

**THE PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION AND SOCIALIZATION CHILDREN OF
MIGRANTS IN UKRAINE
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF TRANSCARPATHIAN REGION)**

Riul' V.O., Varga N.I.

Uzhhorod National University

The Faculty of Social Sciences

Department of Sociology and Social Work

Keywords: socialization, migration, questionnaire, school education, children of migrant.

Summary: Most people who go abroad to earn money leave their families in which children are growing. Thus, the original transformation of family institute takes place, and socialization and schooling of children change substantially. Therefore, it's rather interesting to look on the temporal migration of parents from the position of their children. How does temporal migration of the parents influence the socialization, schooling of children. The research in which some aspects of this problem are treated has appeared.

Introduction

Migration of population – in Latin means “move to a new place of residence”. What makes people to migration? The main factor is considered to be economic, if people get work in the country, where the living standard is higher, they earn more money than their countrymen who are at home. The difference in payment was so high, that earning money abroad and spending it at home, people could improve the welfare standards of their families.

In the conditions of economic and trade connections the international labour migration took a global character. It could be explained by the fact, that migration is simultenuously a mirror reflection of different aspects of social life: economy, demography, sociology, policy and law. By the official data, nowadays about 22 139 citizens of Ukraine work abroad. But unofficial statistics says about 2-7 mln. Ukrainians who have migrated abroad earn over 7 milliard hryvnias, nearly 250 mln. dollars. Only in 2015, migrant workers from abroad transferred more than 700 thousand dollars to Transcarpathian region, which is equivalent to the annual regional budget.

Relatively low level of the economic development of Transcarpathian region, caused the existence of surplus of labour resources. Transcarpathia takes 5-6 place in Ukraine by the level of official unemployment. [1]

In opinion of the economists, particularly this factor has caused the labour migration of the population. One of the problems which is caused by the migration, is the phenomenon of “social orphanhood” or the problem of one more “lost generation”. This phenomenon is

and will be the attribute of labour migration. If more than 93% of migrants declare that they have from one to three children, than the number of children left in Ukraine on one of the parents, neighbours, or simply to themselves, is counted to millions. Migration of young people causes negative demographic consequences in the result of ruining family relations and unfavourable for birth and upbringing children the specific migrants' life style. At the same time, the number of divorces increased in 1,5 times. More complicated family problem, which grows into social one, is upbringing of migrants' children, left in Ukraine, particularly in cases of long absence of both parents.[2]

Uncontrolled behaviour of the children, which leads to alcohol and drug addiction, irresponsible sexual relation are consequences of impossibility to be necessary to their parents.

The aim of the article is to determine the peculiarities of education and socialization of migrants' children in Ukraine (on the example of Transcarpathian region).

Most people who go abroad to earn money, leave their families in which children are growing. Thus, the original transformation of family institute, and socialization and schooling of children change substantially. Therefore, it's rather interesting to look on the temporal migration of parents from the position of their children. How does temporal migration of parents influence the socialization, schooling of children? The research in which some aspects of this problem are treated has appeared. For example, some scholars consider that the greater part of children at the age of seven feel crisis of living from parents very keenly, 9% of children suffer from emotional and behaviour difficulties; 14% – have problems in studies, 38% – have momentary emotional crisis, 10-11th aged children feel psychological social problem. [3] The most of children, who temporary remain without a father cannot imagine him as the authority, the source of safety and defence, they are less confident in themselves and have difficulties in relations with the children of the same age.[4] Older children fulfill duties, which their parents have done, that's why they do not attend school, look after their younger brothers or sisters. [5] When one or both of parents go abroad, grandparents or other relatives take care of them. [4,5,6,] Thus, the results of research done in the latest years in different countries, witness to the fact, that living apart from parents, has become an acute socio-pedagogical problem. That's why the socialization, education of the children, whose parents temporary work abroad, has been chosen the subject of the given paper.

