



Socio-Pedagogical Factors of Parent-Child Relationship

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the issues of pedagogical and psychological diagnostics and correction of parent-child relations in the families of labor migrants and their children, as one of the areas of social support and reintegration of labor migrants in Uzbekistan. It also contains analyzes and practical recommendations of pedagogical and psychological methods carried out in the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan with children whose parents work abroad.

Keywords: labor migrants, parent-child relations, "Rene-Jilya" method, parents, child, emotional attachment, family, neighbourhood, social support, reintegration.

INTRODUCTION

The intensification of migration processes has led to the emergence of a set of significant socio-cultural and socio-psychological problems and increased attention of scientists to research related to the problems of labor migrants' life activities. Not only in Uzbekistan, but also in other countries, the social consequences of labor migration for families and children have not been sufficiently studied [1, 2]. In this regard, the organization of socio-psychological and pedagogical support for the families of citizens going to labor migration for the purpose of earning income remains an urgent issue.

The main part.

Currently, the directions, forms and pace of world migration processes are changing dramatically. Some similarities of these processes are observed in many countries of the world, the main motivations of migration are psychological, socio-economic and others. Not only in Uzbekistan, but also in other countries, the issues of social consequences of labor migration for families and children have not been sufficiently studied. In this regard, organization of socio-psychological and pedagogical support for the families of citizens going to labor migration in order to earn income is an urgent issue.

The "Rene-Jilya" methodology, conducted with the children of parents who went to work abroad, consists in determining the characteristics of the child's behavior in various life situations and the relationships of other people related to him. This methodology was used to determine whether children whose parents work abroad are attached to family members. This methodology helps to determine the uniqueness of children's interpersonal relationships, personal factors that can affect their success, and characteristics such as the level of sociability and withdrawal.

In order to research the current state of pedagogical-psychological work on social support and reintegration of labor migrants and develop scientific-methodical recommendations for its

improvement, questionnaires with experts in the field, pedagogical and psychological diagnostic methods with labor migrants and their family members, interviews were conducted [2]. The study was carried out using the "Rene-Jilya" methodology with 95 children of Samarkand, Fergana, Kashkadarya regions with high rates of labor migration in the Republic of Uzbekistan and 55 children of Tashkent city whose parents work abroad (150 children in total).

The research was conducted in the following areas and the results were analyzed.

I. Analysis of the results of pedagogical and psychological research conducted with the children of labor migrants who remained in their country. The "Rene-Jilya" methodology, which was conducted with children of citizens whose parents are working abroad, was used in order to determine the presence of attachment to family members of children whose parents are in labor migration. This methodology helps to determine the uniqueness of children's interpersonal relationships, personal factors that can affect their success, and features such as the level of sociability, self-removal [3, 7, 9].

In order to get a broader impression of the interpersonal relationships of the test takers in the family, their social anamnesis was studied together with the test. Based on the social anamnesis, we divided the subjects into two groups, i.e. children who stayed with a single mother and those who stayed with grandparents or other relatives (See table 1). According to the indicators in this table, the majority of children left with a single mother in the city of Tashkent, their number was 42. On the other hand, in Samarkand and Fergana regions, the number of children staying with grandparents or other relatives is 57 (out of 95).

Table 1. Groups of children of labor migrants

Areas	Children left with a single mother	Children staying with grandparents or other relatives	Total number of examinees
Tashkent city	42	13	55
Samarkand and Fergana regions	38	57	95

Based on the test and analysis of social anamnesis, we obtained the following indicators for the city of Tashkent (See diagram 1). In the group of test subjects who remained with a single mother (blue column in the diagram), it was found that dependence on their loved ones, emotional relationships were at a high level. In it, it was found that 85.7% of the test subjects had a high score on the first scale, that is, emotional attachment to the mother. Then 80.8% of grandparents, and then 78.5% of siblings and other adults showed positive emotional and emotional relationships. Although the indicator of dependence on the father is positive, it is low compared to other scales - 71.4%. Due to the fact that the father is in labor migration, he may have a low index compared to other relatives.

It is also possible to evaluate the results obtained on other scales as positive. Curiosity and social adaptability received high scores from the majority of test takers.

