on Rosen's program and other significant studies, this article seeks to synthesize existing literature to provide a comprehensive understanding of the experiences of asylum-seeker children in the UK. By examining secondary data, I aim to shed light on the trauma these children endure, the systemic challenges they encounter, and the resilience they display in their quest for stability and inclusion.

In today's global society, many crises occur in different parts of the world based on political, economic, and social reasons. As a result, the future of the population living in these areas remains in question. Although their only desire is to live peacefully in their country, due to many external influences, even this simple wish remains an impossible dream. Consequently, many individuals flee their home country and embark on risky and unknown journeys. These trips include not only adults but also minors. The most horrifying aspect of this process is that they go on a dangerous trip without their parents. So why do young children start this trip and choose the UK as their final destination? What is the attitude of the UK government and citizens towards them?

The majority of asylum-seeker children do not choose the UK as their final destination [2]. However, they flock to this place for a variety of different reasons. In particular, many adults and children come to the UK because of political and religious bans, conflict, poverty, economic reasons, or other injustices and torture [18]. Simultaneously, unaccompanied minors apply for asylum due to various reasons such as parental death or imprisonment, imminent exclusion from their home countries, or forced to fight as soldiers [23]. Another reason is the proximity of the UK's borders with northern France. France welcomes a large number of refugees. The circumstances for migrants applying for asylum in France, however, have not been favourable in recent years. As Rachel Rosen stated, the primary emblem of Europe's "migration crisis" is the Calais refugee camp in northern France, where a large number of refugees reside in horrible circumstances in old abandoned houses [19. P.66-81]. Even adults who can control themselves find living in such terrible conditions difficult. Hence, they embark on a risky journey in small boats despite a dangerous waterway [2].

According to the International Organization of Migration, migrants, especially migrant children, must be protected and meet their basic needs by the country they visit. The 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child specified these obligations [23]. Hence, the Home Office personnel receive children who have come to the UK in small boats via risky ways, taking into consideration both the law and humanity. The staffs accommodate children in various hotels. Meanwhile, local authorities find suitable families for unaccompanied children. However, due to poor communication between the Home Office and local authorities, children stay in hotels for up to 30 days, and this process begins to harm them [20]. The

feeling of mistrusting the people around them and the risk of being deported back to their country makes them go missing from the hotel where they live. Unfortunately, this situation can lead to bad consequences. Children are more susceptible to being sexually harassed, trafficked by criminals, or coming into contact with other youngsters who can exploit them for other nefarious activities due to their vulnerability. Social workers' primary objectives are to stop these negative outcomes and develop a sense of safety, goodness, and faith in children's minds toward surrounding people and local authorities [20].

This study employs a secondary research approach to explore the experiences of asylum seeker children from the East who have resettled in the UK. The research focuses on synthesizing findings from existing literature to understand the impact of war, sexual abuse, and other traumatic events on these children.

The secondary data was gathered from peer-reviewed journal articles, books, and reports published by credible Rachel Rosen. The reviewed literature was authored by researchers who employed primary data collection methods such as participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and case studies with asylum-seeking children, their families, and relevant professionals.

The inclusion criteria for the literature were:

1. Studies conducted between 2024 January and May to ensure up-to-date analysis.
2. Research focusing on asylum-seeking children from war-torn regions in the East.
3. Studies employing qualitative methods that provide in-depth insights into the lived experiences of these children.

Thematic analysis was used to identify recurring patterns and issues reported in the literature, such as psychological trauma, challenges in accessing education, and acculturation difficulties. By synthesizing these findings, the study highlights both the vulnerabilities and the resilience of asylum-seeking children in their journey toward integration and healing.

THE MAIN RESEARCH RESULTS

Many kids do not have an easy start in the UK when they arrive. Problematic circumstances develop due to communication breakdowns between the government agency and unaccompanied youngsters. Notably, many unaccompanied children become close friends with each other during the risky migration journey. They travel a hazardous distance without their parents, and in most cases, they need love and support, which they provide to each other to make up for their parents' absence [21. P. 1649-1666]. However, when they come to the

UK, they are divided into foster care families without paying attention to these friendships and relationships. Therefore, the situation becomes more severe for children who already experienced mental strain and require affection and care when authority separates them from their closest companions. As a result, they run away from foster care families. According to the foster care agency, children who are placed alone in foster care families are more likely to run away from this family later [20]. Then, children seek informal help, including the child's co-religionists or communities of ethnic origin, relatives, acquaintances met through social media, and close friends made during the dangerous journey. Unfortunately, such informal support does not always end well. Children who have just started an independent life with a lack of experience face various situations, particularly criminals, exploitation, and consequently engaging in harmful activities such as the transportation of various illegal products as a result of engaging with informal care from their peers [20].

