

## Analysis of the results of psychological and pedagogical research of labor migrants and their families

<sup>1</sup>*Madjidova Dildora Abduxamidovna,*

*Researcher of the Uzbek Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences named after T.N.Qori-Niyazi, Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (PhD). Uzbekistan*

<sup>2</sup>*Akbarov Bahodir Abdurahmonovich,*

*Researcher of the Uzbek Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences named after T.N.Qori-Niyazi, Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (PhD). Uzbekistan*

**Annotation:** *This article analyzes the results of a psychological and pedagogical study conducted with labor migrants and their families, including their children, in order to determine the impact of labor migration on family stability in Uzbekistan, and also contains conclusions about the tasks that need to be solved in the context of this problem.*

**Key words:** *migration, labor migrants, child, parents, family, makhalla, diagnostic techniques.*

In Uzbekistan and other countries, the social consequences of labor migration for families and children have not been adequately studied. In this regard, in order to study the current state of pedagogical and psychological work on social support and reintegration of migrant workers at the Research Institute "Mahalla and Family" and to develop scientific and methodological recommendations for its improvement, "Social support of migrant workers and In the framework of the project "Pedagogical and psychological aspects of reintegration" conducted questionnaires with experts in the field, methods of pedagogical and psychological diagnosis, interviews, conversations with migrant workers and their families.

The study was conducted in Samarkand, Fergana, Kashkadarya regions, as well as Tashkent region and Tashkent city, which have high rates of labor migration in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Тадқиқот қуйидаги йўналишларда ўтказилди ва натижалари таҳлил қилинди.

**I. Analysis of the results of pedagogical and psychological research conducted with migrant workers' children in their home countries.** The Rene-Jilya method, used with children of citizens whose parents work abroad, was used to determine whether children whose parents were in labor migration were related to family members. This method helps to identify the specifics of children's interpersonal relationships, personal factors that can affect their success, as well as the level of communication, self-esteem.

The Rene-Jilya method was conducted **in Samarkand region with 95 people and in Tashkent with 55 children of parents** whose parents work abroad (150 people in total). The main results of the study showed that in the family, both parents, especially the mother, are in labor migration, are psychologically difficult for their children, have negative indicators of self-alienation, isolation, social similarity of behavior. It has also been found that the presence of a parent in labor migration can negatively affect not only the interpersonal relationships with their children, but also the emotional state and behavior of their children. The fact that the child does not accept his or her parents working abroad

as a couple testifies to the father's constant labor migration, the child's perception that the family is not a single, unified community, and that there is no full-fledged couple relationship between father and mother.

The fact that children are not 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, which are important for social adaptation, control their emotions and form interpersonal relationships. Ignorance by parents and close relatives can lead to the development of behavioral disorders in them, especially deviant behavior.

## II. Analysis of the results of pedagogical and psychological research with migrant workers and their families.

1. Express test to determine the level of social isolation (authors: D. Russell and M. Ferguson) Tashkent region (11 people), Samarkand region (33 people), Kashkadarya region (29 people) and Fergana region (8 people), a total of 81 were conducted in women who were the head of the family in labor migration. This methodology aims to determine a person's level of loneliness and social isolation.

The survey showed that the majority of women, or 69 percent, had a low level of social isolation. The remaining 23% had an average level of social isolation and 7.6% had a high level of social isolation.

Among the highlights of this study were women with moderate to high levels of social isolation, lack of support from relatives, inability to cope with parenting problems, child rearing problems, high physical and psychological stress, and emotional distress from their husbands. was found to be present.

2. With individuals who have returned to work abroad, L.I. Wasserman's method "Diagnosis of the level of social frustration" (modification of VV Boyko) was performed on 49 women returning from labor migration from Kashkadarya region (22 people), Tashkent region (13 people) and Fergana region (14 people).

Social frustration is a form of stress that is associated with an individual's dissatisfaction with their achievements and status in established social hierarchies. Social frustration refers to a person's emotional response to the situation he or she has acquired in society at this point in his or her life.

The methodology is aimed at determining the level of dissatisfaction with social achievements in key areas of life and consists of 20 questions. During the analysis, an indicator of the degree of frustration is determined for each item.

During the test analysis, the final mean index of each subject was determined by the degree of social frustration. To do this, the frustration indices for all items were added and the number of items was divided by the sum (20). A high score indicates a high level of social frustration.

Table 1.

