

bolalarning qiziqishlari, qobiliyatlari va ijodiy salohiyati bilan rivojlanadi. Kelajak avlod uchun bilimli va ma’naviyatli shaxslarni tarbiyalash – nafaqat o’qituvchilar, balki butun jamiyatning dolzarb vazifasidir. Shu bois, ta’lim sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan sa’y – harakatlarni davom ettirish zarur.

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INTERACTION BETWEEN TEACHER AND STUDENTS COMMUNITY IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Annotation: *The interaction between the teacher and the student plays a very important role in the classroom. This helps in the education and training process. This article explores the dynamics of interactions between teachers and students in primary education. It examines the significance of these interactions for fostering a positive learning environment, enhancing student engagement, and promoting academic achievement. The article discusses various factors that influence teacher-student relationships, effective communication strategies, and the role of community involvement in education. It aims to provide insights for educators and policymakers on improving teacher-student interactions to enhance educational outcomes.*

Keywords: *Teacher-student interactions, primary education, learning environment, student engagement, educational outcomes.*

Introduction

The interactions between teachers and students form the cornerstone of the educational experience in primary education. These relationships significantly influence students' academic performance, emotional well-being, and social development. In primary education, where foundational skills are established, the quality of teacher-student interactions can determine a child's attitude towards learning and school. A well-structured curriculum helps teachers interact more effectively with their students because the learning activities in the curriculum can shape their learning. For example, problem-based or project-based activities—as opposed to rote learning—help teachers develop children's thinking and analytical skills. This type of learning can occur not only in traditional academic areas, but directly in teaching social, emotional, and self-regulation skills.

Although it is challenging to create, a good relationship between a teacher and a student can be discovered for both parties at either end. To make a learning experience relatable and motivating for the students, a positive relationship can have a variety of attributes. Positive relationships will be formed in the classroom between a teacher and student who possess the following traits: effective communication, respect for one another, and an interest in teaching from both the teacher's and the student's perspectives.

Main part

Every student uses a distinct approach to learning and accomplishing their objectives. Some pupils in a classroom will pick things up fast, but others will need to be taught the material several times using various methods before they can comprehend it. However, some students are unable to fully understand the topic since they work and miss many classes. It consequently becomes challenging to teach, particularly in the absence of effective communication. However, teachers who build strong relationships with their kids won't always be able to manage all of the unruly ones [1].

The secret is that teachers must keep a close eye on their students so they can identify any problems they may be experiencing. The teacher will have a better understanding of the students' learning challenges if they are aware of their issues, worries, or misunderstandings. The teacher will be more patient with the student once they are aware of the issues, which will help the student feel more comfortable or less confused throughout class. In order to improve the classroom

environment, communication between the teacher and the students acts as a link between them.

One of the most important social ties in children's socialisation process during their whole educational development is the teacher-student relationship, which is the basic interpersonal interaction between teachers and students in schools [2]. In the previous educational setting, there was a clear imbalance in the connection between teachers and students, with teachers holding a dominant position and students playing a passive one. In the classroom, teachers served as lecturers, transferring knowledge to pupils in the hope that they would passively absorb it—a traditional teaching approach called "teacher-centered learning" [3]. Students' main duties were to listen to lectures, take notes, and regurgitate material during tests, while professors assumed authoritative positions as knowledge distributors, carrying out the educational process through the methodical and orderly delivery of subject matter.

This relationship's fundamental structure placed a strong emphasis on the teacher's authority and the pupils' expected compliance. This structure limited the opportunity for collaborative learning experiences by limiting teacher-student interaction and meaningful exchanges. Traditional teaching methods' hierarchical structure unintentionally hindered the growth of critical thinking abilities and deterred students from actively participating in class. As education develops, the necessity of moving away from this biased model is becoming increasingly apparent. Modern educational philosophies place a higher priority on a more participatory and balanced teacher-student interaction, creating an atmosphere that promotes communication, teamwork, and knowledge co-creation. This change aims to empower students as active participants in their own learning processes while also acknowledging the variety of roles that educators and students might play.

The development and upkeep of a strong teacher-student relationship has progressively become mainstream in education due to shifts in educational conceptions and improvements in teaching techniques. Activities like getting to know students better, giving them choices, and inspiring them to improve as learners every day are essential parts of this healthy teacher-student connection [4]. Teachers are becoming their pupils' close friends rather than just imparters of knowledge. This change improves academic performance and learning efficiency by motivating students to participate fully in class discussions, voice their ideas, and interact with peers and teachers. In addition to mastering topic information, students must also cultivate critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving abilities while in school.

