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SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN OF MIGRANT FAMILIES

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Abstract. The article is devoted to socio-psychological characteristics of children in migrant families, and reveals their problems. It presents the research results of foreign and Uzbek scientists who conducted research on migrant families and their children. The article proves that growing up without a father or mother has a negative effect on the child's psychology, and that family problems arise as a result of the increase in the number of migrants in the world, as a result of which family members do not see each other for a long time

Keywords: migrant family, migration, upbringing, psychological service, values, child, research, child education.

INTRODUCTION. Globalization leads to a sharp increase in the number of contacts in all social spheres and between different cultures. This leads to the emergence of new forms of culture, a new way of life. This situation has both a positive and a negative impact on changes in human psychology and at the same time requires the implementation of a new approach to raising children.

Emotional instability of preschoolers is characterized by depression, low activity, isolation. It is emphasized that the stabilization of their emotional state can be achieved by greater involvement of children from migrant families in the children's team.

In order to determine the difficulties in the process of adaptation of children from migrant families to the new social and ethnic environment, E.A. Klimova asked the respondents: "What are the specifics of the problems that arise in the process of adaptation of migrant children in the group"? asked. According to him, 74% of kindergarten teachers have "negative emotional states", 1% have "partial or complete refusal to eat", 12% have "refusal or insomnia", 29% have "disobedience", 79% - "inability to communicate. with peers", 21% reported being "wrapped in their own shell" [2].

F. Usman, M. Abdikerim, V. Zhorgina, A. Sarkadis conducted research on the adaptation of children from migrant families to the new social space, maintaining a sense of their ethnicity and establishing constructive relationships with members of the new society.In their opinion, the preservation of their ethnic identity, the formation of the ability to establish constructive ties allows them to optimize the resources of resilience. [3].

According to T. A. Gaiduk, it is emphasized that the lack of understanding of the emotional state of migrant children has a negative impact on the process of their adaptation. Ignoring migrant children in society leads them to misunderstand their problems. As a result, they develop emotional disturbances, an inability to form social bonds, and a loss of flexibility. [4].

There is a place where humanity has taken steps towards life, where a unique culture, customs and traditions have been formed. They have been polished over millennia, values that have gone through different stages of life. Not every country has been able to preserve such an invaluable material and spiritual heritage today. In developed countries, human freedom deals a serious blow to the value system that exists in the region, given the priority of his desires. Family relationships take on a completely

different look. As a result, the number and types of deviant behavior in the upbringing of young people have increased.

"Consequently, the child first grows up with right education from the very beginning. If we take a closer look at the organization of various rituals, rituals and traditions in the life of our people, we will see that the ultimate goal is to educate a harmoniously developed personality with the help of such pedagogical methods as persuasion, proof, example, influence, approval. Even in such a wide variety of crowds, ceremonies, weddings and blessings, there is an aspiration to great educational goals, the power of which is enormous." 7 .

The fact that family relations, the upbringing of children is the most important process in society, it should be considered at the level of state policy, is more clearly reflected in the content of historical sources of the Timurid period 8 .

In "Gulistan" Saadi is portrayed as an educational, exemplary event. At that time, one of the officials of the country handed over his son to the sage to raise him. A wise officer tries to raise his son for a long time, but nothing changes. The sage sent a messenger to the boy's father, telling him: "Your son did not become a man, and he drove me crazy." Such educational boards form the content of the work "Gulistan", thanks to which it is noted that raising children in the Saadi family is a very difficult process.

In the example above, the official's son is the child of a prestigious family. However, although he was brought up in the hands of the most famous sage of his time, it doesn't work, it turns out that he was not brought up in a family environment. The only reason for this was that in the family in which he grew up, an unhealthy psychological situation reigned, and from an early age all conditions were created for him to be brought up as a man, unspoken, greedy. It is emphasized that over time, when he grows up, when he understands the offer, to say that he will take care of his upbringing is tantamount to an irrational attempt to have a hardened tree branch 9 .

A thousand years ago, they warned that the uncontrolled upbringing of children can lead to the formation of deviant behavior in children. As a result of our negligence, there has been an increase in the number of cases of leaving young people alone, cheating on social networks and destroying them in various bad ways. In the process of self-awareness, the child sees everything perceived in the family, parents, brothers and sisters and forms individual psychological characteristics. As noted above, the core qualities that strengthen the family are formed in the process of conversation between the parent and the child. Migrant fathers, migrant mothers can communicate with their children every day with the power of modern technology, with the feeling that they know about them every day, but these characteristics are not a factor that ensures the stability of their families.

It seems that the father is regularly absent, that the family is not the only community in the perception of the child, that the relationship between parents is not full-blooded. These factors then create the possibility of repeating the parent's life experience in the future life of the child. As a result, the child begins to perceive an abnormal family as a normal family. 10 .

David Blankenhorn, founder of the American Values Institute, writes in his book Fatherless America: "In American society, there are fatherless children," he said. A few generations ago, children usually grew up with their father. Today, this value becomes a reflection. The idea that you can grow up without a father is considered correct and normal. As men move away from masculinity and fatherhood in the family, they are deprived of the opportunity to instruct and guide their children...".

CONCLUSIONS. The above factors create an unsuitable family environment for the child, lack of family unity, problems in interpersonal relationships between parents and children. This negatively affects not only the emotional state of the child, but also his

behavior. The researchers came to the following conclusions from scientific studies of children from migrant families:

1.It has been shown that even if their parents are migrant workers, children are emotionally attached and positive.

2.It has been found that when children stay with their mother or other relatives, their interpersonal relationships change.

3.The presence of a parent in the family is characterized by the fact that the socio-psychological state of the child, his mental characteristics are more positive than in children left with another person..

4.The quality of alabor migrant arises when both parents are on abusiness trip, the child is psychologically disadvantaged, has access to his own world, and deviant behavior is formed due to social factors.

5.Only the father turned out to be a labor migrant, and the child has a low level of emotional attachment to other people.

Thus, the presence of a father in the family is the basis for the formation of a sense of trust in children and the establishment of interpersonal relationships in them..

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