

TRAINING OF FUTURE INNOVATIVE AND CREATIVE THINKING PRIMARY
SCHOOL TEACHER

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Abstract. *In the work, the issues of preparing the innovative and creatively thinking modern future elementary school teacher in the spirit of high spirituality and patriotism, forming the technology of the duties and tasks of competitive young personnel in the global process, and for this purpose, the issues of improving the education system at the level of international requirements are revealed.*

Резюме. *В статье рассматриваются вопросы подготовки инновационных и креативных современных будущих учителей начальных классов в духе высокой духовности и патриотизма, формирования технологии конкурсных заданий и ответственности молодых специалистов в глобальном процессе, а также совершенствования системы образования до международных стандартов.*

Annotation. *The article discusses the issues of training innovative and creative modern future primary school teachers in the spirit of high spirituality and patriotism, the formation of technology of competitive tasks and responsibilities of young professionals in the global process, and improving the education system to international standards.*

The world education system shows that the intellectual and spiritual image of any nation is formed through national and global pedagogy. In this sense, the fact that the educational system in our beloved homeland is being logically updated both in terms of content and form gives great hope for the future in the hearts of our people. Accordingly, at the current stage of development of our society, the need and demand for highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel corresponding to the level of international standards is increasing. Because it is becoming clear that the social potential and development potential of the countries that have been affected by the processes of globalization and have entered the stage of deep socio-economic renewal are largely determined by the level of development of science and technology, the effective implementation of

scientific and practical innovations in various infrastructures of society. That is why large-scale work is being carried out to modernize the education system, develop science, and introduce modern forms and technologies of education in Uzbekistan, which is increasingly adapting to the world community. "Today, when we think about solving the complex and important issues that life is changing rapidly, the solution to them is education, the worldview of young people is modern knowledge, high spirituality and "we are convinced once again that it is related to formation based on rifat"(1-448). At the same time, serious efforts are being made to fundamentally reform preschool education and primary education and to enrich the content of these areas on an international scale. In this way, modern and independent thinking, with high spiritual and moral qualities, educated and highly qualified personnel training, modern knowledge in the field of professional activity in higher education institutions that train personnel in the field of preschool education and primary education. ensuring the quality of training of qualified personnel who have mastered information and communication technologies and foreign languages, educational-pedagogical and scientific-methodical, as well as the quality, content and level of training of specialists in these schools and ensuring compliance with qualification requirements, improving curricula and science programs based on the wide use of modern pedagogical technologies and teaching methods, raising the quality of the educational process to a new level, and advanced forms of teaching, information- it is required to introduce communication technologies and, most importantly, to strengthen the spiritual and moral content in education, to organize the work of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism based on loyalty to the ideas of independence, respect for national values, humanitarianism and high moral ideas. These ideas are covered in depth in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to reform management in the field of higher and secondary special education" (2). Accordingly, the duties and tasks of the future primary school teacher in the global process are increasing. Because the future primary school teacher is well aware that the process of organizing teaching in the educational system, conveying the content of science by the teaching professors and mastering the students and the system of correct evaluation of their knowledge is not up to the required level, as well as the content of educational programs and the speed of updating them in terms of organizing the educational process based on modern technologies are not consistent with the changing requirements of the developing economic