Of course, such unpleasant situations happening in the UK shape the attitude of local people towards asylum-seeker children, giving them a negative influence. The majority of the articles from March to September 2016 state that unaccompanied children are vulnerable and governments should treat them as children, not as migrants, and should extend a helping hand. Furthermore, many articles are about children living in poor conditions in Calais, France. As a result, the UK people and the government feel sympathy for children and raise issues about creating comfort for asylum-seeker minors in the UK. According to the Dubs Amendment, the authority increased the number of asylum-seeker children's acceptance to 480 [19. P.66-81]. However, the more minor migrants approached the UK border, the more attitudes towards them began to change for the worse. In particular, since October 2016, many migrant children have started to be represented in mass media as risky individuals rather than as individuals who are at risk. Many reasons rendered this situation include pretending of migrant adults to be under 18 years old, escaping children from foster care and joining various gangs, and similar harmful incidents [19. P. 66-81]. As a result, it became more difficult for children who truly needed care to get asylum in the UK. As for one of difficulties, the concept of "child" worldwide is varied due to each nation's unique social and cultural background, and children seeking asylum in the UK come from diverse cultural and ethnic origins. However, the UK government will either grant or reject the child's asylum request based on the UK's unique social and cultural lifestyle. For example, citing political changes and threats in different countries as a reason for meeting the demand for children coming to the UK seems unrealistic for asylum officers. Because the activities of children in the political world are rarely represented by academics, advocates, and political scientists in the UK [3. P.

13-26]. In other words, it seems very unusual for people in the UK that children are victims of politics or suffering from it. As a result, the percentage of acceptance of asylum seeker children who came to the UK to save their lives due to political problems decreases. In addition, children are less likely to express the difficulties they have experienced fluently, effectively, and accurately to the audience [3. P. 13-26]. The absence of a unified framework for asylum-seeker children within the UK government limits the treatment of children from diverse cultural backgrounds and experiences. The UK government needs a unified concept for multi-national asylum-seeker children. Otherwise, staff decide based on the UK child conception alone whether to accept or reject the child asylum request. The conditions and lifestyle of children in the UK government are quite different from the lives of asylum-seeker children.

The UK government is also making several plans to discourage unaccompanied minors from risking their lives and embarking on long and dangerous journeys. This is because many refugees are flowing into the UK territory. Three thousand four hundred six people crossed the English Channel and entered the UK in the first three months of 2024 [1]. People who have come to the UK but have not been granted asylum are now being discussed whether to send them to Rwanda. The reason for this is that it is against human rights to return refugees whose lives are in danger in their own country. Of course, the UK government provides refugees' residence in Rwanda and does not forcibly send them to their country. In exchange, the UK will provide money to support Rwanda's economic growth [1]. This program will be much more expensive for the government than keeping refugees in the UK. However, the main goal is to prevent refugees from making a dangerous journey to the UK and entering the country's territory in large numbers.

However, the government's position on asylum-seeker children does not always reflect the position of civil society. Take the Irish government as an example; the number of unaccompanied children coming to the territory of Ireland has decreased sharply in recent years as a result of the government's position [15. P. 386-404]. Children who are refugees in Ireland also have complicated lives. The reason for this is the government's policy towards them. In particular, according to the former director of the Health Service Executive, the unaccompanied minor care system is in poor condition, and this system is "racist" [15. P. 386-404]. For example, if we look at the life of Esther Enguy, who found refuge in Dublin, Ireland, at her 16 in 2008, the girl started attending a local school in Dublin. However, in April 2010, she turned 18 and was transferred to direct provision. The problem is that the direct provision area is 200 kilometres away from her school, which prevents her from going to school. The government decided to send her to direct provision without taking into account her educational opportunities. However, due to civil society's

active opposition and support, the girl participated in the school's final examinations. Civil society provided the financial cost of commuting and other expenses [15. P. 386-404]. So, government positions and policies toward asylum seekers do not always align with the general public's views.

