

"FAMILY LITERACY: ITS IMPORTANCE AND ROLE IN MODERN SCHOOLS"

Scientific Supervisor: Sattarova Feruza
Student of Group XT_21_05: Izzatullaeva Nargiza
Email: xojiyev70@gmail.com

Annotation: The paper examines the concept of family literacy and its importance in the modern educational process. The role of parents as active participants in the upbringing and education of children is emphasized, and traditional and innovative approaches to family and school interaction are analyzed. The influence of family literacy on the educational outcomes of students, their emotional and social development, as well as the ability of parents to overcome educational barriers related to social inequality is investigated. Special attention is paid to the social significance of family literacy as an important factor in the harmonious development of society.

Keywords: family literacy, family-school interaction, educational outcomes, the role of parents, emotional development, social equality, educational process, cultural values.

«СЕМЕЙНАЯ ГРАМОТНОСТЬ: ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И РОЛЬ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ШКОЛЕ»

Аннотация: В работе рассматривается понятие семейной грамотности и ее значение в современном образовательном процессе. Подчеркивается роль родителей как активных участников воспитания и обучения детей, анализируются традиционные и инновационные подходы взаимодействия семьи и школы. Исследуется влияние семейной грамотности на образовательные результаты учащихся, их эмоциональное и социальное развитие, а также способность родителей преодолевать образовательные барьеры, связанные с социальным неравенством. Особое внимание уделяется социальному значению семейной грамотности как важного фактора гармоничного развития общества.

Ключевые слова: семейная грамотность, взаимодействие семьи и школы, образовательные результаты, роль родителей, эмоциональное развитие, социальное равенство, образовательный процесс, культурные ценности.

"OILAVIY SAVODXONLIK: ZAMONAVIY MAKTABDAGI AHAMIYATI VA ROLI"

Annotatsiya: Asarda oilaviy savodxonlik tushunchasi va uning zamonaviy o'quv jarayonidagi ahamiyati ko'rib chiqiladi. Ota-onalarning bolalarni tarbiyalash va o'qitishning faol ishtirokchilari sifatidagi roli ta'kidlanadi, oila va maktab o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarning an'anaviy va innovatsion yondashuvlari tahlil qilinadi. Oilaviy savodxonlikning o'quvchilarning ta'lim natijalariga ta'siri, ularning hissiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishi, shuningdek, ota-onalarning ijtimoiy tengsizlik bilan bog'liq ta'lim to'siqlarini engib o'tish qobiliyati o'rganiladi. Jamiyatning barkamol rivojlanishining muhim omili sifatida oilaviy savodxonlikning ijtimoiy ahamiyatiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: oilaviy savodxonlik, oila va maktabning o'zaro ta'siri, ta'lim natijalari, ota-onalarning roli, hissiy rivojlanish, ijtimoiy tenglik, ta'lim jarayoni, madaniy qadriyatlar.

INTRODUCTION

Family literacy plays a crucial role in shaping a successful educational environment and fostering the personal development of children. It represents a combination of knowledge, skills, and values that parents need to actively participate in their children's upbringing and education. Modern research confirms that collaboration between families and schools improves student performance, enhances motivation, and strengthens social interaction.

Family literacy is essential not only for a child's academic success but also for their overall well-being. Parents who understand the principles of child development and the educational process can:

- Create a supportive and stimulating home environment for learning.
- Communicate effectively with teachers and educational institutions.
- Foster emotional resilience, critical thinking, and social responsibility.

Moreover, family literacy helps overcome barriers associated with social and economic inequalities and highlights the importance of education as a fundamental value. The history of the family-school relationship is rooted in the traditions and customs of different cultures. In many societies, the family has always been regarded as the primary institution of upbringing, while schools served as tools for imparting knowledge and social experience. However, the nature of this relationship has evolved over time.

In traditional societies, education often occurred within the family or community, where parents, elders, and spiritual leaders played central roles. As formal education systems developed, schools assumed much of the responsibility for children's learning, but families retained an essential role in shaping moral and ethical values.