sectors and the labor market today does not provide a complete answer. In fact, the problem is deeper: the fact that higher education and special secondary institutions have not become communication centers where innovative and technological ideas are exchanged, the problems and shortcomings in the relevant fields have not been systematically studied. It has led to the underdevelopment of their professions. Now they are not only competitive within the public sphere, but no matter how high-minded it sounds, as long as we do not prepare personnel who have their place on the international level, we will remain spectators in world science and education. It is necessary to revise the technology of duties and tasks of the future primary school teacher in the global process. The fate of the country and the future of the Motherland will be decided by young personnel who meet international requirements. In fact, if we look at the history of the developed countries of the world, we see that the reforms aimed at changing the life of the society started with the education system, kindergarten, school, education. Because it is impossible to change a person and society without changing the school. The foundation of education and upbringing is the school. The force that makes a school a school is teachers. This is a sacred duty to the Motherland and when it comes to professionals who either destroy or strengthen the nation, the experience of Singapore recognized by the world and the words of the former Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan are remembered: many people ask me about the development of Singapore and ask the following question: "How did you become a developed country with a small territory, separated from a huge country?" How did you accomplish this "miracle"? In response to them, I say: "I did not create a miracle in Singapore. I just did my duty to my country. I directed the state budget to education. I promoted my teacher from the lowest class to the highest position in Singapore. The people who performed "miracles" in the state are teachers. They brought up a humble generation that loves science, ethics, work and truth. We are grateful to them for this!" said Li Kuan. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who deeply understood this noble idea, on August 23, 2019, under his chairmanship, dedicated to the issues of developing the public education system, improving the qualifications and prestige of pedagogues in society, and raising the spirituality of the young generation. The video selector meeting said with a smile: "Let's ask ourselves: what is our biggest weakness? At the level of personnel, knowledge, outlook, patriotism. It would be fair to say that all this is not so. We cannot change people and our society without changing schools. This is an axiom

that no one can deny. School is a matter of life and death, a matter of the future. It cannot be solved by the state, government and governors themselves. This should become the work and duty of the whole society. If we do not financially encourage the school teacher, if we do not improve the quality of his life, we cannot talk about reform and results. From now on, we will spare no expense and opportunity for the development of the school system. The fate of our future generation, the fate of our entire nation, people, and state depends on our respected teachers." So, we cannot play with fate. In deciding the future of the nation, in being equal among equals in the world, in regaining our ancient honorable place. future primary school teachers also have their place. Accordingly, they must master the following documents and requirements perfectly: normative legal documents regulating children's rights, State educational standards, zi the scientific-theoretical foundations of the subject to be taught in the future, its content and practical application, the methodology and organization of classes in the subject to be taught, the advanced methods of teaching and educating students put into practice the forms and intensive methods, modern, effective forms of student knowledge assessment, control methods, the rating system for stimulating student activity and assessing their mastery, pedagogy, youth psychology and physiology, technical tools of the educational processing , sanitary-hygienic requirements, labor protection, technical and fire safety rules.

A serious question arises from the above requirements: So, what are the duties and tasks of the 21st century Uzbek teacher? When will the dependence of thought, the slavery of thinking leave him? What is the goal of a future primary school teacher? What are his responsibilities? Professor M. Kuronov, one of the clever scientists in the field of national education, comments on this matter: "It is not others who seek and find the cure for the nation's pain, but its children." It is our duty to heal the spiritual wounds inflicted on us, that is, my and your ancestors, with national ideology for more than 150 years" (3-6). The scientist continued his comments: "Uzbek character consists of about a thousand qualities. It has both positives and negatives. The most important things we need to get rid of now are: 1. Negligence. 2. Inconsistency. 3. Localism. 4. Trying not to break the relationship with anyone. 5. Indifference. 6. Ignorance of the essence of reforms. 7. Narrowness of worldview. 8. Courage. 9. Old-fashioned thinking. 10. Priority of personal safety. 11. The difference between words and deeds. 12. Disappointment and others. The positive qualities that need to be improved for our national growth are: 1. Spiritual alertness. 2. Knowledge. 3.