### Degree of social frustration

Provinces (number of subjects)	3,5-4 very high	3,0-3,4 increased	2,5-2,9 average	2,0-2,4 indefinite	1,5-1,9 decreased	0,5-1,4 very low	0-0,5 not available
Tashkent region (13)	-	2	-	-	2	7	2
Fergana region (14)	-	-	-	-	-	7	7

Fergana region (14)	-	-	2	2	4	9	5
<b>The overall figure is in percent</b>	-	4,08%	4,08%	4,08%	12,2%	46,9%	38,7%

Based on the results of the study, the responses given by the subjects can be considered as normative in general. At the same time, 46.9% of subjects had a very low level of social frustration, 38.7% of subjects did not have it, and 12.2% of subjects had a decrease.

The overall performance of the subjects was relatively normative, with a detailed analysis of the responses of the subjects with high levels of social frustration. In the analysis of the responses of the subjects with a frustration level of 1.9 to 4, we came to the following conclusions:

Examiners who scored 2.5-3 points chose the answer that they are not completely satisfied with housing conditions, financial status, ability to choose a place of work, lifestyle indicators in general;

Examiners who scored 2-1.9 points chose the answers that they are not completely satisfied and more dissatisfied with the indicators of professional activity, the relationship with the subjects of professional activity, the content of work, the possibility of choosing a job;

Three of the respondents chose the answers “unsatisfactory / completely unsatisfactory in terms of education, relationship with their children, service sector, and household service indicators.

According to the analysis, almost all women, dissatisfied with their financial situation, housing, living conditions, decide to go to labor migration in order to improve them. It was also found that there were problems with professional activities. These are issues such as career choice and dissatisfaction with the professional knowledge acquired.

In addition, test takers with problems in their relationships with their children have been identified, and it can be concluded that such women have a predominance of responsibilities such as family support as a result of not being able to devote enough time to their children and their upbringing.

3. The survey also included interviewees from Tashkent, Nurafshan, Bekabad, Yangiyul, Karshi, Kamashi, and Fergana in Kashkadarya, as well as 55 women working abroad. Of these, 40 (72%) were women who had migrated on their own, and 15 (28%) were women whose spouse or siblings, or whose father, worked abroad.

Fifteen percent of the women interviewed were 25-35 years old, 22 percent were 35-45 years old, 60 percent were 45-55 years old, and 13 percent were over 55 years old. All of them (100%) are those with complete secondary education or secondary special education.

Of these, 80 percent are married and 20 percent are unmarried women. Of the 44 (80%) married women, 13 (30%) were women who had been divorced for various socio-psychological reasons. Three of them have filed disputes with the civil courts over the determination of their child's place of residence.

Ten of the women we interviewed placed their child (1-3) in a special educational institution or orphanage for reasons such as low income or lack of a caregiver.

Some of the mothers interviewed (18 of them) were women who had left their 1-year-old, 3-year-old, 6-7-year-old children to work abroad because they were breastfed with a spouse or a single breadwinner.

Although parents who went abroad to work left their children in the care of relatives and sent money for their support - the children's age, individual characteristics, family behavior, adult attention to children, level of care - had a different impact on their socialization. The influence of the following pedagogical and psychological factors can be expressed:

- Leaving the child from an early age to other family members;
- physical and psychological abuse of relatives by the child;
- inefficient distribution of the child's free time by family members;
- the length of the parent's period of work abroad;
- Relatives of the child, who have difficulties in raising him, place him in an orphanage or in a specialized educational institution due to his upbringing, etc.

Research has shown that working abroad and living together for many years can lead to problems such as a cooling of emotional affection between a husband and wife, betrayal or suspicion in the middle. As a result, a citizen who spends an important period of his life away from his family by earning money will be left in a difficult situation due to various crisis events, damaging the stability of his family. Therefore, the impact of migration on the annulment of marriages can also be noted.

According to the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that almost all respondents are dissatisfied with their financial situation, housing, living conditions, and decide to go to labor migration in order to improve them. It was also found that there were problems with professional activities. These are issues such as career choice and dissatisfaction with the professional knowledge acquired.

Based on the analysis of the results of this study, the following conclusions can be made:

1. It was found that the specialists of the Citizens' Assembly work with the families of migrant workers, helping them to solve various problems.
2. Migrant workers and their family members apply to the citizens' assembly for financial assistance, housing, employment, social assistance.
3. It was determined that it is necessary to carry out propaganda work on the content of decisions and decrees on social and legal support of migrant workers.
4. Experts stressed the need to return women who have worked abroad in difficult conditions to their families, increase their spiritual and moral knowledge, assist in the restoration of documents and family relationships, provide psychological assistance, vocational training, create decent jobs and employment for them. .
7. To form a conscious perception of citizens, especially women, about areas of labor migration that may negatively affect parent-child relationships. For this purpose, to organize individual conversations with them about the young psychology of the child, his needs, psychological counseling.

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