

Working With Parents of Students at School

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Abstract: Family and school are two social institutions that form the basis of our future, but often they do not always have enough mutual understanding, politeness, patience to listen and understand each other. Working with parents is one of the most difficult areas in the professional activity of a teacher. This article will help young teachers properly organize work with parents in elementary school.

Keywords: parent meeting, class teacher, individual interview, behavior correction, signs.

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The class teacher's plan for working with parents is drawn up for one academic year. During this time, the class teacher must hold a certain number of parent meetings, extracurricular activities and other activities aimed at achieving the goals. Interviews between the class teacher and parents can also be held outside of the schedule. Planning with parents includes an individual visit to the student's home. This is done not only to observe family life, but also to become closer to parents and children.

The forms and methods of work of the class leader with parents are determined by the teacher himself based on his individual qualities, personal characteristics, experience and knowledge. When choosing a method of work, it is also necessary to rely on the characteristics of the parents' lifestyle, their field of activity and religious beliefs. Effective cooperation between the class teacher and parents always produces positive results.

The main goal of interaction between the class leader and parents is the comprehensive development of the child, the formation of his motivation to study, and the creation of favorable conditions for the development of his creative abilities.

To achieve the goal, the following tasks must be completed:

- Prepare parents to work effectively with teachers. To accomplish this task, it is necessary to get to know the parents, talk to them, and explain how important it is for parents to actively participate in their child's school problems.
- Improving the pedagogical culture of parents. At this stage, the teacher must provide parents with information related to the characteristics of the psychological perception and development of a child of a certain age, and recommend literature for self-study.

- Encourage parents to be involved in school activities. The duties of the class teacher should not be violated. There is no need to burden parents with a lot of work. Hints and tips should be simple and helpful.
- We teach parents to understand and notice changes occurring in their child. The wrong attitude of parents towards the child's behavior can have negative consequences, therefore, in the same team with teachers, parents should choose the same tactics of behavior that correct the child's deviant behavior.
- Help find interventions that affect the child's behavior.

Each parent meeting should have a theme, goals and objectives. The class leader draws up a plan for meetings with parents based on current problems that arise in the process of children's learning and development.

The teacher can involve a psychologist who will organize interviews with parents and answer their questions. You can prepare a presentation or video demonstration on a topic of your choice. A meeting between parents and teachers on issues of child activity and development should be constructive. It is necessary to prepare statistics for each student. Select a few leaders, identify children with learning problems. Award the best students with certificates and thank their parents. You should talk to the parents of vulnerable children, together try to find out the reasons for poor development and identify ways to solve this problem.

Part of the responsibility of the class teacher is transferred to the parents of the students. The most active of them form a parent committee consisting of 2-7 people. Each member of the commission bears his own responsibility. We list the main tasks of the parent committee:

- identifying the needs of children that the school cannot meet;
- collecting money to buy things necessary for the development and education of children;
- organizing the purchase of gifts for teachers for the holidays;
- assistance in organizing events;
- assistance in working with children;
- food quality control in the school canteen;
- interaction with local governments to obtain support from an educational institution;
- Choosing ways to reward students who have achieved high results in their studies or extracurricular activities;
- helping children who are behind in school.

The activities of the committee are officially regulated by the education law. It should include a chairman, secretary and treasurer. Meetings of the parent committee are held at least three times a year. Meetings are organized on the basis of the charter of the educational institution, all decisions are made after open voting.

Each extracurricular activity is held for a specific purpose: familiarization, demonstration of creative achievements, competition, identification of leadership, behavioral diagnosis, etc. Parental participation automatically raises the event to a higher level for the child. Every child wants to show their skills and knowledge to their parents and other people. Joint activities are useful for children and educational for adults - this is one of the forms of work of the class teacher with parents. Children enjoy activities with their parents, especially when they take the form of competitions between parents and children. In this case, the child will make every effort to achieve the best result. The option of cooperation between parents and children during play is also often used when organizing school events. There should be no

losers in the game, otherwise if the team loses, the child may develop a negative attitude towards his parents.

Despite the fact that most parents are constantly busy with work, the class teacher needs to involve children in participating in events, concerts, performances, and exhibitions. The application form must be in the form of a request. Too much pressure and constant tasks can interfere with parents' ability to engage in school. Parents should have the opportunity to help the class teacher. Very busy and inactive parents can be invited to school events as spectators and fans. With active parents, everything is much simpler - they themselves are ready to help teachers organize holidays and events.

For an individual interview, the teacher can come to the student's home, look at the living conditions, observe the microclimate in the family, and ask to see the student's workplace. The home environment has a great influence on the child's development and academic performance, so it is very important to identify all the important points that may hinder the harmonious development of the individual. The class teacher should devote time to individual communication with all parents of students, especially if we are talking about the first grade. In the work of the class leader with parents, special attention should be paid to communication with the family and the interest of parents. If parents are apathetic or uncooperative, they need to be informed and encouraged, explaining that their behavior is an example for the child.

Almost every class has students who grew up in dysfunctional families. Signs that allow a family to be classified in this category may include:

- parents suffer from drug addiction;
- the family is large and low-income;
- parents suffer from mental illness;
- parents are very demanding and cruel to the child;
- a child is abused by adults;
- The child is abandoned and left to fend for himself.

It is very difficult to work with such children, since behavior correction in the presence of a trigger does not produce visible results. Both the class teacher and the psychologist should devote more time to communicating with problem parents. The negative impact of the home environment on a child can manifest itself not only in his psychological development, but also in learning and socialization. The work plan of the class teacher with parents should include the organization of joint meetings. If beliefs and motivation do not help influence the parents' activities, the teacher should contact the child welfare service.

Parents are not only a source of knowledge and skills for the child, but also a model of behavior and moral standards. When a child goes to school, teachers partially take on the responsibilities of parents. The interaction of these two persons must be effective and efficient; therefore, teachers try to involve parents in school problems, events, and holidays.

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