The psychological condition of unaccompanied minors is also an important issue that requires study. Research on migration is primarily done on adults because it is a more economic subject from the perspective of the family's breadwinner [19. P. 66-81]. However, children, who play a crucial role in today's migration processes, are overlooked in this field of study. Naturally, migration, considered a stressful and challenging process even for adults, strongly impacts young children and their psyche. They usually become participants in this process not by their wishes but by the decisions made by their parents. They, therefore, experience some psychological trauma, which serves as a barrier to their development as self-sufficient individuals [19. P. 66-81]. This process is extremely hard for unaccompanied youngsters, whose psyche suffers several giddy knocks when they set out on a journey without a loved one to rely on. According to Fazel et al. [7. P. 421-442], war-related trauma and political persecution in their own countries are the main factors that cause depression, which is common in unaccompanied children. Thus, physical and mental traumas experienced in their countries as a push factor encourage them to migrate [17. P. 636-647]. Unfortunately, the hardships they experienced in their home countries do not end once they arrive in the UK; they transfer into new challenges here. Particularly, searching for a place to live, uncertain asylum status, constant discussions and negotiations with government representatives, lack of a work permit, the need to learn a new language, living in poor conditions, and financial problems all contribute to a young child's deeper depression [7. P. 421-442]. They are in a situation where they have lost their entire existence, including their family, friends, community, home, way of life, freedom, trust, security, wealth, cultural identity and even themselves [7. P.421-442]. As a result of experiencing such constant stress and difficulties, they are not only mentally but also physically stressed and suffer from many diseases. For instance, among the common illnesses that children in this group experience are headaches, sleep disorders, TB, stomach discomfort, and body pain [17. P. 636-647]. For instance, Aberaham, who experienced the above difficulties, the young Eritrean boy decided to come to England due to his challenging family circumstances and the possibility of being recruited into the army. However, although the success of this dangerous journey was not guaranteed, he started it. During the journey, he was forced to labour for nine months after falling victim to traffickers in Libya. Having gone through many difficulties, he arrived in the UK at 16.

However, such a problematic situation that he experienced triggered mental and physical stress and caused him to suffer from many diseases [17. P. 636-647]. Furthermore, the ladies' journey might come to an even worse finish. Perhaps that is why 90% of unaccompanied children visiting the UK are boys [17. P. 636-647]. For instance, a young Vietnamese girl, Linh, had several challenges while visiting the UK before being put into foster care. A medical examination revealed that Linh was pregnant. Several people sexually assaulted the girl during the travel to the UK [17. P. 636-647]. This indicates that children who are seeking refuge may be sexually abused while travelling, which is another risk.

The foster care system adopting unaccompanied minors in such difficult conditions makes a significant change in the child's life and serves to give him hope again. Since most children are separated from their parents at an early age, many responsibilities fall on their shoulders, and they do not feel like children anymore [16. P. 163-170]. At the same time, people who have lost their cultural identification do not know whether they exist in the society in which they live [7. P. 421-442]. At this stage, they need a good relationship, to be heard by others, and to be recognized as a person with independent opinions, support, and encouragement. Honneth's modes of recognition match for analyzing these necessities as care for asylum-seeker children [16. P. 163-170]. He claims that emotional, legal, and social recognition have been emphasized as crucial to a child's upbringing and forming an autonomous individual with a distinct viewpoint. Particularly, emotional recognition is the love between parents and children in the family, and it develops a passion for the family and self-confidence in the child. As for legal recognition, it helps the child find his place in society from a young age, know his rights, feel that he has his place in society as an independent person, and understand that his rights are protected by law. Consequently, self-respect is developed in children by this kind of recognition. Social recognition plays a vital role in forming self-esteem in a young child and realizing his place in the family and society. According to Thomas [16. P. 163-170], all three types of recognition listed above are essential in raising a mature, independent, self-confident child. The purpose of foster care is to share this kind of recognition that unaccompanied children could not get from their parents as care, treat their mental disorders, and make them important people for society.