Theoretical context of the research. What is socialization? Different definitions combine the concept socialization as for example, "socialization" is the process of formation personality

[7],“Socialization” – is the process in which individuals integrate into existing society [8], “Socialization”– is a process and a result of adoption and further active representation of social experience by the individuals [9], the process of development of person in the interaction with the surrounding. [10]

The Authors, emphasize on the defined influence of social environment on individual socialization. It is stressed, that it takes place through family, school, language and surroundings [8], in interaction with micro and macro surroundings, under the influence of different conditions and life circumstances [11]. Socialization is the most important family function, which is connected with, satisfaction of family needs and playing roles. The aim of primary socialization is the formation in a child a good attention to other people, which are revealed in confidence, obedience, desire to do something pleasant. Communicating with parents, brothers and sisters, children gradually get to know society and learn to function in it as full and equal members of it.

As far as crisis in the family happens (divorce, death, unemployment, i,e) its functions get broken. In such cases, when one or more functions are uncompletely performed, it can be said about violation of performing functions by the family. Separating from parents (or one of them) on moving abroad, is one of the circumstances of family disfunctioning. In this case many functions are violated, first of all socialization of children.

There’s no doubt, that moving of parents, or one of them abroad, causes considerable changes in a child’s life, that influences on the process of his or her socialization and schooling. Living with one of the parents or without them, the child is delivered from the possibility to inherit their examples. Their inter communication with parents, solving different problems, communication with children, relatives, friends are limited. A child is delivered from the possibility to make a nuclear family models, where parents and children live together, a child can hardly realize the parents’ values, their culture and moral principles. The emotional system of the family is broken: the common emotional experience, aspirations and activities are limited. Separated by long distances from their parents, attention to the children is set aside.[12]

As far as the scale of disfunctioning of the family is determined by different characteristics (the members of the family,the age of parents and children, the period of absence) we can make an assumption, that temporal migration of parents influences upon children in different ways and depends on different factors: age, sexes of the children. The analysis of the situation and theoretical context, have forced us to make a research in order, to

reveal the influence of parents' moving abroad to earn money on children's socialization and schooling.

The methods of research:

There was made a research, using the method of questionnaire in 2014. 223 pupils of the 8th-11th grades in Mizhhirskiy and Vynogradivskiy districts of Transcarpathian region took part in it. The selection is representative in two quotas: sex (51,6% – female, 48,4% – male) and the place of living (58,7 % – village, 40,8 % – town). The method of common selection was used. For the statistic analysis the 8th version of SPSS programme and the method of selecting colours by Lyusher's test were used.

The Results of Research

It was determined, that a very important role played the factor, who of the parents worked abroad. Special attention is needed to the children, whose mothers work abroad. The age of the child is very important, if he or she is older, then mother goes abroad more frequently, at the same time the age of a child does not practically influence the migration of the father. Only 24,4% of children said that their fathers had never worked abroad(see table №1).

On the territory where a questionnaire was made, labour migration is mostly of male type as well as historical, patriarchal traditions of Transcarpathian region, where wife (woman) plays the role of housewife.

Table №1

Has your father ever worked abroad or is working now?			
		Frequency	Percent
	Has worked abroad	77	34,5
	Is working now	67	30,0
	Never has worked	55	24,7
	Total	199	89,2
Missing	System	24	10,8
Total		223	100,0

The question:” What life difficulties do you feel very sharp?” 14,3 % of children answered that the difficulties in studies and lack of understanding with teachers – 10,3 % (see table

№2). Very often most of pupils are left alone with their problems in studies, teachers also have no possibilities to influence on them, taking the place of their parents. We should carefully estimate the answers about the changes in their studies, as far as there isn't actual material that could analyze the changes that have taken place.

Very often when children are older, they begin to fulfill the functions of parents. The responders estimate unequal the changes in relation to their brothers or sisters. The most of them estimate it positively, assuring that their relations have become more friendly (they care about each other 69 %, more frankly communicate – 57%), become closer (often spend free time together).

