

Study on Countermeasures of Mental Health and Educational Management of Migrant Workers' Children-The Case of Status of Tuanjie Village in Xi'an, Shaanxi

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ABSTRACT: Children of migrant workers due to the lack of resources and lack of schooling parents in family education and family have different degrees of psychological problems. Taking Xi'an Tuanjie Village children of migrant workers for the study, the use of social psychology knowledge is through field visits, observation, interviews and other research methods, investigation and analysis of the study. Cause questions arising, explore solutions and measures to arouse the attention of the relevant departments, to provide a reference for building a harmonious socialist new countryside.

I. Introduction

The sixth national census results show that China's floating population over 160 million, with the parents of children of migrant workers into the city of nearly 14 million, there are 400,000 Xi'an enrollment of about 36% of the schools the number of students. Xi'an children of migrant workers lack education, mental health and other issues can not be optimistic prominent intervention Investigation on Mental Health is still relatively weak, the implementation of the relevant educational and administrative countermeasures is still in the preliminary stage.

This study selected a large number of migrant workers in Xi'an inhabited village solidarity for the study of the pilot area. Solidarity village is located north of the city of Xi'an, about children living population 100,000, of which the number of migrant workers accounted for the total population of the village of nearly 80 percent, live in the village with his parents moved nearly 1 million people, accounting for nearly the number of children 30% and 36% of the number of school students, children reflect a more focused, particularly children of migrant workers psychological problems and education, has high research value. Through investigation solidarity village children of migrant workers and mental health status of education for children of migrant workers in Xi'an Psychological education and educational management for reference, to solve this social problem has a positive practical significance and promotional value.

II. Research Method

This study selected Xi'an migrant children education and psychological problems more serious problem of territorial cohesion village as a research pilot. Visited a local village and learned a series of policies, the study area includes both primary and secondary schools where their children, and

migrant workers family members were deep communication and the use of questionnaires to collect data, the actual questionnaires a total of 296, 284 valid questionnaires, the effective recovery rate of 96%, on the sex, age quota sampling, male to female ratio of 1: 1, to ensure the representativeness of the sample.

In research methods, mainly observation, literature, case interview. First, the observation method. Through natural observation and participant observation, it collect information case. Second, the literature. Collect a large number of children on social psychological problems, psychological problems related literature, theory, statistical data, and use a lot of network resources as well as existing research results. Third, the case interview. Through the children themselves, guardians, school teachers and village cadres, interviews collect information and data.

III. Research Result

A. The Mental Problems of Migrant Works Children

Research found that Tuanjie Village especially both parents work outside the home child ubiquitous withdrawn, self-esteem, self-closing and other psychological problems. Survey, a girl named Renee, she has no friends, not play together with others, always a person to stay at home until their parents get home from work. The survey found that: 65.1% of children of migrant workers "have a lot of friends in school"; 77.4% "in the face of difficulties, many friends will help him"; 79.1% "ready when students encounter difficulties to him for help"; in addition other than their parents, they think the most fun and classmates.

Survey shows solidarity village children of migrant workers out of their parents were divided into three types: one is the father of the day outside the home, the mother at home, 25%; the second is the father at home, 18 percent of mothers work outside the home; third is both parents work outside the home accounted for 57%. Parents are out, children entrusted to temporary guardian, guardianship of children left behind in the main inter-generational care, village children of migrant workers in 64.4% by the grandparents or grandparents grandparents care, 20% by the parent to take care of one of them, 5% foster care with relatives, 8.5% stay in school, 2.1 percent live on their own so the children of migrant workers vulnerable to negative emotions. Lee, 14 years old, parents work outside the home during the day, often skipping, do not learn in the classroom even bother people around you. He felt bad learning, test into high school, finally had to go out to work. Research shows that foster care experience increased psychological disorders and children at risk of depression, compared to more prone to depression, anxiety, sensitive, paranoid psychological symptoms. Mainly no ideals, self-esteem, and parents will go with the extension of time increased and generalization.

Through observation and interviews with school teachers found that the incidence of psychological problems from a considerable part of the child, the heart is very fragile, desperate for affection, when parents are out there is a strong sense of loss, because it is not often together with their parents, it may be the envy of development as jealousy, hatred and even those children with their parents can, if not even have to be guided violent tendencies. At the same time research has shown that these inadequate supervision of children are more prone to depression, paranoia and other psychological symptoms, long-term lack of effective counseling can easily produce negative emotions, and communicate with their parents have little adverse effect on the interpersonal skills of the child, easy to make they produce interpersonal barriers.

B. The Education Problems of Migrant Works Children

Investigation in uniting the village children of foreign workers shows that 95.2% are educated then, the proportion of those with no schooling was 4.0%, and then went to school drop-out ratio of 0.8%. Tuanjie Village about 90 percent of migrant children enrolled in primary school in the village solidarity, average 130 students per grade, the school of about 800 students, of which about 87 per cent of migrant children, but due to the more remote areas of poverty, education levels were significantly lower in Xi'an average, so educational resources can be well protected. At the same time according to the survey, studying in primary schools has never been united subsidy or exemption, all grades tuition is still \$ 150-300 range, the right to compulsory education still cannot get good protection.

