

THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF MIGRANT ADOLESCENT CHILDREN

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Annotation. *The article is devoted to the problem of socio-cultural adaptation of migrant children to the foreign educational environment. The article describes the features of socio-psychological adaptation of migrants to new living conditions for them, adaptation of migrant children in educational institutions, conditions that contribute to the adaptation of migrant children without mental strain.*

Keywords: *children of migrants, adaptation, integration, educational environment, interethnic communication.*

The adaptation and assimilation of migrants is mainly focused on the problem of psychological adaptation of adolescents, since in this most important period of human socialization there are such vital components as the direction of values, the direction of the foundations of self-awareness. Since the process of the formation of a person as is largely confined to the adolescent period, the transformation of a certain social environment in adolescents creates a in adapting to this environment in a child and the risk of deformation of the semantic field arises. The process of socialization itself is disrupted. Migrant adolescents-this is the category of population that needs special and social conditions for adaptation. Migration processes are a problem characterized by a certain originality and require immediate resolution. It is known that migration is the problem of "children", which is associated with the forced change of the habitual environment, which leads to a whole complex of psychological stresses:

- violation of the structure of familiar family, natural, territorial, cultural-communicative and other relations;
- inconsistency of values, a crisis of originality;
- spontaneous and social needs and general dissatisfaction with various systems of life;
- difficulty in integrating the child into the new communication and, as a result, often, cases of mental distress and anxiety;
- conflict and aggression;
- rejection and alienation, etc.

Children are spiritually vulnerable, dependent, they not only need the help of adults to survive physically, but also struggle for psychological and social well-being and successful adaptation in a new environment. Children of forced migrants require special attention. It should be noted that one of the main conditions for a person's acceptance into a new social environment is the process of active adaptation of a person to changing environmental conditions, that is, acceptance of socio - psychological, socio-cultural aspects. How do Migrant children adapt, what difficulties do they face, what helps them? Let's try to answer these questions. From a socio-psychological point of view, almost all migrant children experience a high level of stress in social isolation, because migrant

children are forced to adapt to them to new forms of everyday life. In most of them, the feeling of social emptiness is accompanied by a "cultural shock" syndrome caused by the negative consequences of migration, both by the dependence between personal social expectations and the reality that they themselves face, and the emergence of a new ethno-entertainment environment. In the current environmental environment, the process of adaptation of migrant children is developing in such a way that they have to spend their great internal intellectual and emotional energy to adapt to new conditions. Migrant children overcome anxiety and stress and break off relations with the familiar environment and loved ones who lived with them before moving. Migrant children, forced immigrants especially in difficult conditions:

- the child differs from his newly established environment by his culture; - he usually leaves the low-income strata of society, is socially vulnerable, does not know the language of the school system, as well as psychology based on language, or is poorly versed in it.

In the process of integration, he risks losing the cultural characteristics of his language and personality. All this significantly complicates the processes of its education and upbringing, socialization and adaptation, and requires pedagogical assistance in studying the processes that occur with a person in the conditions of a violation of the root system. All this will bring about the loss of negative psychological feelings of inadmissibility and rejection, difficulties in the implementation of social roles and changes in the system of individual value relations. Thus, according to our empirical study ("the method of diagnosing personality Relations" T. Liri-Sobchik), 84 percent of teenage migrants have a high level of personal insecurity, 56 percent have a low level of self-confidence, and 54 percent have difficulties in interpersonal relationships and communication processes. Adaptation of adolescent migrants to a new environment requires correction of stressful forms of behavior, communication activities. When working with children, it is necessary to attach special importance to the level of knowledge, the stage of learning, and the dynamics of ideas. Education and training is carried out through all the socio-pedagogical support effects of the process by immigrants, it is important to take into account the actual national culture, ethnic culture processes. Cultural characteristics affect the processes of articulation with adaptation and cognition of the child. It is necessary to provide effective social support in Migrant children, such as the changing conditions of the surrounding reality of human communication. The school, which accepts migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, should take measures to eliminate aggressiveness, deviant behavior in its environment, help to relax the "transition blow" to a new cultural environment, adapt children to changes in living conditions, education, social environment. The fact of the school is that it is possible to successfully implement the social adaptation of migrant children only with an individual approach. The creation of programs for migrants in a secondary school, taking into account individual characteristics in the social adaptation of children, is a necessary condition for ensuring the success of this process.

We must say that the solution to the problem of socio-cultural adaptation is solved with aeksex approach: on the basis of lessons, extracurricular activities and cooperation with parents.

At the same time, the work should be carried out not only for the children of migrants, but also with children living in the same state. Because first their socialization occurs at the level of peers, and then at school and in the state. The child becomes a participant relationship in a certain group directly in the new environment. The attitude of the people in the same group serves to overcome the difficulties in the social adaptation of the migrant child them.

When organizing psychological assistance to a Migrant child, first of all, it is necessary to formulate his communication skills. To do this, organize training sessions on individual communication, unity of the whole team. An important result of such research is the interpretation of

the behavior of a foreign partner in the characteristics of the partner, the development should be an understanding of the ability to correctly tolerate relations with him. In addition, it is necessary to organize joint activities of children in such a way that the migrant child will be able to contribute to the overall work in the group. To establish a dialogue of cultures, one can demonstrate positive diversity, traditions, cultural achievements and customs of different peoples. The entry of a Migrant child into a new group is usually accompanied by acquaintance with him. To do this, they usually use techniques such as "introduction" or "my visiting paper". During the training, the children talk about themselves, their families, which allows them to establish the initial connection.

In general, it should be noted that the process of socio-psychological adaptation is important for the migrant child to participate in dramatic activities that can adapt to new living conditions. A person who has fallen into such a situation experiences a lot of difficulties in the subject and object. Therefore, it is necessary to create conditions for a more painless integration of migrants into the conditions of a new socio-cultural environment. It is necessary to create special programs for the adaptation of Migrant children, to organize psychological support for this process and to conduct special training of teachers working with such children, to establish a dialogue of cultures, at the same time to support the identity of migrants, to attach special importance to their individuality.

The development of migrant pedagogy revealed the following problems that need to be solved:

- educational and scientific-pedagogical problems that contribute to the more successful adaptation of migrant children to the foreign cultural environment: -development of communication as a new level of culture in a multicultural society through education;
- development of adaptation and educational programs for migrant children;
- integration of Education;
- to ensure social, cultural and linguistic compatibility relations; - to create conditions for the preservation of one's language, society through mutual and emotional contacts with one's native culture;
- taking into account the "threshold of mentalitet" when different cultures come into contact;
- training teachers who are focused on working with migrant children from the point of view of mastering several languages and cultures (educating the individual during the turn of cultures), which are able to organize the communication of cultures by increasing the social status of the migrant.

In the new territorial and cultural environment, we can eliminate the fears associated with migration in the child by ensuring that the child is actively involved in the socio-cultural environment of the local community, by assimilating himself / herself and reducing the level of social anxiety and anxiety, migrant children. Through this, we can ensure that the child is positively absorbed into the unfamiliar social environment and in this society has its own unique place, forming a useful personality for society.

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