Table №2

What life difficulties do you feel very sharp?			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
No	72	32,3	36,9
Difficulties in studies	32	14,3	16,4
Lack of understanding with teachers	23	10,3	11,8
Strong caring of parents	20	9,0	10,3
Back- breaking psychical loading	18	8,1	9,2
Personal difficulties of intimate character	18	8,1	9,2
Back- breaking physical loading	4	1,8	2,1
Others	3	1,3	1,5
Conditions of life	2	0,9	1,0
Violence acts of parents	1	0,4	0,5
Economical crises	1	0,4	0,5
No one	1	0,4	0,5
Total	195	87,4	100,0

Nowadays, school as the centre of education, should renovate relation of problematic children with their relatives, society, adapt them to the realities of modern life, should perform the function of social preventive inspection and rehabilitation. That is why, in the conditions of formation the Ukrainian democratic society, maximum efforts should be done to put the school education on qualitatively new conceptional level, which should meet European standards. The role of the teacher, educator is increasing, because they have taken the decisive part in upbringing, the role of tutor, adviser and a person on which the children could relay upon.

The research has determined, that a part of teenagers, who are growing a long period of time without their parents cannot learn their experience, models of behavior. The development of socialization of these children depends first of all on that behavior model, chosen by their parents, and performing parents' functions on "a distance". Ukraine could do a lot in questions of overcoming visas barrier. It could help to make the contacts in families, which work abroad more frequent, and in a case of great necessity the migration of whole families abroad.

Conclusion: In the conditions of formation the Ukrainian democratic society, maximum efforts should be done to put the school education on qualitatively new conceptional level and school as the centre of education should renovate relation of problematic children with their relatives, society, adapt them to the realities of modern life, should perform the function of social preventive inspection and rehabilitation.

List of Literature

1. World Economic and Social Survey 2004: International Migration The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (<http://www.un.org/esa/policy/wess/wess2004files/part2web/part2web.pdf>).
2. Malinauskas G. Researching the Impact of Partial Labour Migration on a Child: Failure of Attachment Theory. *Social Work & Society*, 2006, 4 (2).
3. Abromaitiene L. The Emerging Aspects of Children's Social and Educational Problems in the New Members States EU, 2004. In: *Education-Line*. (<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/educol/documents/00003777.html>).
4. Nosseir N. Family in the New Millennium: Major Trends Affecting Families in North Africa. *Major Trends Affecting Families: A Background Document*. Report for United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Social Policy and Development, Program on the Family (2003), pp. 14-15 (citations omitted). Archived at: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/family/Publications/mtnosseir.pdf>.

5. De Silva I. Demographic and Social Trends Affecting Families in the South and Central Asian Region. Major Trends Affecting Families: A Background Document. Report for United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Social Policy and Development, Program on the Family (May 2003), pp. 10-11. Report archived at: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/family/Publications/mtdesilva.pdf>.
6. Quah S. Major Trends Affecting Families in East and Southeast Asia. Major Trends Affecting Families: A Background Document, Report for United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Social Policy and Development, Program on the Family (March 2003), p. 22 (citation omitted). Archived at: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/family/Publications/mtquah.pdf>.
7. Mardakhayev L.V. Dictionary on Social Pedagogic, Moscow: Academia, 2002
8. Lesaffre D. Seimos vaidmuo vaiko socializacijos procese. Kn.: Vaikas visuomeneje ir jo socializacija. Kaunas: Vytauto Didziojo universiteto leidykla, 1998, p. 53-57.
9. Rean A.A., Kolominskiy Y.L. Social pedagogical psychology. Saint Petersburg: Piter, 1999
10. Mudryk A.V. Socialization of a Man. Moscow: Academia, 2006
11. Khomra O.Y. Illegal Transit Migration as Danger of National Security of Ukraine. // Strategic Panorama 2003 № 1; Oleksandr Khomra Ukrainian-Russian Border in Migration Problems of Migration – T-6-2001 - № 3 (17).— C. 41–54.
12. Extended Europe. Neighbouring Countries. The New Structure of Relation with Our Eastern and Southern Neighbours. The Report of the European Commission for Council of Europe and European Parliament http://www.delukr.cec.eu.int/ua/eu_and_country/bilateral_relations.htm

Riul' Viktoria vikarul@gmail.com Varga Natalia ignatola23@gmail.com