

## THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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**Abstract:** This article examines the impact of migration processes on the upbringing and education of children. Special attention is given to the socio-psychological aspects of migrant children's adaptation to a new educational environment, as well as changes in family attitudes and parenting strategies under migration conditions. The study analyzes the challenges faced by migrant children in the learning process, including language barriers, cultural differences, and social isolation. Recommendations are provided for creating an inclusive educational environment and supporting migrant families to ensure the full development and successful socialization of children.

### Introduction

In recent years, the scale of international and domestic migration has increased significantly, influenced by factors such as globalization, economic inequality, changes in socio-economic conditions. Migration has a huge impact not only on the adult way of life, but also on the fate and future of children. Especially when parents move to another area or state in search of work, their children are forced to adapt to the new social and cultural environment. This leads to a number of difficulties in their upbringing, psychological state and educational process.

Children often have to study in a new language, which causes problems such as not understanding the teacher, insufficient mastery of knowledge, feeling foreign. Also, intercultural disparity, cases of discrimination, social isolation lead to stress, anxiety and loss of self-confidence in children. Parents have a lack of time and attention, and changes in living conditions can derail the educational process.

This article analyzes the positive and negative effects of migration on the upbringing and education of Children, provides recommendations on the solution of existing problems, and considers the tasks of educational institutions and society.

### Literature analysis and methods

Migration has a significant impact on family structure and internal relationships. In most cases, the father or mother (sometimes both) goes to another territory or state in search of work, and the children remain in the hands of relatives, grandparents. This condition can negatively affect the emotional state of the child, social adaptation and the process of forming moral values. For

a child, the direct participation, affection and control of the parents are an important educational factor. His absence creates feelings of emptiness, neglect, loneliness in the child's psyche.

In addition, migrant parents are forced to work harder in the new environment and cannot devote enough time to their children. Educational control is weakened, emotional communication between parents and children is slowed down. This situation is reflected in the social behavior of children-avoidance of responsibility, indifference to classes, problems with peers, even deviant behavior may appear.

Family divorces or prolonged divorces caused by migration exacerbate negative conditions such as mental instability, insecurity, anger, and depression in the child. Therefore, in the migration process, special attention should be paid to the upbringing of children.

Migration also has a direct and indirect effect on the educational process of children. First of all, migrant children are forced to adapt to a new school, new classmates and teachers. The process of getting used to the new environment, on the other hand, is difficult in many cases, especially when the child moves to another territory or foreign country. In this case, the language barrier, cultural differences, lifestyle differences become a source of psychological stress for the child.

In the process of learning to the new educational system, migrant children are not able to fully demonstrate their knowledge, which leads to a decrease in self-confidence, loss of interest in reading and a decrease in the level of knowledge. Sometimes they face the neglect or degrading attitude of their classmates, which negatively affects their socialization.

Teachers, on the other hand, in many cases are not ready to take into account the special needs of such children, since their language, culture and psychological characteristics differ. In the educational process, an individual approach to migrant children, psychological support and an inclusive environment are important.

In addition, some migrant families consider the education of their children secondary because their primary focus is on earning income. This causes early child labor, school absences, or temporary suspensions. As a result, the child is deprived of the opportunity to receive a full-fledged education.

When conducting research on this topic, various sources were analyzed-scientific articles, monographs, Statistics, reports of international organizations and Applied Research. The issue of the impact of migration on the upbringing and education of children is studied at the intersection of many areas — pedagogy, sociology, psychology and Legal Studies.

Among the analyzed literature, the UN children's fund (UNICEF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as the reports published by UNESCO, served as the main source. At the same time, domestic and foreign studies were also analyzed, covering the problems associated with the children of migrant families in Uzbekistan and other countries.

As research methods, methods of thematic analysis of literary sources, comparison of statistical data, as well as qualitative analysis (contextual analysis) were used. Also, the results of previous empirical studies were studied, the main conclusions of which were subjected to analysis within the framework of this article.

This approach provided a deeper understanding of the complex and multi-layered effects of the migration process on the upbringing and education of children.

### **Result and discussion**

Studies show that migration has a significant impact on the upbringing and education of children. Children living in migration conditions face many psychological, social and educational problems. Since their parents are often employed or are in a completely different state, the emotional state of the children, social adaptation and the process of supervised upbringing are left out of the way.

In education, however, migrant children may lag behind in learning due to factors such as language problems, difficulties in adapting to the new environment, inadequate teacher training, discrimination cases. This reduces their self-confidence, promotes social alienation, and risks moving away from society.

In the process of discussion, it is determined that for the full-fledged development of migrant children, it is important to form an inclusive environment that supports them in every possible way. Educational institutions, local authorities and non-governmental organizations together need to develop a system for providing psychological, social and pedagogical assistance to migrant families.

Based on the above analyzes, it can be noted that the migration process has a complex effect on the upbringing and education of children. Due to migration, gaps in the upbringing of children appear as a result of the remoteness of parents, the weakening of family ties and a decrease in social control. This condition leads to the occurrence of negative conditions in children, such as emotional instability, loneliness, aggressiveness or apathy.

In education, however, migrant children often find it difficult to acquire knowledge without being able to adapt to the new language and cultural environment. Many of them feel aloof in the new school environment, which leads to passivity in the educational process, a decrease in participation and a decrease in the level of appropriation. Also, teachers' inadequate understanding of the needs of migrant children or inability to apply appropriate methodology negatively affects the quality of Education.

According to the results of the discussion, specific strategies should be developed at the state level to eliminate these problems, an inclusive environment should be created in educational institutions and mechanisms should be established that work effectively with migrant families. Especially relevant are psychological support, additional language training, systematic communication with parents and the establishment of social adaptation programs.

### **Conclusion**

Migration has a complex and multifaceted effect on the upbringing and education of children. As a result of parental migration, certain problems arise in the emotional, social and spiritual development of children. Barriers, cultural differences, language problems, and social detachment that are encountered in adapting to the new educational environment have a negative impact on children's learning.

To overcome these problems, the following proposals will be put forward:

1. Development of an inclusive education system-it is necessary to establish adapted programs for migrant children, additional language training and psychological assistance services.
2. Systematic interaction with parents is the organization of advice and trainings aimed at increasing responsibility for parents in controlling child education and education.
3. Strengthening cooperation between the school and the community is the introduction of social projects, activities and integration programs that support migrant children in local communities.
4. The research and monitoring system is the creation of a statistical and empirical data collection system to systematically study the impact of migration on education and make informed decisions.

In conclusion, in order to eliminate the social and educational problems of children in the migration process, a comprehensive approach, a combination of Public Policy, public activism and scientific approaches are necessary.

#### **Main scientific literature:**

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- 8.Save the Children (2019). Invisible Wounds: the impact of migration on children's mental health and learning.



**Legislative and political documents:**

9. Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan — "on measures to regulate labor migration and social problems associated with it" (last edition, 2022).

10. The Education Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the "concept for the development of school education in 2021-2025"—sections on ensuring the adaptation and protection of children to the social environment.