As a result of improvements in teaching techniques and the development of educational concepts, the emphasis of modern education has shifted to the development and maintenance of positive teacher-student relationships, which represents a paradigm shift away from traditional approaches and emphasises the value of mutual engagement and collaboration. As Vanner explains [4], a positive teacher-student relationship goes beyond the traditional role of knowledge transfer to include understanding students personally, providing choices, and inspiring daily motivation for continuous improvement. This transformative approach establishes teachers as more than just educators; they are now seen as mentors and students' educational journeys.

Teachers actively endeavour to better understand their students, give them options, and encourage them to grow as learners every day within this framework of constructive teacher-student interactions. This relationship goes beyond the confines of conventional classroom environments, changing the classroom from a place where students learn and professors teach to a more equal collaboration between the two parties. Students are able to bring original ideas, voice their own viewpoints, and engage more fully in class discussions. Increased engagement with professors, peer collaboration, and students' active participation in these discussions all function as catalysts for better academic performance and increased learning efficiency. Critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving abilities are emphasised in this modern educational style. Students who actively participate in the learning process gain both in-depth knowledge and critical abilities that equip them to handle the challenges of the real world. The foundation of holistic education is essentially strong teacher-student connections, which foster an atmosphere in which students flourish academically and acquire critical life skills.

The relationship between the teacher and the student is essential to education and a major component of the whole learning process. Many studies have highlighted the importance of good teacher-student connections, using the thorough research findings of Hagenauer et al. as an example [5]. These connections are not only coincidental; rather, they are seen as potent catalysts that have a widespread impact on important facets of the educational landscape. The strong connections between these linkages and important metrics including learning outcomes, efficient classroom management, and notable drops in student absences—all of which were emphasised in academic surveys—are especially noteworthy.

Teacher-student interactions encompass various forms of communication, including verbal exchanges, non-verbal cues, and emotional support. Research has shown that positive interactions lead to:

- **Improved Academic Performance.** Students who experience supportive teacher interactions are more likely to engage in classroom activities and demonstrate higher academic achievement.
- **Enhanced Social Skills.** Effective communication between teachers and students fosters an environment where children learn to express themselves, collaborate with peers, and develop empathy.
- **Increased Motivation.** Positive teacher-student relationships create a sense of belonging and security, motivating students to participate actively in their learning.

There are several factors can affect the quality of interactions between teachers and students. For example:

- **Teacher's Attitude and Approach.** A teacher's demeanor, enthusiasm, and approachability significantly impact how students perceive and interact with them. Teachers who exhibit warmth and supportiveness foster a more inclusive classroom environment.
- **Classroom Environment.** A well-organized and positive classroom atmosphere encourages open communication. Factors such as seating arrangements, classroom decor, and available resources contribute to the overall learning environment.
- **Cultural Considerations.** Understanding the cultural backgrounds of students is crucial for effective communication. Culturally responsive teaching practices help bridge gaps between teachers and diverse student populations.

An essential component of both students' education and personal life, the teacher-student connection has a wide range of effects that go well beyond the classroom. First, enhancing students' academic performance is largely dependent on the quality of the teacher-student connection. This is encouraged by adopting strict teaching philosophies, having extensive topic knowledge, and using efficient teaching strategies. Teachers that possess these attributes help pupils grasp difficult subjects and attain excellent learning results. Additionally, the benefits of healthy relationships go beyond education; they also involve aspects of support and nurturing.

Teachers are essential in creating rich content and using interesting teaching strategies that meet the requirements and interests of their pupils. Students' comprehension of the material is deepened and their genuine interest and excitement are sparked by the combination of real-world examples and practical

exercises. Teachers should also concentrate on developing students' creative and problem-solving skills in order to provide a strong basis for their future growth. With this method, learning becomes a dynamic and captivating journey that motivates students to actively pursue their academic goals.

Conclusion

In the teacher-student connection, it is equally essential to acknowledge the mental health of the students. Teachers are essential in supporting their kids' mental health outside of the classroom. Teachers have the power to establish a welcoming and encouraging classroom where pupils are not just intellectually challenged but also emotionally acknowledged. Teachers can offer specific assistance to support students' mental health since they are aware of the various needs of their students. Teachers help kids develop and become more resilient by combining intellectual and emotional support. As a result, educators must consider kids' emotional needs and mental health in addition to their academic progress.

Interactions between teachers and students are vital for creating a positive learning environment in primary education. These interactions significantly influence students' academic success, social development, and motivation to learn. By understanding the factors that affect these interactions and implementing effective communication strategies, educators can foster stronger relationships with their students. Additionally, involving the community in the educational process enhances these interactions further. As we strive to improve educational outcomes for all students, prioritizing teacher-student interactions must remain at the forefront of educational practices. By nurturing these relationships, we lay the groundwork for a generation of engaged, motivated learners ready to face future challenges.

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