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THE CONTENT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST'S WORK WITH CHILDREN OF LABOR MIGRANTS

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the fact that labor migration has become a socio-economic phenomenon, and the difficulties caused by the fact that children left in migrant families miss their loved ones and do not feel their love. The work of a psychologist of educational institutions to help these children is highlighted.

KEYWORDS

Labor migration, children, area, preschool age, teenagers, characteristics, psychological correction, work.

INTRODUCTION

Labor migration as a socio-economic phenomenon, which is considered one of the current issues, is first of all inextricably linked with economic instability, unemployment in small towns, and low income of many families. The word migration comes from the Latin verb migrare, which means to move from one place to another. Labor migration, which has become a normal situation for the 21st century, is a process that

serves as a basis for some people to justify their actions with the belief of the ancients: "You are not a Muslim until you are a foreigner." Migration, which is complex by its nature, extremely diverse in its form, and considered a social process by its consequences, has covered all spheres of human habitation on Earth today. While this process has a great impact on social development, the lifestyle of the population, the

movement of capital, the development of regions, the formation of the legal and political culture of society, it itself undergoes political, socio-economic, demographic and other changes.

Migration, as a whole, changes the life of the society, changes the views and habits of each of its participants towards adaptation. Otherwise, this process will turn into a tragedy for a person.

Candidate of Legal Sciences T.N. Balashova explains the positive aspects of migration as follows: "Population migration (primarily, labor migration) is a normative and even positive phenomenon that allows to compensate for the natural decrease in the number of able-bodied persons as a result of death and aging. The analysis of migration processes in Russia during the last decade shows that the main source of population growth and labor resources of the country is migration. In the circumstances, even if someone does not like it, migration objectively became a desirable and necessary factor for Russia. For now, migration is keeping up with the sharp decline in the country's population and replacing its labor resources" [1].

G.F. Khilajeva, a scientist who studied the migration process in Bashkortostan, writes: "40% of migrants' informal employment is due to the lack of necessary documents, 20% - the fact that the employer is a "private property owner", and 10% - "it is useful for the

employer not to pay taxes" is Labor migrants are mainly employed in trade (30%), construction (27.3%), agriculture (11.3%), household services (10.2%), transport (6.2%). Uzbeks are evenly distributed in agriculture, construction and services (from 20% to 23%), followed by trade (14.4%) and transport (12.5%). Tajiks and Azerbaijanis are characterized by high employment in trade (56% and 51.9% respectively) and construction (29.5% and 37%). Tajiks are employed in other sectors in very small numbers. Armenians are mainly employed in construction (76%) and very little in trade (12%). As for migrants from far abroad, half of them are engaged in trade (48%), a quarter - in production (24.1%) and a little less in construction (15.5%)" [4, 343].

Although the presented statistics are within the framework of the author's research within one country, his analysis confirms how hardworking the representatives of our nation are, and it is evidence that the temporary status of informal migrants affects their families to a certain extent. In the following years, men and women who left for labor migration initially:

- provide economic support to their families;
- use the form of communication in a convenient way for them;
- they share their joys and sorrows;
- they make attractive promises about their actions when they return, etc.

As time passes, labor migrants who get used to the environment of their places and make new acquaintances limit themselves from communication with situations such as "I am helping my family", "I am sending money", "what should I do, I have to work". This, of course, will not have a negative impact on their children who remain in their home countries, in particular:

in preschool children:

- emotional attachment is not formed;
- trust in adults and events fades away;
- the feeling of anxiety increases;
- sometimes he even feels guilty for his father or mother leaving for another country;

in school-aged children:

- feel difficulty in adapting to a new environment;
- they cannot join their peers freely;
- have difficulty mastering educational subjects;
- they are imaginative, susceptible to impressions;
- frequent mood swings are characteristic;
- they do not show interest in team training;
- they cannot show kindness to other people;

in adolescence:

- they have difficulty establishing mutual relations;
- jizzaki, they become angry;
- there is a sharp change in activity, mood;
- they are often distracted from the topic of conversation in communication;
- they feel a problem in establishing the right relationship with representatives of the opposite sex.

Based on our initial observations, if we dwell on the characteristics common to all children, the following should be mentioned:

- concern about other children, concern about how they are perceived by other children;
- strive to occupy a responsible position, but are afraid of not being able to achieve it;
- likes to be in the center of attention;
- they tend to follow the crowd, they are easy to control;
- are uncharacteristically noisy to draw attention to themselves.

In order to correct the negative aspects of the children of labor migrants in general educational institutions, it is appropriate for the psychologist to work in the following directions:

1. Conducting psychological work with children of labor migrants:

- studying their problems;
- work individually;
- psychological and corrective work to remove stress, strain, and increase educational motivation.

2. Working with the entire class of migrant workers:

- conducting trainings on class compaction;
- involvement in joint sports.

3. Psychological work with adults in families affected by labor migration:

- conducting individual consultations;
- conducting group training together with parents and children.

3. Conducting psychological work with pedagogical content:

- preparation of sample programs for conducting round-table discussions, extracurricular hours and teaching them to implement them by involving the children of labor migrants in the life of the educational institution.

In conclusion, it should be said that when working with children of labor migrants, a pedagogue-psychologist should have a number of competencies, in particular:

to know and understand the essence of the main socio-psychological characteristics of the children of labor migrants, the composition of the family, the environment in it;

- manage to adapt the form and content of their professional activity to correct the negative characteristics of the children of labor migrants;
- it is necessary to master the methods, methods and technologies of diagnosing children's personality and relationships.

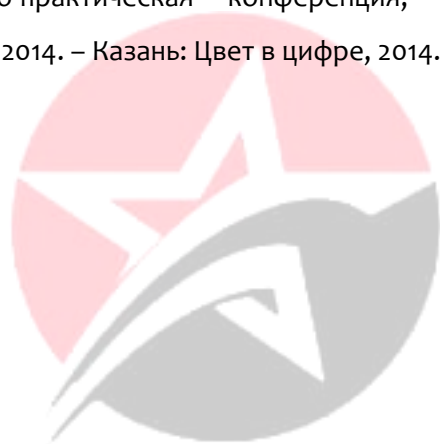
The following can be mentioned as a recommendation:

- a pedagogue-psychologist of a general educational institution gains the trust of children of labor migrant families;
- when working with the children of labor migrants, they can establish permanent cooperation with their close environment - one of the parents, grandparents, uncles and aunts who stayed at home;
- labor migrants should be able to direct their children to useful activities, taking into account their cognitive characteristics and interests.

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