

## The Educational Problems and Socialization Children of Migrants in the Conditions of Formation the Ukrainian Democratic Society

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### Summary

**Introduction:** The interest to research the problem of migration began in the last decade of the twentieth century. What makes people migrate? It is considered that the main factor is economical. In the conditions of the economic and trade connections the international labour migration took a global character.

**Objective:** The aim of the research was to investigate the problem caused by the migration and to determine the peculiarities of education and socialization children of migrants.

**Methods:** There was made a research, using the method of questionnaire in 2009. 223 pupils of the 8th-11th grades took part in it.

**Results:** It was determined that a very important role played the factor who of the parents worked abroad. On the territory where a questionnaire was made, labour migration is mostly male. The development of socialization of the children, who are growing without parents, depends first of all on the behavior model, chosen by their parents, and performing their parents functions on "a distance".

**Conclusion:** In the conditions of formation the Ukrainian democratic society, maximum efforts should be done to put the school education on a qualitatively new conceptual level. 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.

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### Introduction

Migration of population – in Latin means "move to a new place of residence". The interest to migration, particularly international, began to grow in the last decade of the twentieth century. It confirms the fact, that migration is not a unique peculiarity only of our time. Migration of the population has taken place from the very first days of the existence of mankind. Nature cataclysms, unfavorable climate conditions, hunger, territorial aggression etc were the reasons of migration.

What makes people migrate? It is considered that the main factor is economical. The 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 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 the Ukraine work abroad. But unofficial statistics says about 2-7 million. Ukrainians who have migrated abroad earn over 2 milliard hryvnias, nearly 250 million dollars.(14)

Relatively low levels of the economic development of Transcarpathian region, caused the existence of surplus labour resources. Transcarpathia ranks sixth in the Ukraine by the level of official

unemployment. According to the registration in Services of Employment there were 93,400 people, for 256,900 employed, 77,600 had a status of unemployed during the year of 2008. One third of them didn't have a work more than a year. Nowadays in Transcarpathia on one free working place pretends 58 persons against 35 in 1999 and 17 persons average annual in Ukraine. In some districts these figures are fantastic: 662-786 persons per year.(1)

In opinion of the economists, particularly the factor of unemployment 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, then the number of children left in Ukraine with 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 the upbringing of migrants' children, left in Ukraine, particularly in cases of long absence of both parents.(2)Consequences of labour migration of parents are uncontrolled behaviour of the children, which leads to alcohol and drug addiction, irresponsible sexual relation. (11)

**The aim of the article is** to determine the peculiarities of education and socialization of migrants' children in the conditions of formation of the Ukrainian democratic society. 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. It is 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?

We think this is an interesting approach to the research in which some aspects of this problem are treated. For example, some scholars consider that the greater part of children at the age of seven years feel crisis of living from parents very keenly. Nine percent children suffer from emotional and behaviour difficulties; 14% have problems in studies, 38% have momentary emotional crisis.

The children of 10-11 years old feel psychological social problem. (3) Most of these children, who temporarily remain without a father cannot imagine him as the authority, the source of safety and defense, 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, causing them to miss school while looking after their younger brothers or sisters. (5) When one or both of parents go abroad, grandparents or other relatives take care of the children. (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. The subject of the given article is the problem of socialization, education of the children, whose parents temporary work abroad.

**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)

In the process of socialization a person learns values, norms and symbols (8), learns the skills and habits of practical and theoretical activity (11), adapts to the social norms, develops social and individual aims, takes characteristic for people, society culture. It is determined that the main point in socialization is the aspect of integration into society.

The Authors, have chosen to emphasize the defined influence of social environment on individual socialization. Socialization 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). Therefore, socialization can be treated, as a process that is going the whole life. A person, interacting with surroundings, improving in the development, intergrates into the society.

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 dysfunction. In this case many functions are violated, first of all socialization of children.

The great attention, in the given case is paid to one function (namely, economic, the aim of which is to provide for family welfare), but also changes in values towards family and children. According to the data of the European research of values in 1990-1999, during ten years the importance of children in the lives of women has decreased, the importance of material wealth, as happy marriage, (especially among young people), has increased. (12)

There's no doubt, that moving of parents, or one of them abroad, causes considerable changes in a child's life, that influences 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.(13)

As far as the scale of family dysfunction 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; such as age or 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 2009 (from January to March).[ A **questionnaire** is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. Although they are often designed for statistical analysis of the responses, this is not always the case. Usually, a questionnaire consists of a number of questions that the respondent has to answer in a set format. A distinction is made between open-ended and closed-ended questions. An open-ended question asks the respondent to formulate his own answer, whereas a closed-ended question has the respondent pick an answer from a given number of options. The response options for a closed-ended question should be exhaustive and mutually exclusive.] 223 pupils of the 8<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> version of SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) programme and the method of selecting colors by Lüscher's Color-Diagnosis test were used.

