

PRIMARY EDUCATION - THE FOUNDATION OF GENERAL SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Kalendarova Zaravshan Kalbaevna

Kokand University "Education"

Senior Lecturer of the Department

"In the future, Uzbekistan should impress the world not only with its highly developed economy, but also with its educated and spiritually mature children."

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov

Primary education is universally accepted as the foundation laying level of education in all nations of the world.

Today, the large-scale reforms being carried out in our country to bring up a spiritually and physically harmoniously developed generation have risen to the level of state policy.

It is known that primary education is the main foundation of general secondary education, and the future success of students, their comprehensive development in many respects depends on the quality of primary education. Currently, there are more than one hundred and ten thousand primary school teachers in secondary schools of the country.

In the 2013-2014 academic year, more than ten million copies of textbooks were published in a total of 164 titles for grades 1-4. The video conference on "Methodological support of primary education in general secondary education: problems and future tasks" held at the Center for Development of Multimedia General Education Programs under the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan also focused on further improving the system of primary education

¹Video conference on "Methodological support of primary education in general secondary education: problems and future challenges" held at the Center for Development of Multimedia General Education Programs under the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan 23.12.2013

As our society develops, the most important task today is to educate our future generation as educated, spiritually mature people who can actively serve the development of our country. The services of primary school teachers in carrying out these tasks are great. Because preschool and primary education are the foundation of general secondary and higher education. Thoroughly acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in the primary class will be the basis for the next stages. This requires primary school teachers to take a responsible approach to their work and constantly develop their pedagogical skills.

Given that we live in a time of rapid flow of information, the teacher of such an era must first be aware of the latest science and technology, be able to select the most important of the infinite flow of information and serve to develop children's intelligence. When a primary school teacher develops these qualities in himself, his students will also develop these qualities in themselves. Because for elementary school students, the teacher is the ideal person.

The concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 "defines the main directions of long-term development of the public education system. This concept contains the following requirements:

- Improving teaching methods, gradual implementation of the principles of individualization in the educational process;
- Introduction of modern information and communication technologies and innovative projects in primary education;
- Strengthening the material and technical base of primary education and increasing the efficiency of budget funding;
- Introduction of modern methods and directions of extracurricular education in the education of students and their employment;²

The above requirements should also be important programming directly for primary school teachers. Every teacher should develop themselves through critical analysis of their activities.

Children's cognitive activity in primary school is mainly focused on the development of children's intelligence. From the day a child enters school, he or she begins to seek knowledge, relying on his or her mental activity. It is important for the teacher to conduct each lesson in accordance with modern requirements, to teach knowledge based on real-life events, to develop children's consciousness through the rational use of pedagogical innovations in the classroom, so that it adapts more quickly to school education. An innovative approach to learning not only increases children's activity, but also develops their creative thinking skills. As a result, the student becomes not only a passive listener, but also an active participant in the lesson. This creates the basis for active and independent development of learners.¹

Sometimes elementary school teachers try to teach theoretical rules from the first grade. This is a completely wrong approach, making it difficult for students to master, resulting in the child starting to get tired of reading by the second half of first grade. He does not interact with others at school or at home and is not active in the educational process. This is due to the fact that overloading a child who has just come from a preschool organization, regardless of his or her age, is based on theory, not play. When knowledge is given to a child not on a theoretical basis but in a practical-playful way, he or she can easily perform even complex tasks.

Ensuring the active participation of every child in the educational process is the main task of the educator. To do this, the modern pedagogue must pay special attention to the following in the course of the lesson:

- Creating conditions conducive to the acquisition of knowledge by students;
- Achieve clear, understandable, age-appropriate assignments;
- Curriculum, teaching methods are chosen correctly;
- Develop students' desire to read and creativity;
- Use of pedagogical technologies suitable for children of primary school age and adaptation to the educational process.

One of the main qualities of a modern teacher is his devotion to his profession, ideological conviction, love of his profession, which distinguishes him from other professionals. Because the high level of education in the school depends only on the teacher, his professional training.

Teaching is an honorable but very complex profession. Mastering pedagogical theory alone is not enough to be a good teacher. Because in advanced pedagogical theory the general law on teaching and upbringing of children - rules, generalized methods and ideas are stated.

In addition to the general requirements for the personality of the teacher, the specificity of the profession of primary school teacher also raises some specific requirements. In particular, the primary school teacher should be aware of the sciences of anatomy, physiology, school hygiene, organize student activities on the basis of the recommendations of these disciplines. In order not to tire children, they should be able to quickly change the types of work in the classroom, promote pedagogical knowledge among parents, establish close contact with them and help them to have an educational impact. He has to work hard on himself. The main thing is that there is a growing need to study our values, to get to know ourselves, to know our ancient culture. After all, it was impossible to strengthen our independence without knowing these things. Therefore, in our country, great importance is attached to the training of primary school teachers, who are active organizers of the modern educational process. They should not only use new pedagogical technologies in the classroom, but also develop age-appropriate textbooks and apply new methods.

Primary school teachers are highly respected in our country. Because they train mature personnel who are the foundation of our future, who will contribute to the development and prospects of our country.

Based on the above, it can be said that the leading functions of innovative education can be:

- Rapid development of the student and teacher; democratization of their joint activities and dialogue;
- humanization of the educational process;

²The concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030. 24.07.2021.

to promote active reading and creative teaching, to support the learner's efforts to form a professional;
- Modernization (modernization) of the means, methods, technologies and material base of teaching, forming the future professional innovative thinking, etc.

List of used literature:

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