DEINSTITUTIONALISATION OR SEGREGATION?

Abstract: Deinstitutionalization is figuratively closure of large institutions - various orphanages where children supposedly segregated. But new, alternative services for children - a center for family-type accommodation center for temporary accommodation; crisis center; transitional housing; protected housing and others. in a peculiar way replicate the structure of larger institutions, making them smaller. The so-called. "Alternative services for children" are also institutions that have minimized model of large homes. Closed in less space, in domestic terms napodobavya family home and communing with fewer children, the children are also segregated in certain signs: economic, with mental and physical disabilities suffered violence, etc., Which is a micro segregation in its pure form.

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As might say: "The deinstitutionalization is not new." Deinstitutionalization of children is long and complicated process because refers to changing the lives of at uyazvitite children. National Strategy "Vision for deinstitutionalization of children in Bulgaria" [4]. It is stipulated clearly: "The deinstitutionalization is the process of replacing institutional care for children with care in a family or family-like environment in the community, not limited to the children leaving institutions. This is the process of preventing the placement of children in institutions, creating new opportunities for children and families receive support in the community and takes place on many levels" [4, p. 3]. As R. Mihaylova writes [3]: "Great educational institutions and homes have always been stigmatized by a negative stigma. The concept of "home" and "children from their homes" are often associated with the abandonment of children by criminals youth. In this way children experience a feeling that is different, limited and rejected. "

Basic principles of vision are: Actions to protect the best interests of the child according to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is the guiding principle that the interests of the child should be placed above the interests of all others, including parents, potential adoptive parents, foster parents or staff of the institution. The social inclusion of children is paramount - it must be achieved by providing opportunities for all children to participate in all aspects of community life, including attending local kindergartens and schools and use local health, transport and other public services [4, p. 3-4].

Moreover, the Action Plan for the National Strategy "Vision for deinstitutionalization of the children in Bulgaria" [5] submit to what will take place this deinstitutionalization, namely: ensuring children's right to a family environment and access to quality care and services according to their individual needs. The specific subtargets are: 1) legislative regulation, funding and staffing of a wide range of services for children and families in the community, building on best practices and attracting innovative approaches; 2) increasing the capacity in the system of child protection by clearly defined and efficient allocation of powers and responsibilities of child protection, service providers and the provision of adequate professional capacity for the effective operation of the system; 3) closure of 137 institutions for children within 15 years from the adoption of the document; 4) avoid placement and raising children 0 to 3 years in residential care of any type after the reform. The Action Plan [5, p.15] was developed to realize the vision in order to "prevent the placement of children outside their families" and "create new services ... individually oriented to the needs of each child and his family and higher quality of care." To be precise: everything mentioned here is only executed p.3.

The deinstitutionalization is figuratively closure of large institutions - various orphanages where children supposedly segregated. But new, alternative services for children - a center for family-type accommodation center for temporary accommodation; crisis center; transitional housing; protected housing and others. in a peculiar way replicate the structure of larger institutions, making them smaller. They also managed by directors and their staff includes educators and social workers, as larger homes. The only indication in that feature are the small number of children who inhabit them and that are in homes equipped so that resemble family dwellings. I.e. the children are again segregated.

In one of her monograph R. Mihaylova [3, p.25] writes about the isolation of children in "big homes," but essentially it refers to "small homes", which are defined as an alternative to institutional care: "The isolation in homes and their collection of groups often leads to alienation from the world. Thus may occur deficits in the field of communication and emotions."

In the light of the foregoing, must to consider: Does it really deinstitutionalization protect the best interests of the child, as pleaded the UN Convention?

According to various sources, segregation (segregacio- separation) can be considered as:

1. Separation or forced isolation in a sign; placing certain parts of the population on a limited territory, which in turn leads to normal social interaction [1];

2. Separation of people in society attributes difference in social status limitation in vital activity, where contacts between different groups and communities is limited. Such division is making its mark on the social norms of the segregated people and leads to behavioral stereotypes. Moreover, in the lives of teenagers as the process prevents the absorption of social norms and slows the structure of personality [7]. The so-called. "Alternative services for children" are also institutions that have minimized model of large homes. Closed in less space, in domestic terms like family home and communing with fewer children, the children are also segregated in certain signs: economic, with mental and physical disabilities suffered violence, etc., Which is a micro segregation in its pure form.

It can be summed up more that segregation is separation of the people in the community, which reflects including the system of interpersonal relations based on social differences. It reflects the ordinary consciousness of the people - social norms, public opinion and others.

There are **three levels of the segregation:** First level - *micro segregation* belongs segregation in new social services for children removed from the institutions; Second level – *meso segregation,* residence of individual ethnic groups in specific areas of the settlements; Third level - *macro segregation* - segregation of whole peoples or communities of certain areas.

As already mentioned, micro segregation of children in residential care services is the following:

➢ center for family-type children and young people - it is segregiratdetsa and young people with or without disabilities, mainly on economic indicators;

➢ center for temporary accommodation -in him segregate homeless children and youth from across the country aged 16 to 25 years, temporarily or permanently deprived of home;

➢ crisis center, it is segregate children victims of violence, trafficking or other forms of exploitation.

➢ transitional housing -in this form of social service segregate children and persons assisted by professionals is ready the for removal from a specialized institution;

➢ sheltered home for children with mental disabilities - it is segregiratstradashti from chronic mental disorders that are not in stages exacerbation not use no drugs and no intellectual deficit;

➢ sheltered home for children and youth with physical disabilities - although the purpose of this institution to create conditions for support, assistance, effective protection and social integration here segregate young people with physical disabilities, as stated goal is to achieve social inclusion /how achieved after children and young people are socially excluded? /;

➢ monitored home -in this form of social services are segregated for persons aged 18 years, leaving a specialized institution, transitional housing or sheltered home and are to lead an independent lifestyle.

In a report J. Rodgers [6] and colleagues warn of risks of de-institutionalization. Те смятат, че [6, p.76] putting the child and placed him in any kind of formal care should be necessary only in case of threat to life or health - a concept that requires an equally clear definition. Poverty can not be a reason for placement of a child in the system of care and there is a need for a clear policy and legislation to support the family and social assistance, which can ensure that programs of alleviating poverty are clearly aimed at children and their families [6, p.76].

Bulgaria mainly consists in plagiarism of foreign models deinstitutionalization of disadvantaged children. To proceed with such a process had to be examined in detail more practices and models existing in the world, but they are suitable for Bulgarian conditions. Studying institutional children and institutions in its monograph section "Attitudes of the staff of the system of child protection " [p.58-75] R. Mihaylova stated that the main actors themselves de-institutionalization - employees of the State Agency for Child Protection and employees in the "Child Protection" in place have doubts about the prospect of de-institutionalization. Furthermore, it should not be seen arithmetic of existing institutions and children placed in them. Even in view of the severe economic situation in the country had to keep some children's institutions. Leitmotif that their children are segregated corresponds to the segregation of children in so-called. "Alternative" social services for children.

The stated content of the article here gives reason to formulate the following important
conclusions:

1. The deinstitutionalization in Bulgaria is held towards the closure of large homes where it is believed that children are segregated and do not get socialization into the broader palette that receive other children, grew up in families.
2. The so-called. "Alternative services for children" are also institutions that have minimized model of large homes.
3. Closed in less space, in domestic terms like family home and communing with fewer children, the children are also segregated in certain signs: economic, with mental and physical disabilities suffered violence, etc., Which his micro segregation in its pure form.

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