Establishing successful relationships between unaccompanied minors and foster carers is vital and the following processes are important for it. First, developing a sense of stability in children by finding a suitable placement for them as soon as possible from the first days of their arrival in the country, helping them with their asylum application with an excellent legal representative, improving their language skills, and placing them in school [8. P. 109-124]. The second is

promoting emotional well-being and the health of children. As for the former, children may be taught not to tell anyone about their family, age, and this can prevent social workers from working closely with them and understanding their well-being [8.P 109-124]. In this case, social workers need to build a friendship based on mutual trust with children. As the latter, it is also necessary to treat the child correctly from a medical point of view, considering the country from which the child comes and the infectious diseases that exist there. The third is building relationships and facilitating contact by making local, national, and international relations for unaccompanied children in a new society. In this way, they adapt to the new society faster and in a positive spirit. In this process, the role of social workers is essential. If they have the right approach to children, they will be a guide and help them go through this process [8. P. 109-124].

Many other researchers have also studied what approaches help children in foster care to adapt to a new lifestyle faster and easier. One of them is Sirriyeh, a researcher who studied what care for children in foster care and how social workers interact with them based on Derrida's theory of neologism, "hospitality" [25. P. 5-14]. According to him, hospitality has two types. The first type is that the host supervises a guest visiting the apartment. In this case, the guest feels embarrassed, as if he is violating the owner's orders, and cannot feel free. The second type is absolute hospitality, where the guest behaves freely in the house and lives as he wants. In this case, the host does not control the guest at all. Based on this hospitality conception, the researcher divided children and foster care relationships into three categories: like-family, guest, and lodger [25. P. 5-14]. Like-family is the most successful relationship, in which closeness and mutual trust are formed between the child and foster care. Absolute hospitality is vital for achieving this level of relationship by allowing the child to behave freely at home from the early days, giving him independence, listening to and respecting his opinion, and building frequent conversations based on common interests. According to Hek [8. P. 109-124], having a common interest and doing some activity between children and foster carers is essential in establishing successful relationships and mutual trust. Kohli et al. [25. P. 5-14] stated that family food practice is also symbolic. While cooking, children develop feelings of belonging toward the foster family through conversation, help, and getting encouragement from a foster carer. As for the "guest" module, the child and carer respect each other, but there is no tight bond between them. One of the reasons for this is that mostly they do not have common interests [25. P. 5-14]. As Sinclair [25. P. 5-14] explained, sometimes children do not fully trust their carers and suspect they are doing kindness only for money. As a result, it becomes difficult to build trust and good relationships between them. The "Lodger" module is the most complicated

and unhealthy relationship. One of the biggest reasons for this is the lack of mutual trust. Usually, foster carers distrust a child's age based on his appearance and way of behaving himself. This causes a drop in the level of hospitality, and the child cannot feel free in the placement. The relationship deteriorates between carer and child by continuously asking the child's age, eating separately at specific hours, and prohibiting entering other rooms except the child's room.

Furthermore, many children are teenagers during this period. Teenage stubbornness is common for them, so the usual controls and rules in foster care seem oppressive to them. They claim that they live in heavier and stricter conditions than their peers living in this society [25. P. 5-14]. This situation also leads to many conflicts between them. Unfortunately, most children take many disadvantages by this situation. As one of the main tasks of the social carer is to work closely with the unaccompanied minor to find out his needs, interests, and future dreams and formulate the right strategy for the child, the carer could not work properly with children in the "lodge" module because of a complicated relationship.

Another critical issue is to what extent children's cultural identity plays a role in foster care adjustment, which was studied by Ni Raghallaigh et al. [14. P. 263-277]. The researcher studied two types of foster care children. The child and the carer belong to the same culture in the first group, while the second has a cross-cultural environment. Of course, the presence of representatives of his culture around the child gave him a unique comfort in adapting to a new environment. The unity of the language, worldview, and the mutual proximity of concepts have given the child a sense of his homeland and confidence. Furthermore, there are no misunderstandings between the child and the carer through fasting, eating halal meat, and similar cultural peculiarities. As Kohli et al. [14. P. 263-277] stated, food is the first refuge for asylum seekers during an uncertain situation. However, culture and religion are not the only significant means of establishing successful relations. It is possible to establish good relations even without having a common culture. According to research conducted with cross-cultural foster carers, children do not think that the same culture and language are crucial for them. They contend that living here with caregivers from a different culture eliminates the necessity for one's original language and allows for fast learning of the local language and culture [14. P. 263-277]. As Sirriyeh [25. P. 5-14] mentioned, the advantages of foster care are quick adaptation to a new culture, stability, individual care and emotional support.

