



## **METHODS OF ORGANIZING THE WORK OF THE CLASS LEADER**

Mamarajabova Yulduz Chorshanbi qizi  
Termiz Davlat Pedagogika Instituti  
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Bobomurodov Sirojiddin  
Ilmiy Rahbar

<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEYWORDS</b>
Methods of working with parents and improving their legal literacy, recreational and psychotherapeutic tasks, methods of organizing the first parents' class meeting are explained.	Parents , Family , Family Code , Marriage , Legal literacy of family members

### **Introduction**

#### **Working with parents and improving their legal literacy**

In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Family is the main link of society and has the right to be under the protection of society and the state . According to the "Family Code" and Article 63, Part 2 of the Constitution, "Marriage is based on the voluntary consent of the parties and equal rights In 1998, there were 3.8 million families in Uzbekistan, of which 58.7% were families with 5 or more children. Over the next 35 years, the number of families increased by 1.8 million, of which about 1 million were urban and 950 thousand were rural families. In the last 10-15 years, around 250 thousand young families were born . Today, one family in our republic has approximately 4-5 children. There are such clauses in Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1. Men and women who have reached the age of majority have the right to marry and start a family without any restrictions based on their race, nationality and religion.
2. They enjoy the same rights when entering into marriage, during marriage and at the time of its annulment;
3. Marriage can be concluded only on the basis of free and full consent of both parties;
4. The family is considered the natural and basic cell of society and has the right to be protected by society and the state. At the same time, family law is the procedure and conditions for marriage and divorce; relationships between spouses, parents and children resulting from custody and child adoption; It consists of a set of legal norms that determine the manner of registration of civil status documents.

The following opinion of the French writer Victor Hugo (1802-1885) about this is very appropriate: "Whoever protects the rights of women, will protect the rights of the child, in other words, he will

protect the future." In this regard, it is necessary to describe the issues related to the establishment of the "Women and Society" Institute in Tashkent in 1997. This Department of Justice-registered institute has research and policy education departments.

It is noted in "Farhangi Zaboni Tajik" that **the family originally came from the Arabic word "dil", which means "womanly, pious"**. The third book of the five-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published by the "Uzbekistan National Encyclopedia" State Scientific Publishing House in 2006 emphasizes the Arabicness of this word and gives its five meanings. Initial and main meaning: "a group of people living together, a household, consisting of a couple, their children and their closest relatives." The second one is figurative: "Many people, peoples, countries united by one goal, profession." The third meaning: "In the systematics of plants and animals, a group that includes several genera similar in structure and close in origin: Legume family. Duck the beaked family." Fourth meaning: "Sister language group: Altaic language family." Som-hom family of languages". The fifth meaning is in the colloquial language: "Wife, wife. My family is a teacher in the school" (Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 volumes, the third volume, "Uzbekistan national encyclopedia" State scientific publishing house, Tashkent, 2007, page 97). In the two-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published in Moscow in 1981 by "Russian Language" publishing house, the term family is defined as "a group of people living together, a household consisting of a couple, their children and their closest relatives." definition is given (volume 1, page 526).

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN General Assembly Resolution 217 of December 10, 1948), Convention on the Political Rights of Women (UN General Assembly Resolution No. 640 of December 20, 1952), Men for Work of Equal Value and (100) Convention on equal pay for women (adopted at the 34th session of the General Conference of the ILO on June 29, 1951), aimed at the protection of motherhood (103) Convention (Geneva, revised by the ILO on June 28, 1952 reviewed), "Convention on the Rights of the Child" (by the 43rd UN General Assembly on November 20, 1989), "Citizenship International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UN General Assembly Resolution 2200 of January 16, 1966), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (UN General Assembly Resolution 34 of December 18, 1979, 180- resolution no.), the Universal Declaration on the Protection and Development of Children, and the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of Child Abduction (The Hague, October 25, 1980), in Beijing in 1995 The main action program on the condition of women adopted at the 4th World Conference on Women is the first important step in protecting the family, motherhood and childhood in our country in accordance with international law, the goal is to protect the rights of every citizen and every family member. is to achieve implementation within the norms of international law.