Devoting oneself to the work of the nation. 4. Devotion to the mother tongue. 5. Unity of word and work. 6. Giving up one's own pleasure for the sake of the country. 7. Persistence. 8. Readability. 9. Vigilance. 10. Entrepreneurship. 11. Appreciate time. 12. Disciplined. 13. Responsibility. 14. Always work on yourself. 15. Patriotism. 16. Honesty. 17. Initiative. 18. Devotion to duty. 19. Civil liability and others. It is impossible to build a multi-storey house without a project. A great character too. A clear, that is, a scientific approach to the issue requires this. Therefore, it is necessary to create a model of the Uzbek character of the 21st century" (3-22-23). Professor M. Kuronov also comments on hundreds of qualities of an Uzbek child in his encyclopedic book "I want my child to be happy". (4-299-300). These qualities are the responsibility of future primary school teachers. As the encyclopedic scholar Az-Zamakhshari said: "Put what is obligatory on you in the place of debt and duty. This is the most correct way to give pleasure to your heart and mind and to preserve your honor and reputation" (5-21). These grassy thoughts are in harmony with the wisdom of Allama A. Navoi: "Make the face of the world happy with your mind, and make the world happy with your behavior" (6-220). After all, the generation armed with intelligence and morals thinks like the revolutionary enlightener M. Behbudi and is ready to give everything for the Motherland: "If our life is needed as a sacrifice for freedom and people's happiness, we will gladly die." we will wait"(7-142). These sayings that glorify the happiness of the two worlds bring to mind Woodrow Wilson's famous aphorism: "The reputation of a nation is more valuable than the wealth of a nation, even than the existence of a nation" (8-329). This wisdom reminds young people of the concept of loyalty. According to A. Avloni's definition: "One percentage of devotion is spiritual, and it is the sacred duty of everyone to take part in it" (9-67). The beacon of purpose shines in the context of this sacred mission. That is why, in the words of candidate of philosophy M. Sobirova: "It is known that any struggle, no matter what it is, has a certain goal in mind. The main goal of the ideological struggle is to conquer the hearts and minds of people, especially young people, to influence the traditional feelings of the nations of a particular country or region, to influence and subjugate them."(10-71).

While Avloni advocates for the spiritual importance of devotion, Freire (1968) cautions that any ideology oriented toward domination risks becoming an "instrument of oppression." Freire argues true liberation emerges from critical reflection, not the "deposit" of beliefs into passive individuals. Similarly, Emirbayer (1997) discusses the importance of humans as "practical evaluators" who shape social reality through "imaginative

variation" of possible ethical viewpoints, not conformity to predetermined doctrines.

These perspectives suggest devotion finds highest purpose as a choice born of deliberation, not direction from external authority. As Emirbayer notes, while shared cultural horizons have value, they risk closing minds to alternatives when enforced too rigidly. Avloni's vision of sacred duty is best fulfilled when individuals and groups retain autonomy to discern spiritual truths through respectful, multidirectional dialogue across differences. Only then can societies experience the progressive realization of ethical ideals to which all hold claim, such as those of mutual care implied by Avloni, without compromising freedom of ideological exploration.

It is a duty and a duty to acquire knowledge in order not to fall under foreign influence and dependence. Because, as scholar John Kennedy reminded: "Children who do not receive knowledge are lost children" (11-110). Scientist M. Kuronov, who felt the greatness of the concern about this danger, said: "If we do not prepare our children for intellectual and spiritual competition with their peers in the world, they will become weak. Do you want it to be like that? Not at all, you said. Therefore, whoever has a child growing up in his house, should look at him (in the language of sports) as "future world champion". We must create all the conditions for its development and ensure that it does not waste even an hour of its time. Only then will every Uzbek boy and girl become a champion of his work and field. And we live as teachers, coaches, and trainers, earning respect" (12-227). And for this, as our world-famous compatriot M. Norbekov said: "Being healthy, living a comfortable life, and being happy depends on your level of striving for the goal, your conscientiousness, your internal discipline, and your ability to learn the lesson. If you want to activate your dormant qualities, then you will have to sweat a lot" (13-10). Young people who will become primary school teachers must sweat twice as much. Only then, one of the architects of our national education, M. Kuronov, dreamed of young teachers, who are the face and eyes of our country, will be ready to carry the burden of the nation in the international arena: "The spiritual of independent Uzbekistan The most difficult burden of raising a healthy young generation, future patriots of the nation, possessors of national pride, decency, and conscientiousness ultimately falls on the teacher"(14-190). We wish the future primary school teachers who will raise the Uzbek flag high in the path of perfection, international experience and deep thinking, and good courage in the way of the goal. Indeed, as Alloma Bahauddin Naqshband demanded: "I will never forgive you if I have to step on my head

and if you do not pass, no matter how much you strive to achieve the goal" (15- 131).

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