In modern society, the interaction between families and schools takes on new significance. Parents and teachers become partners working towards shared goals—successful socialisation and education of children. Cultural characteristics also play a crucial role: for instance, in some cultures, family traditions and mutual support are highly valued, influencing approaches to education and upbringing.

Thus, family literacy, combined with a historical and cultural understanding of family-school interactions, becomes a vital tool for achieving educational goals and ensuring the harmonious development of children. Family literacy encompasses a range of knowledge, skills, and practices enabling parents and other family members to actively participate in a child's educational journey. This concept includes:

- Organising a home environment conducive to learning.
- Building communication skills with educational institutions.
- Understanding their role in shaping the child's personality.

Key aspects include:

- Assisting children with homework and nurturing curiosity and interest in learning.
- Creating an atmosphere of acceptance and safety to help children overcome challenges and believe in themselves.
- Transmitting values, traditions, and experiences that foster holistic personal development.
- Participating in school life, engaging with teachers, and taking part in educational events.

Family literacy underpins successful collaboration between families and educational institutions. It emphasises the importance of parents as a child's first mentors and establishes conditions for their successful socialisation and education. The relationship between families and schools has undergone various transformations influenced by cultural and social contexts. These interactions can be classified into different approaches:

Traditional Approach: Responsibilities are divided—schools focus on education, while families handle upbringing, parents are often passive observers, with limited involvement in school life, interaction is typically confined to parent-teacher meetings and occasional discussions with educators.

Collaborative Approach: Families and schools act as partners, working together in the educational process, this approach is based on openness, cooperation, and mutual exchange of information, it involves diverse forms of interaction, such as joint projects, parent clubs, educational workshops, and digital platforms, it focuses on the individual needs of the child, making the learning process more personalised and effective.

Innovative Approach: Highlights the importance of family involvement in the educational process, parents become active participants in their child's learning,

supported by modern technologies that provide platforms for communication and data sharing.

These evolving concepts of family literacy and family-school interaction promote a partnership model aimed at creating optimal conditions for child development. Family literacy significantly influences children's educational outcomes. Research indicates that children whose parents actively participate in their learning achieve better results, demonstrate stronger cognitive abilities, and maintain higher motivation for learning. Engaged parents contribute to the development of their child's language skills, critical thinking, and creativity. Additionally, family support bolsters self-confidence, reduces anxiety, and fosters a positive attitude towards education. Children in families where parents read books, discuss school progress, and participate in projects tend to achieve better results and show greater interest in learning. Family literacy also aids in developing social skills, communication abilities, and effective interactions with others. For socially vulnerable families, parental literacy becomes a critical factor in mitigating the effects of economic and cultural limitations on a child's education.

Family literacy is a powerful tool for ensuring equal access to education and improving the quality of learning. Parents equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills can positively influence all stages of a child's educational journey—from primary school to higher education. Their involvement helps children not only master the curriculum but also develop strong life orientations. Importantly, family literacy goes beyond academic support to include the transmission of cultural and moral values. Parents actively engaged in their children's lives strengthen their sense of identity and self-confidence.

The absence of family literacy can pose significant obstacles to a child's success. Neglecting educational needs may lead to reduced motivation, poor academic performance, and limited opportunities for personal and professional growth. On the other hand, family support helps children navigate challenges in the learning process and adapt to changes in the educational environment.

Conclusion

Family literacy is a critical factor in the success of a child's education and socialisation. Parents with the necessary knowledge and skills can create favourable learning conditions, enhance children's emotional resilience, and inspire a love for learning. Modern approaches to family-school collaboration are built on principles of partnership and openness, allowing for the consideration of each child's unique needs. Parental involvement in the educational process not only benefits children but also contributes to societal development, reducing educational inequality and reinforcing cultural values. Therefore, fostering family literacy should be a priority in the education system.

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