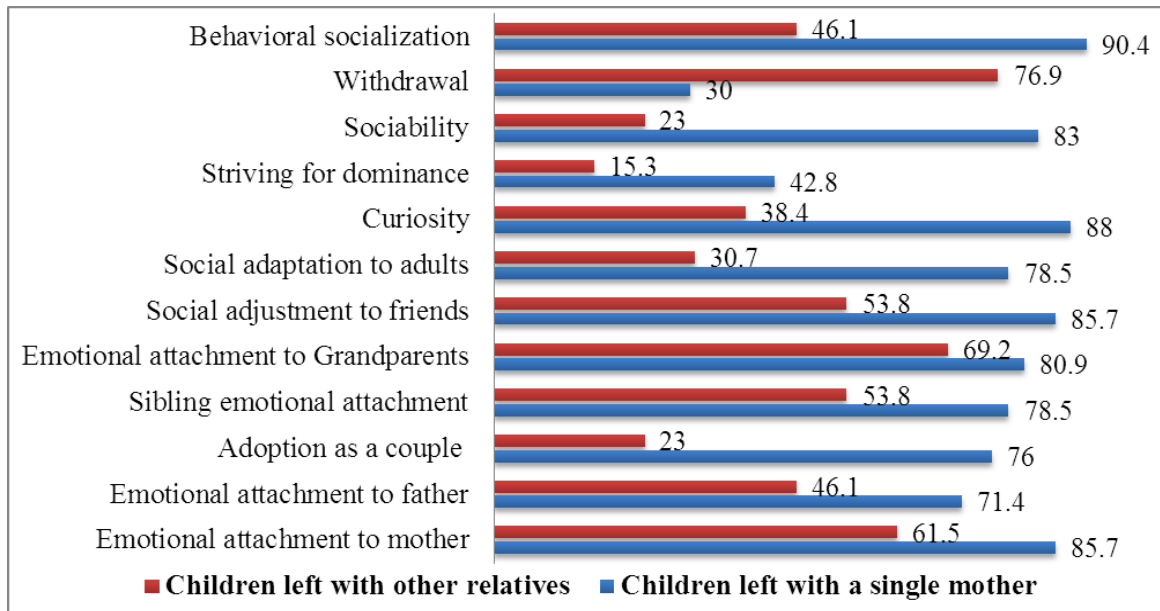


Diagram 1. The results of the "Rene-Jilya" methodology conducted with children from the families of labor migrants in Tashkent

From the diagram, it can be seen that the indicators of the second group of examinees (red column) differ from those of the first group. Despite the presence of emotional attachment to adults in the second group of testers, it was found that their performance was lower than that of the first group. For example, only 46.1 percent of the test subjects have high emotional attachment to their father. In addition, only 23% of the test subjects have high scores on the scale of "accepting their parents as a married couple". It is also necessary to pay attention to the low indicators of alienation from the center of reality or leading position (15.3%), desire for communication (23%) among the students. This means that parental distance has a negative impact on children's psychological well-being.

The indicators of the research results obtained in Samarkand and Fergana regions were also expressed in the form of a diagram (diagram 2), in which the indicators of the two groups of examinees were compared.

