

## SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL BASES OF DEVELOPING THE CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF FUTURE PRIMARY CLASS TEACHERS

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### ABSTRACT

This article deals with the issues based on the historical aspects of the theory and practice of developing the creative activity of future primary class teachers, the contribution of great philosophers to world science and civilization, and their scientific heritage.

**Keywords:** Creativity of the teacher, theory of creativity, analysis of creativity approaches.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic development of the society requires the active participation of almost all people with intellectual and creative potential in social change in all areas. Also, it is particularly important in the field of education, which in turn gives each person the opportunity of demonstrating their creativity and talent.

One of the main objectives of the Republic of Uzbekistan in reforming the education system is to train pedagogical personnel who can able to meet the requirements of the time, to educate high developed individuals. These educational reforms spontaneously comprised the notion of “creativity”. The experience of developed countries shows that success of any developed country is closely connected with the creative activity of the personnel.

Creativity is a social and historical phenomenon of self-development in the process of material and spiritual accepting of the world. Creative activity is carried out in various spheres of society, and there are various aspects of it, including pedagogical creativity.

The development of future primary school teachers for creative activity is connected with the whole history of society.

Today's teacher should not only be an educator, mentor, but also should be a researcher. They should be able to work on themselves, demonstrate their full potential in education and upbringing should be able to use new information and communication technologies in their lessons. In this regard, in our country a number of resolutions and decrees are being adopted.

In pedagogical activity, it is important that the primary class teacher should be an active, creative, should be able to motivate the pupil to the study. The primary class teacher must be inventor, intelligent, sophisticated and able to overcome any situation independently.

Creativity provides a new, innovative level of teacher training and enhances the quality of educational institutions. The issues on creating and improving the «theory of creativity» have been of interest to philosophers, educators, psychologists and educators over the past years. In this article, we present a historical analysis of the various approaches to the topic we are studying.

Primary education is considered as the cornerstone of all education. Its main task is to develop a positive attitude for the study in the child, and working on his literacy which is the most important issue of today, and developing child's ability working with a variety of information, on his understand and applying basic mathematical skills, logical and creative thinking, self-control within the teamwork, developing the skills of writing and speaking, such as mastering the culture of oral communication and organizing educational activities.

The development of the theoretical bases of the creative activity of primary class teachers requires the principles of logical and historical cohesion in pedagogical knowledge, historical and graphic analysis of the problem under study, and the specifics of community organization.

This theory is significant to the pedagogical activity and process in pedagogy, as well as the study of the problem of developing teachers' creative abilities.

After analyzing the essence of creativity we can choose the criteria for organizing creative activity. The concept of "creativity" is considered as the analytical basis of many disciplines. The difference in its detection reflects the versatility of this capability. Within the framework of this research, we will focus primarily on clarifying the basic concepts of the problem - "creativity", "creativity", "pedagogical creativity" and some of them:

"Creativity is mostly assumed as the creative activity of an individual or society to change the natural, social and spiritual world in accordance with the purposes and tasks of a person, his needs, desires and capacities.

For a long time, creativity was considered as a unique gift of nature, it is not given to everyone. In fact, creativity is the work of the creation of material and spiritual wealth, in which the human mind, memory, imagination, focus and will are actively involved, showing all their knowledge, experience and talent "[5; P.17].

As to the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan creativity means creating, discovering; creation of artistic, scientific, and artistic or it is the result of creative activity and creation of material wealth [4; P.176]

In the explanatory dictionary "Spirituality: Basic Concepts" the term is defined as: "Creativity (Arabic: creation, discovery) - the creation of artistic, scientific, practical or material wealth. Creativity is essentially a creative activity that reflects the actual manifestation of human spirituality." [7; P.185]

Sh.Sharipov while studying the process of continuity students' professional creativity he came to conclusion that creativity is a complex psychological process associated with the creation of socially significant innovations in science, technology, production, culture and other areas of human beings [6; P.13].

We will try to identify the unique features of creativity. Special literature contains different interpretations of the notion of creativity, different ideas about the nature, structure of the creative process, the formation of human creative abilities. Here, we must pay attention to the versatility of the concept of "creativity". It is interpreted as "activeness", "activity", "process", "type of activity", "view of activity". Its different aspects which are: "the beginning of creativity", "creative opportunity", "creative ability", "creative opportunity", "creative

thinking”, “creative activity”, “creative work”, “creative work” “creative person ”, “creative originality ”.

Without studying our classical pedagogy, it is impossible to understand the modern educational system without studying the scientific heritage of our great philosophers, educators, psychologists, educators, ancestors who were born in East and Central Asia and contributed to world science and civilization.

In ancient times, education was appeared as a form of social activity. Step-by-step social change, conditions, theory and practice were created for the development of coaching (teacher).

For the first time, words and phrases such as schools, teachers, and teacher training were used in ancient Eastern countries. As a result, the need for teaching children had been appeared. Now they wanted to prepare their children for maturity. The educated, wise people of the community were involved in the education of the younger generation.

When it comes to the countries of the Ancient East, it is impossible not to dwell on the Confucian doctrine of the great Chinese philosopher of the Ancient China. Once he said: “I was not created with knowledge, so I tried very hard to get the knowledge from the past.” [2]

Confucius, who is renowned as China's most famous teacher, taught four subjects at his own school: ethics, language, politics and literature. At Confucius School, students were divided into three categories.

The first category was those who are not capable of acquiring what is taught, they were “blacks”, the second category are those who have the ability to master the learnings “noble men,” and the third category, those who are born with the innate abilities, are "children of heaven.”

In Ancient Greece, the world’s first great teachers, such as Aristotle, Democritus, Socrates, Plato, gave valuable philosophical ideas about “creation” and “creative activity”.

In bringing up children, Democrats brought them in to into the classroom with the concepts such as “think well”, “do it well” and “speak well”.

Socrates said: "If you are curious, you can learn a lot". It developed the children's outlook and interest through creative questions.

Creativity is reflected in Plato's philosophical knowledge. Plato discovered creativity through art.

Aristotle argues that spiritual and enlightened education is the basis for the development of a highly developed personal.

Such scholars as Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Alisher Navoi, Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, Hamza Hakimzoda Niyozzi left valuable information about the greatness of teaching profession, its hardships, as well as the qualities that should be reflected in the personality of the teacher. As well as, only teachers with pedagogical creativity should be able to understand the learner, have their own research methods, be aware of the meaning of their creative activities, be able to do it, have their own creative system, respect the experiences of other colleagues, and learn them in order to improve themselves.

Hamza was an active educated poet, writer, teacher and public figure who laid the bases for XX century Uzbek pedagogy. Hamza is widely known as a director, educator, journalist, and author of several textbooks.

In his article, he assumed, "In order to eliminate such superstitious customs, one need only understand two words: read and read." In another article he states that "we should teach in accordance with modern teaching methods." Hamza is not limited with writing textbooks, opening a new style school, publishing magazines, but also promoted the spirit of jaded in his artistic works."[3]

Hamza's teaching activities had a significant influence on spiritual development in Turkestan, the development of the Jaded movement, and the development of advanced pedagogical and socio-philosophical ideas.

In conclusion, we can say that it is important to study the culture and education of our society in the development of creative activity of future teachers. Thus, a well-organized process of pedagogical activity is essential in the formation of qualified personnel, and in this process the role of the teacher is invaluable. Today, there is a need for strong competitive professionals emerging in the labor market in determining the prospects for socio-economic and cultural development of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan and taking its rightful place among the countries of the world community.

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