Another important issue in this topic is whether the time provided by foster care is sufficient for the entire mental and physical recovery of unaccompanied minors. Unfortunately, they leave foster care without being sufficiently prepared

for an independent life. Groark et al. [7. P. 421-442] stated that the majority of unaccompanied children arriving in the UK are 14-17 years old. Wade also confirmed that the majority of unaccompanied children arriving in the UK are in their mid-teenagers [34. P. 2424-2430]. Mentally and physically injured children spend only 1-2 years in foster care and leave the placement when they turn 18. Once they find kind and supportive carers, they are forced to move to direct provision, which is a completely alien place. This process is another mental pressure for the children. As Lustig et al. [7. P. 421-442] note the separation of children from foster care worsens their mental health. This is because children who have found their happiness and peace in foster care are anxiously waiting for the age of 18, fearing that the care regulation laws will change against them [19. P. 66-81]. The transition from the teenage period to adulthood is very delicate, and children are thirsty for love and attention. It is crucial for young people to feel the confidence to live independently and the support of their relatives while confidently stepping into an independent life. However, after the children turn 18, in most cases, the relationship with the foster carers is completely ceased, and the children lose their supporters [16. P.163-170]. As a result, young people who have just started an independent life lose their way and fail without receiving valuable advice from anyone. This process is consistent with attachment theory. According to the theory, young children find affection lacking from their parents in foster care workers and become firmly attached to them [29. P. 422-434]. Care and support are important for young people during the transition to adulthood, and many unaccompanied minors become attached to foster care workers and forced to go to direct provision before they are fully ready for independent life. As Ni Raghallaigh et al. [15. P.386-404] pointed out, sending children who are developing in foster care both educationally and mentally to direct provision after turning 18 years old leads to facing a difficult situation.

Leaving foster care is another stressful stage of unaccompanied children in their life. Mike Stein studied young people leaving care. He explained in detail in which cases children can build a successful future or fail and divided them into groups of moving on, survivors, and victims based on their successes and failures [30. P. 273-279]. The study revealed children's experience in care, traumatic processes, differences, and shortcomings compared to ordinary young children. The transition stage of children in care to adulthood happens instantly. The average youth does not transfer to adulthood as soon as they turn 18. They go to university, where they increase their knowledge and experience, create a foundation for their future careers, and gather ambitious friends around them through social networking. However, unaccompanied minors have no such possibilities [30]. It affects their psyche and leads to stress. As Portnoy et al. [17.P. 636-647] noted,

they have many mental problems and traumas compared to average youth. As for the three categories mentioned above of care leavers, care leavers who have successfully transferred to adulthood are categorized as moving on. Despite being in foster care, moving on children have good relationships both with their family and foster care personnel. They leave foster care later rather than other children because of their excellent behaviour, and most of them aim to continue their education at universities. As a result, they are more likely to build stable future lives and careers. As Groark et al. [7. P. 421- 442] stated, education is salvation for children in foster care because they reshape their self-confidence and carefully plan their future lives by acquiring knowledge. As for the survivors category, they face several problems when they start independent life, but they cope with these problems and adapt. The main thing is that their independent life will be successful even if it is a little late. The victim category is fundamentally different from the above categories, and in many cases, the independent life they started was unsuccessful. Children in this category have complex traumatic memories of their past without a good relationship with their families and mistrust of care workers and friends around them. This way of life affects their education and reduces these minors' school performance. Once ordinary children are depressed, they lower their stress levels and get out of problematic situations by sharing it with their friends. However, children in the victims category prefer to live in isolation because they do not trust the people around them, and this causes their stress levels to increase. Unfortunately, the majority of unaccompanied minors belong to the category of victims. Most of them are almost entirely disconnected from their families and live in isolation in a different culture, and these processes create many additional problems during their independent lives. As a solution to this problem, unaccompanied minors who fall into the victim category should be given the opportunity to stay in foster care even after turning 18. Another reason for this is the unhealthy environment in direct provision. Many young people live there uncertain of their future, waiting for the status the government will give them. In other words, they experience a waithood period [15. P. 386-404]. In direct provision, some people are waiting for their migrant status for 8-10 years. This environment has a terrible effect on vulnerable children.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, their countries' political and economic crises and wars force children to go on complicated and dangerous journeys alone. Most of them choose the UK as not their final destination but come to this country because of the impossibility and lack of other options. New challenges and struggles in life cover them from their early days in the UK. One of the main problems is that asylum-