**Legal literacy** of family members and its legal protection is the basis of building a legal society. At the heart of this:

- population, including the age of family members creating caste-friendly legal education programs, determination of effective forms and methods of formation of legal consciousness and thinking, extensive use of non-traditional educational methods in this regard;
- organization of corners and rooms covering the legal topic in educational institutions, offices and organizations, conducting legal education days, organizing radio lectures;
- to increase the publication of popular brochures, newspaper and magazine articles, expert advice on legal topics, to achieve diversity of columns;

- on family law expert personnel training system improvement
- special training courses for future brides and grooms, "Family" clubs at local happiness and marriage houses, Organization of telephone lines for "legal advice" and preparation of advocacy groups;
- to improve legal education in families conducting supporting sociological research and development of methodological recommendations based on its results and wide application in practice, achievement, law enforcement in this regard other official state and public organizations special attention should be paid to issues such as strengthening the cooperation of organizations.

**Reproductive function** (Latin word productio - reproduction, reproduction) is one of the important functions of the family. Reproductive function (providing biological continuity of society, giving birth to children) is the reason for the need to continue the human race. Nowadays, the number of families consisting of 2-3 people is increasing. According to such families, children limit their parents' freedoms in education, work, professional development, and realization of their abilities : unfortunately, not having children is not only non-existent, but some are capable of having children. , the number of people who do not have children is increasing in families of European countries.

**Primary socialization task.** The family is the first and main social group that has an active influence on the formation of the child's personality . The family is a social micro-environment and one of the factors of social influence. It affects the physical, mental and social development of the child. The task of the family is to gradually integrate the child into the society in order to develop it according to its nature.

**Educational task.** In the process of initial socialization, raising a child in the family is important . Parents are and will always be the first educators of a child . Raising a child in a family is a complex socio-pedagogical process. Family conditions and environment affect the formation of a child's personality. Father and mother honor and caress their child and protect them from worries and difficulties. The personal example of parents is an important means of influencing a child's education . Its educational value is based on the child's interest in imitation.

**Recreational and psychological function .** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ Recreational function means providing physical, material, spiritual and psychological support to each other , strengthening each other's health, organizing rest for family members. The meaning of this is that a person feels fully protected in the family, that the family will accept him regardless of his position , appearance, success in life, financial condition. The phrase "My house is my castle" well expresses the meaning that a healthy family is the most reliable and best shelter to hide from all the turmoil in the world, even if only temporarily .

The traditional model, where the wife silently endured all the discrimination and humiliation of her ruler in her own house, is becoming a thing of the past. Most women also now go to work and come home exhausted. In a family environment, in relations with loved ones and with children , the forces are restored much better. To determine the social status of the family, it is necessary to know a number of its structural and functional characteristics and the individual characteristics of the family members. Structural dynamics of the family .

- 1 Presence of married partners (full officially married, married, not married)
- 2 Family life cycle stage (young, mature, old)
3. Order of marriage (first, repeated.)  
in the family (one or several generations)
5. Number of children ( many children, few children.)

## 6. Individual characteristics of family members.

These include socio-demographic, physiological, psychological, pathological habits of older family members, as well as child's behavior characteristics: age, age-appropriate speech development, level of physical and psychological development; his interests and abilities; educational organizations, attitudes and educational achievements that he provides: the presence of deviations in behavior, pathological habits and mental disorders.

Individual characteristics of family members together with its structural and functional indicators form complex behavioral characteristics - family status (Latin status-state, situation). Family typology - there are many typologies of the family: psychological, pedagogical, sociological. The tasks of the social pedagogue correspond to the complex typology, the types of families that differ in the level of social adaptation in the society are divided into 4 categories:

1. High level - strong families.
  2. The average level is a group of families at risk.
  3. Low level - a troubled (unhappy) family.
  4. Very low level - non-associative families.
1. Peaceful, happy families - able to fulfill their duties; almost does not need the help of a social pedagogue. Such families can quickly adapt to the needs of their child due to their ability to adapt, that is, due to their ability based on material, psychological and other internal capabilities, and successfully solve the issues of raising and developing him. In case of problems, one-time help (advice) of a social pedagogue is enough for them.
  2. At-risk families are represented by a number of deviations from the rules (incomplete family, low-income family, etc.), which reduce the family's ability to adapt. They perform the tasks of raising children using most of their energy, so the social pedagogue should monitor the family situation. It is necessary to offer help in time .
  3. with a low social status in one or more spheres of life, for example, low family income, bad psychological environment, low level of culture in the family. Such families cannot fulfill the tasks assigned to them . This type of family needs active continuous support from a social pedagogue .
  4. Asocial families: - these are families whose parents are immoral, living in violation of the law, and living in these families - living conditions do not meet the most basic sanitary and hygienic requirements. In such families, children are usually neglected , half-starved, half-naked, they lag behind in development, parents and others suffer from it . A great responsibility, such as raising a family, falls primarily on the father and mother. At this point, one thing should be said that the main influential force in the upbringing of children is the mother. In most nations, the father is busy providing for the material needs of the family, as well as doing the household chores.