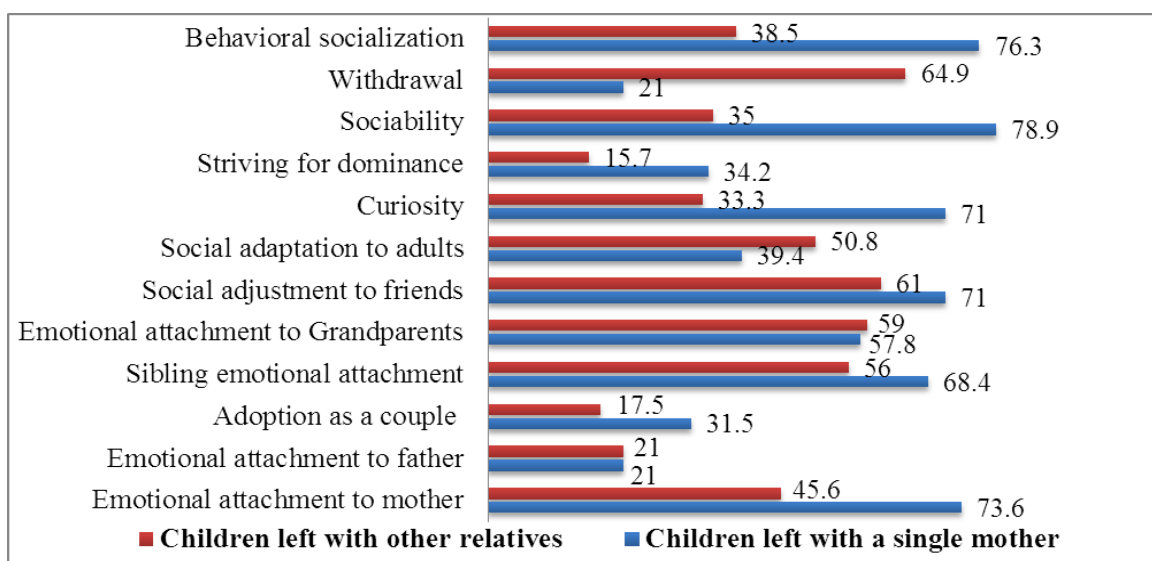


Diagram 2. The results of the "Rene-Jilya" methodology conducted with children from labor migrant families in Samarkand and Fergana regions

As can be seen from the diagram, the indicators of the test subjects of both groups differ from each other. For example, test subjects who lived with a single mother have higher scores on all scales compared to test subjects who live with other relatives. According to the results, in the

first group of test subjects, it is possible to positively evaluate the indicators of emotional attachment and interpersonal relationship with adults, in particular, mother, grandmother and grandfather, siblings, and friends. Here, the emotional attachment to the mother was almost the same as the scale representing the attitude to friends, which was 71%, despite the fact that it was high in 73.6% of the subjects. This can be explained by the uniqueness of the family, especially the mother's relationship with her children, and the high influence of peers for the test takers of this age. In the second group of test takers, the highest indicator among close friends was in relation to friends, 61 percent of test takers showed high scores on this scale.

Also, it can be seen that the attitude towards the father is positive in only 21% of both groups, and the scale of acceptance of parents as a couple is low in both groups. This situation may indicate that the father is constantly in labor migration, that in the child's perception the family is not a whole, single community, and that the perfect couple relationship between the father and the mother disappears or does not exist.

Also, withdrawal and social similarity scales of behavior have low scores in both groups. This also indicates that the imbalance of the family environment for the child, the lack of family integrity, the problems in the relationship between parents and children, have a negative impact not only on the emotional and behavioral aspects of the children.

As the main results of the study, it was shown that in the family, the presence of both parents, especially the mother, is in labor migration, psychologically difficult for her children, withdrawal, closedness, social similarity of behavior have negative indicators. It was also found that the presence of parents in labor migration can have a negative impact not only on interpersonal relations with their children, but also on the emotional state and behavior of their children. The fact that the child does not accept his parents who worked abroad as a couple, the fact that the father is constantly in labor migration, the fact that the family is not a whole, unified team in the child's perception, and the complete couple relationship between the father and the mother is lost or does not exist.

The fact that children are not brought up in a complete family, leaving them to other relatives, can lead to their inability to acquire skills that are formed in the family, important for social adaptation, they cannot manage their emotions, and they cannot form interpersonal relationships. Neglect by parents and close relatives can lead to the development of behavioral disorders, especially deviant behavior [4, 11].

In this way, the following conclusions can be expressed from the analysis of the methodology conducted with the children of labor migrants raised in their families:

1. Despite the fact that their parents are in labor migration, the test-takers maintain an emotional connection and a positive attitude towards them.
2. The differences found in the indicators of the sample group in Tashkent were also found in the indicators of the sample in Samarkand and Fergana region, that is, the fact that children live with a single mother or other relatives affects their interpersonal relationships.
3. In the family, one of the parents stays with their children, their socio-psychological condition has positive indicators compared to children who stay with other relatives.
4. In the family, the fact that both parents, especially the mother, is in labor migration, psychologically difficult for her children, withdrawal, closedness, social similarity of behavior have negative indicators.
5. Due to the presence of more fathers in labor migration in families, it was found that their children have low indicators of emotional attachment to this particular family member.
6. It was found that the presence of parents in labor migration can have a negative impact not only on interpersonal relations with their children, but also on their children's emotional state and behavior.

CONCLUSION

Children not being brought up in a full family, leaving them to other relatives, can lead to their inability to acquire skills that are formed in the family, important for social integration, to manage their emotions, and to form interpersonal relationships [5, 8]. Neglect by parents and close relatives can lead to the development of behavior disorders, especially deviant behavior. At the same time, our research showed that the children's emotional attachment to their parents, after the return of the parents from labor migration, with the cooperation and support of parents and other professionals, there is a high possibility of recovery and positive change.

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