[SPSS is among the most widely used programs for statistical analysis in social science. It is used by market researchers, health researchers, survey companies, government, education researchers, marketing organizations and others. The original SPSS manual (Nie, Bent & Hull, 1970) has been described as 'Sociology's most influential book'. In addition to statistical analysis, data management (case selection, file reshaping, creating derived data) and data documentation (a metadata dictionary is stored in the the datafile) are features of the base software. SPSS places constraints on internal file structure, data types, data processing and matching files, which together considerably simplify programming. SPSS datasets have a 2-dimensional table structure where the rows typically represent cases (such as individuals or households) and the columns represent measurements (such as age, sex or household income). Only 2 data types are defined: numeric and text (or "string"). All data processing occurs sequentially case-by-case through the file. Files can be matched one-to-one and one-to-many, but not many-to-many. The graphical user interface has two views which can be toggled by clicking on one of the two tabs in the bottom left of the SPSS window. The 'Data View' shows a spreadsheet

view of the cases (rows) and variables (columns). Unlike spreadsheets, the data cells can only contain numbers or text and formulas cannot be stored in these cells. The ‘Variable View’ displays the metadata dictionary where each row represents a variable and shows the variable name, variable label, value label(s), print width, measurement type and a variety of other characteristics. Cells in both views can be manually edited, defining the file structure and allowing data entry without using command syntax. This may be sufficient for small datasets. Larger datasets such as statistical surveys are more often created in data entry software, or entered during computer-assisted personal interviewing, by scanning and using optical character recognition and optical mark recognition software, or by direct capture from online questionnaires. These datasets are then read into SPSS.]

[The test-colors from the Lüscher Color-Diagnosis are selected according to the same category. Therefore the patient’s choice of color shows the state of their psychosomatic and emotional status and how they feel about themselves. It is further one of many well known test-diagnostic proceedings by testing children on the area of educational psychology.] (15)

**The Results of Research**

It was determined, that a very important role in socialization of the children played the factor, who of the parents(mother or father, both of the parents) worked abroad. Special attention is needed for 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 fathers. Only 24,4% of children said that their fathers had never worked abroad, mothers – 53,8% (see table №1, №2).

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

**Table №1**

In Transcarpathian region where a questionnaire was made, labour migration is mostly of male type. This fact is connected with the countries of migration

(the majority 43,5% Russian Federation, work on the construction sites) (see table №3) as well as historical, patriarchal traditions of Transcarpathian region, where wife (woman) plays the role of housewife.

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 №4).

Has your mother ever worked abroad or is working now?			
		Frequency	Percent
	Has worked abroad	120	53,8
	Is working now	56	25,1
	Never has worked	14	6,3
	Total	190	85,2
Missing	System	33	14,8
Total		223	100,0

**Table №2**

Very often most of pupils are left alone with their problems in studies, teachers also have no possibilities to influence them, taking the place of their parents. It should be carefully estimated 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.

What countries has your father worked or is working now?			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Russian Federation	97	43,5
	Countries of European Union	27	12,1
	Other countries	18	8,1
	Total	142	63,7
Missing	System	81	36,3
Total		223	100,0

**Table №3**

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

In the results of the research the authors have come to the following conclusions:

1. school as the centre of education, should renovate relation of problematic children with their relatives, society.
2. school should adapt them to the realities of modern life.

3. school should perform the function of social preventive inspection and rehabilitation.
4. the role of the teacher, educator should increase, because they have taken the decisive part in upbringing, the role of tutor, adviser and a person on which the children could relay upon.

should be done to put the school education on qualitatively new conceptional level, which should meet European standards.

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 and create cheap airlines, as it could be seen on the example of Poland, where by the symbolic price of 20-30 Euro is possible to visit any country of Europe. 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. In, this, Transcarpathians are suffering as well, as the children of all the Ukrainians working abroad. This research provides interesting findings in investigating the problem of socialization and education of children of labour migrants.

What life difficulties do you feel very sharp?		
	Frequency	Percent
No	72	32,3
Difficulties in studies	32	14,3
Lack of understandings with teachers	23	10,3
Strong carrying of parents	20	9,0
Back- breaking psychical loading	18	8,1
Personal difficulties of intimate character	18	8,1
Back- breaking physical loading	4	1,8
Others	3	1,3
Conditions of life	2	0,9
Violence acts of parents	1	0,4
Economical crises	1	0,4
No one	1	0,4
Total	195	84,7

Table N#4

Therefore, in the conditions of formation the Ukrainian democratic society, maximum efforts

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### A migránsok gyermekeinek nevelése és szocializációja az ukrán demokratikus társadalom formálódása idején

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**Kulcsszavak:** szocializáció, migráció, kérdőív, iskolai oktatás, migránsok gyermekei  
**Összefoglalás**

**Bevezetés:** A migráció problémájának kutatása a múlt században, az 1990-es években kezdődött. Mi készíti az embereket a vándorlásra? A fő tényezőnek a gazdasági ok tekinthető. A gazdasági és kereskedelmi kapcsolatok szélesedésével a nemzetközi munkaerő vándorlás az egész világra jellemző.

**Cél:** A kutatás célja az volt, hogy feltárjuk a migráció okozta problémákat és meghatározzuk a migránsok gyerekei oktatásának és szocializációjának egyedi vonásait.

**Módszerek:** Kérdőíves kutatást végeztünk 2009-ben, melyben 223 8.-11.-es diák vett részt.

**Eredmények:** Kiderült, hogy nagy szerepet játszik az a tényező, hogy melyik szülő dolgozik külföldön. Azon a területen, ahol a kérdőívet alkalmaztuk, a munkaerő vándorlásban főleg a férfiak vesznek részt. A kutatás során megállapítottuk, hogy az olyan gyermekek szocializációs fejlődése, akik szülők nélkül nőnek fel, elsősorban attól a viselkedési modelltől függ, amelyet a szülei választottak és a szülői funkciókat távolról végzik.

**Következtetés:** Az ukrán demokratikus társadalom kialakulása idején maximális erőfeszítést kellene tenni annak érdekében, hogy az iskolai oktatást minőségileg új szintre emeljék, és az iskolának, mint az oktatás központjának meg kellene javítani a problémás gyermekek kapcsolatát a rokonaikkal és a társadalommal, a modern élet valóságára kellene felkészíteni őket, és az iskolának a társadalmi prevenció és rehabilitáció funkcióit is el kellene látnia.

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