



## CONFLICT BETWEEN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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<p><b>Received:</b> 26<sup>th</sup> August 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 24<sup>th</sup> September 2021 <b>Published:</b> 30<sup>th</sup> October 2021</p>	<p>In the article discussed various problems and conflicts in the school. The school collective is a large group of people, which includes not only students and teachers, but also parents, and the director, and head teachers, and other employees and institutions. Therefore, one cannot do without controversial points. The most common types of such collisions are: disagreements in the children's team; misunderstanding between the teacher and the child; disputes between parents and teachers.</p>
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Conflict "Child - class" School conflict between children can have different reasons. Resentment, rivalry, lagging behind or excellence in studies, unrequited heart sympathy, social inequality - any of these reasons can become a breeding ground for disagreement. Most often, conflicts of interest are provoked by the following situations. Newbie Often the team is wary of the arrival of a newcomer. A close-knit group, where everyone knows each other, already has its own core. Each child here takes his place and plays his role.

Suddenly a stranger appears who may want to become a leader (by taking that role away from someone else) or are somehow distinguished by their appearance or behavior. Even if a student tries to fit into the team, accepts its rules, tries to find a common language with everyone, there is a clash of interests. This occurs in the first grade of school, when its core is the kindergarten group. These children are together from an early age, they know each other very well. The appearance of a newcomer seems to be something destroying their inner, well-established little world.

The correct behavior of the teacher plays a huge role here. It is not easy for him either: he himself is a beginner in this team. Therefore, such high requirements are imposed on the first school teachers: they immediately, from the very beginning, need to understand the relationships in the team, understand the children, become a good mentor and advisor for them, and identify possible conflict issues in time. Disagreements between students are especially pronounced in adolescence. High school teacher's overo watches your class closely as a new student joins in. Here, in contrast to the primary grades, the roles are distributed more definitely, personal likes and dislikes are manifested more strictly.

The newcomer has to try to fit into the teenage team, which can meet him quite harshly. For adolescents, there are no semitones, they view the world in black and white, from the position of "like it or not like it." The conflict in such a team proceeds violently, loudly, with all types of show down. It is extremely important for the teacher to recognize this state of affairs in time. "Wrong" behavior A tense atmosphere can develop without the presence of the beginner factor. Guys can oppose one of their own, if he shows himself inadequately, disrespectful to the members of the team. Example: One boy came to the first grade together with his peers, whom he knows from the kindergarten group. He couldn't get used to the school routine. In class, he could get up from a place, walk through the audience, take something from the desk of classmates. In response to the teacher's remarks, he was rude, began to shout or run around the room. The guys told him that he was interfering, they themselves made remarks to which he did not react. As a result, they united against him, stopped communicating with him and stopped playing at recess. Only timely and wise intervention helped resolve the conflict. Outcasts In adolescence, so-called outcasts may appear in classes - guys, attitudes towards which develops negatively.

This is due to the fact that the child somehow stands out: in appearance, behavior, attitude towards learning. Example: One pupil was very fond of studying from elementary school. She quickly grasped the material, easily completed all tasks. The situation did not change when she moved to high school. But here she had to work harder to keep the bar. And if earlier she did not mind when someone cheated from her, now she began to offer her help in preparing assignments, but refused to give her notebooks.

This led to resentment against her, and then to the fact that the children declared a boycott to her. It all ended with the parents transferring that pupil to another school. Children's quarrels are a phenomenon that occurs in every school. They are distinguished by their aggressiveness and duration. Even as an adult, a person is not able to get rid of the negative consequences of such bullying. Only the right attitude of teachers, their wise approach, interaction with parents help to find way out.

It should always be borne in mind that the transfer of a student to another class due to a conflict is an extreme, which suggests that teachers and parents made a mistake and did not understand the situation. For a child,

this is fraught with its repetition. Such withdrawal becomes the main model for conflict resolution. This can become entrenched in the subconscious and possibly make life difficult. Enrolled in a university - dropped out because something went wrong. Found a job - everything is repeated again. As a result, such a person does not receive education that you could count on does not make a career ... If the child is in conflict with the entire class, it is appropriate to include the parents of fellow practitioners.

It is important that they communicate and understand what is happening. Still, in the life of a student, parents decide a lot. Influence and justice must come from their side. Close communication is essential for resolving a conflict. It can also be noted that the very emergence of the situation shows that the only means of socialization of the schoolgirl was the provision of opportunities and for cheating. Which is strange, because the teenager is well developed, smart and the range of his interests, for sure, is not limited to the school curriculum. You need to understand what happened after all. One pupil first let me cheat, and then stopped. That is, there is another story hiding there, which served as a catalyst. And to understand it, it was worth attracting a specialist psychologist.

Conflict "Child - teacher" Here the interests of an adult and a young representative of the school collective collide. It is possible to find a way out in this position only if the adult himself compromises, realizes that he is wiser, puts himself in the shoes of a younger opponent. Disagreements between teachers and students can have both personal and academic overtones. Personal enmity arises if the student does not like some of the character traits or appearance of the teacher and vice versa- the teacher does not like the child because of his behavior or other characteristics.

Learning clashes arise when, in the student's opinion, the teacher underestimates him or overestimates one of his classmates. Such a conflict is dangerous in that it inevitably involves all members of the team. Example: One pupil is an excellent student. He loves to study; he loves to find information himself in encyclopedias and on the Internet. In the classroom, he asks a lot of questions, and does not do without certain attempts to convict the teacher that he does not know something. This seemed unacceptable to the teacher of the English language, and he shouted at the pupil at his next attempt to boast of his knowledge. As a result, the teenager began to show a negative attitude towards him (but not towards the subject!), pupil's parents and classmates, who took his side, and the school administration were drawn into discord. The teacher did not want to be flexible and refused to teach lessons in this class at all. Such situations are not uncommon. The teachers themselves recognize that it is safer for them to work with average children, quiet and not too corrosive. Those whose behavior is out of this range disrupt the usual course of the lesson, forcing the teacher to improve himself, to change. This is not bad, but not everyone is ready for this.

Conflict "Teacher - parents". Such conflicts are often associated with the previous type. Parents are included in the dialogue when their child constantly complains about a prejudiced attitude towards him, they begin to make claims first to a certain teacher, then to the whole team and to the administration. They do not agree with teaching methods, they have their own view of education. The situation goes beyond the school institution, there are complaints to the Department of Education, and then to higher organizations. As a result, the conflict becomes widespread. This could have been avoided if the parents and the teacher had just talked, discussed all the controversial points and tried to find the right solution.

In any case, the utmost attention must be paid to the search for a way out of the conflict. An unpleasant situation must not be hushed up. If the teacher himself cannot solve the problem, you need to contact your parents, ask the class teacher or school administration for help.

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