seeker unaccompanied children in the UK face many problems in determining their migration status due to child conception, which varies in different countries. Another problem is that many children who come to the UK are in their teenage period and, therefore, spend an average of 2 years in foster care before they turn 18, which is not enough time for them to rehabilitate from mental and physical disorders fully. They are being released from foster care to independent life when they are not fully ready. As a result, many unaccompanied children are putting their futures in disrepute without being able to bear the pressure of an independent life. By observing their teenage and early adulthood period in the UK, it is clear that care for unaccompanied children initially has a much simpler content in the early days in the UK. This care means family affection and love, which their parents could not give them. It is important to them, and they feel happy through this recognition. In Hannot's terms, this love is called emotional recognition. However, as children grow up and reach early adulthood, emotional recognition is not enough for them to feel happy. Now, they want to have their rights in the new society and the same opportunities as their counterparts, and they feel content using these opportunities. This love is legal recognition as Hannot cited. So, as unaccompanied children grow up and adapt to the new environment, their care transfers to a new level which the meaning of care changes based on their needs. In other words, care is a relative concept for unaccompanied children which changes throughout the period.

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МИГРАЦИЯ ДЕТЕЙ-БЕЖЕНЦЕВ С ВОСТОКА НА ЗАПАД: ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЗАБОТЫ О НЕСОПРОВОЖДАЕМЫХ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В современном мире количество несовершеннолетних соискателей убежища, прибывающих без сопровождения, неуклонно растёт по различным причинам. Они покидают свои страны, спасаясь от небезопасных условий жизни, и направляются в развитые и мирные государства в поисках защиты. Великобритания является одним из таких пунктов назначения. В данной работе рассматриваются причины, по которым несовершеннолетние без сопровождения выбирают Великобританию, а также трудности, с которыми они сталкиваются в принимающей стране. Особое внимание уделяется подходу к организации их проживания в приемных семьях как ключевому фактору их благополучия. Анализируется, достаточно ли периода проживания в приемных семьях для преодоления пережитых психических и физических травм, а также рассматриваются специфические проблемы, возникающие при переходе во взрослую жизнь. В контексте этих вопросов исследуется значение заботы для несовершеннолетних без сопровождения и трансформация этого понятия по мере их взросления. В качестве теоретической основы используется концепция признания Акселя Хоннета.

Ключевые слова: соискатель убежища, несовершеннолетние, травма, миграция, приемная семья.

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ШАРҚДАН ҒАРБГА ҚОЧҚИН БОЛАЛАРНИНГ МИГРАЦИЯСИ: ВОЯГА ЕТМАГАН ЁЛҒИЗ БОЛАЛАРГА ҒАМХЎРЛИКНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Бугунги кунда дунё бўйлаб турли сабабларга кўра ёлғиз бошпана изловчи вояга етмаган болалар сони ортиб бормоқда. Улар ўз мамлакатларидаги хавфли ҳаётдан қочиб, ўз ҳаётларини сақлаб қолиш учун ривожланган, тинч мамлакатларга йўл олишади. Буюк Британия ҳам бундай йўналишлардан бири ҳисобланади. Ушбу мақолада ёлғиз болалар нима учун Буюк Британияга келиши ва у ерда қандай қийинчиликларга дуч бўлишини ўрганамиз. Хусусан, ёлғиз болаларга қараш учун оила тизимидаги ёндашув уларнинг бахти учун қанчалик муҳим эканлиги, улар бошидан кечирган руҳий ва жисмоний жароҳатлардан даволаниш учун янги оилада яшаш муддати етарлими ёки йўқми, шунингдек, вояга етиш жараёнидаги ўзига хос муаммоларни кўриб чиқамиз. Ушбу масалалар асосида биз қарамлик ёлғиз болалар учун нимани англатишини ва улар улғайган сари қарамликнинг мазмуни қандай ўзгаришини таҳлил қиламиз. Ушбу саволларга жавоб топиш учун биз Хоннетнинг “тан олиниш” назариясидан фойдаланамиз.

Калит сўзлар: бошпана изловчи, вояга етмаганлар, травма, миграция, ҳомийлик қилувчи оила.