The main goal of moral and moral upbringing of a child in the family is to create and develop moral qualities in them, to teach them good behavior, to create positive behavior skills and habits in them. It is appropriate for primary school teachers to hold educational conversations and educational activities on the topics of "Family as the basis of society", "Family as a mother", "Family as a small society", "Merciful mother".

The teacher is the head of the class, a kind educator. One of the important features of the primary classes of the school is that under the leadership of a dear teacher, they are partners and sympathizers for 4 years. For this reason, working with the parent team of primary school students has its own characteristics:

The work forms and methods of parents who follow their first children to school differ from those of more experienced parents. For them, it is necessary to recommend "1st grader" and "Memories for young parents". The purpose of this work form is: - to awaken the feeling of being worthy of the name of parents - student's parents, and to realize their duty to the school. Activation of parents' pedagogic and educational activities, a reminder for young parents.

Every person should be able to appreciate the great blessing by saying praises to Allah for having a child and watching it grow to adulthood. This blessing is the child's first step to school. Ghulamuddin Akbarzade "Knowledge means soul." He wrote that science means culture "because of religion". So, what should parents do in order for the 1st grader to get a lot of knowledge and education from the school of science:

1. The teacher is a holy figure, he is your advisor, and be loyal to his reputation by honoring him.
2. To actively participate in the educational activities of the class and the school team and give your suggestions and comments.
3. Be a helper to the teacher to make your child aware of the good and bad in oriental paintings and traditions.
4. Helping your child with his studies. Help them to complete their tasks.
5. Inculcate in your child a good attitude towards school, class, teacher and friends, because adaptation of a 1st grader to the school environment is a very difficult mental state.
6. Monitor and ask your child about his behavior in daily work activities. In such a conversation, use magic words such as good, very good, thank you, bless you, and "I didn't expect" if something bad happened.
7. A parent should be a close assistant of the school, and the assistant should live with the child's maturity.

**The method of organizing the first parents' class meeting.** Being able to organize the class meeting of parents held at the beginning of each school year in a scientific, theoretical, spiritual and methodical way prepares the ground for parents to become regular participants in such meetings. The meeting requires a lot of knowledge and skills from the teacher. First of all, you should start preparing for the issues in it a month in advance. These include: obtaining information about each family member and their circumstances;

- determining whether the family and surrounding social environment is correct or incorrect;
- to have complete information about each student's personality;
- such as the procedure for preparing a child for school in the family.

Preparation of the teacher before the first meeting:

1. Determining the topic and purpose of the meeting.
2. Equipping the meeting place.
3. Choosing the method of conducting the meeting; conversation, explanation.
4. Prepare a brief summary of the school's history and future plans.
5. Preparation of the charter of the parents' association as an exhibition (preparation of the statement of the school management about the charter).
6. Election of class parents' committee.

The effectiveness of the first parent-teacher conference largely depends on the personality of the teacher. His behavior, behavior, business skills, knowledge about each student and his family, leave a

positive impression on parents. Our observations show that the absence of a high-level parent-teacher meeting in the school makes the parents feel cold from the school. In particular, cases where children who study "badly" try to discredit their parents in the community cause parents to leave the school. Such meetings should be avoided. A new attitude that strengthens the national independence ideology of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan is necessary for the education of the school-parents of the young generation. That is:

- meetings on the topic "We will follow the teacher's advice";
- "Meeting meeting" (scientist, medical worker, art and culture figures);
- discussion meetings: on educational issues or pedagogical literature; Meetings of "Dedication to Heritage"; - use of Qurkhani Karim, Hadith and wise thoughts of thinkers on child education; - the procedure for holding a class parents' meeting; - information about the implementation of the decisions made by the class teacher and parents' committee members at the previous meeting will be heard. The topic will be announced according to the purpose of the meeting (its content will be justified according to the type of meeting indicated above) .Parents' opinions and comments are heard and questions and demands from educational work are discussed. Various issues are resolved. The decision of the class meeting is issued and confirmed. The teacher introduces the plan of the upcoming meeting. The procedure for conducting the meeting changes depending on the specific nature of the topic.

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