IV. The Reasons for Migrant Children's Social and Psychological Problems

Self-awareness is the individual in the social environment, interaction with others gradually formed. A person can be recognized for their formation through the following channels: First, the feedback of others; the second is reflective evaluation; the third is their behavior; Fourth, social comparison. For children, self-awareness is not yet stable, reflecting people's feedback and evaluation becomes more important. Due to the absence of parents, children of migrant workers will be difficult to get from their parents and guardians, where timely information feedback, which affects self-esteem, self-confidence and to establish development. Moreover, when they showed some bad extreme behavior, but they perceive others to negative feedback on them, resulting in low self-esteem.

Now most schools, teachers very concerned to learn "good grades" students and ignore the "poor performance" of students. "Children of migrant workers" are a special social group, a significant difference in their living conditions and learning conditions than other children the same age, it is difficult learning, naturally does not cause school, teacher's attention, coupled with "children of migrant workers" unsociable autistic, quiet, sensitive to interpersonal relationships, easy to produce some degree of psychological problems, as the teacher did not attract enough attention, we cannot give timely guidance to more serious psychological problems.

Relationships talked about social psychology on the narrow relationships, mainly refers to the psychological relationship between people in the process of interaction formed. The family is the socialization of the individual first place, the impact of family education and early socialization of the individual and even social life are of great significance. Lack of care and communication with parents cause children of migrant workers often feel lonely and uneasy, not emotional catharsis, and thus become emotional vulnerability, anxiety and self-esteem, interpersonal communication process is often in a passive state. Their main partner is the same age group interaction, and therefore the same age group is their main way of socialization, but in the eyes of their peers, their self-esteem, alienation, it is difficult to create a harmonious interpersonal relationships.

V. The Countermeasures for Mental Problems

Parents should take effective measures to provide psychological support for the children. Parents should know their role in the growth process of a child can not be completely replaced. Children of foreign workers, the parents often are not around long run, lack of parental care and support, they are likely to produce negative emotions, will have a sense of the gap, and negative emotions once expanded, it will intensify psychological problems, then you need to be psychological adjustment.

On the other hand, timely guidance to parents and care for children, the desire to understand the child's mind, concerned about the child growing up in emotion, as much as possible so that children feel their parents care, the timely provision of psychological support for them. Guardians should also take effective measures in a timely manner to compensate the child's attachment to parents. Parents should regularly exchange ideas with their children, understand their needs and psychological conditions, and contact with the school in order to jointly take effective measures to meet the needs of the child's emotional attachment.

The school is the main place for migrant workers children education, they can compensate for lack of family education to some extent. Schools must shoulder the important task of education and better address their psychosocial problems.

First, the school children of migrant workers understand the family situation through various channels. School visits can understand migrant workers family life, continuity and periodic visits to be considered to ensure the timely control of their lives and accepted Family Education. In addition, schools can regularly invited to participate in the child's parents or guardians home-school exchange meeting, in order to accurately and timely understanding of the child's psychological state.

Second, the school also should be provided with psychological counseling teachers, set up mental health education programs targeted foreign workers children's mental confusion be resolved boot. Make them aware of their parents work outside the home is a reality, and it can be a healthy attitude to face reality, face the reality, in the real case can not change the parents go out, learn to adjust themselves to improve their psychological qualities. Educate them brave, active life and to solve problems and difficulties encountered in the study.

Third, the school children of migrant workers should be established peer support groups, regular group work. Because when they encounter problems the children are more inclined to talk and seek support and assistance to their peers. Members of the peer group can not only support each other in their daily lives emotionally, but also help each other in learning inspire each other and seek common progress.

Finally, schools should regularly carry out mental health education teachers, teachers are the children of migrant workers in key social and psychological health education. Schools and relevant departments should strengthen the rural teachers' mental health guidance and inspection, to strengthen the mental health training of teachers, rural teachers to improve physical and mental health, so that not only conducive to the development of teachers themselves, a certain amount of social psychological knowledge can also improve their observation efforts to discover and solve migrant children's psychosocial problems.

Community should take effective measures to attach great importance to migrant children's education, as it relates to our successors and builders grow healthily and happily. We take these issues from the institutional, legal aspect into the overall socio-economic development goals to be addressed. In practice, the Party committees and governments at all levels need to treat it as a social system engineering task. Co-ordination of various departments and participation of common concern migrant children grow up healthy. Rural communities are one of the important environmental socialization of children of migrant workers, but also the main space of their lives. Guidance and supervision of members of the cultural and social community for the formation and development of their personality and has an important psychological impact. Rural communities can set up children's activity center, strengthen exchanges and communication between the children of migrant workers. Those retirees can organize supervision, mentoring children learn to make up for lack of guardians and cultural level, the concept of error which led them to learn slowdown, reduce the occurrence of psychological problems. At the same time to speed up the social work

team building in rural areas, to build a harmonious society in rural areas of China to make contributions.

VI. Conclusion

Children do psychosocial health education related to social stability and development, in line with the basic requirements of the socialist modernization drive, as well as China's "people-oriented" scientific concept of development necessary requirement. Children of migrant workers in key social and psychological health of the family, parents should strengthen the child's mental communication and through other channels, to make up for the vacancy on their mind. Schools and the community must also attach great importance to the development and improvement of laws and regulations, seek more and better methods and measures, the parties to coordinate and work together, children of migrant workers to properly handle issues of common concern to their community mental health, as they healthy growth and create a good family, school and social environment.

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