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PEDAGOGICAL NECESSITY OF CREATIVE ACTIVITY DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract
The important difference between creative and independent thinking is that creative thinking is independent thinking, but not all active thinking and independent thinking in turn can be creative thinking.
Key words
creativity, philosophy, science of logic, mathematics, psychology

The term "primary school" (French école) appeared in France in 1802. The length of primary education varies from country to country. For example, it is 4 years in Russia, 5 years in France, 6 years in Mexico and Japan. Primary general education in Russia is considered compulsory and generally available. Children's education in primary schools usually begins when they are six years and six months old (unless otherwise indicated by health reasons) but after the age of eight.

Primary education is the first stage in the general education of children. Children who receive primary education have basic knowledge about the world around them, communication skills and solving practical problems. At this stage, the child's personality is formed and begins to develop, which emphasizes the importance of primary education for society and the country.

Undoubtedly, this general education is the initial education that forms knowledge and skills, the level of their development largely determines the success of all subsequent educations. Students who have completed primary general education continue their studies at the basic general education level.

At the same time, the conditions for teaching some subjects are implemented in the school, for example, the teaching of technology in elementary school students, because in order to develop creative activity in elementary school students, it is first necessary to teach them in-depth technology.

According to the sanitary rules, norms and hygiene regulations approved by the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 27, 2018, the weekly study hours of 1-4th graders are set at a total of 88 hours. In practice, this hour was 98.5 hours, exceeding the standard by 10.5 hours. For this reason, the teaching hours of primary classes were adjusted to sanitary rules, norms and hygiene regulations.

Now, the main focus is not on the hours allocated to subjects, but on providing quality education using them effectively, and each subject is aimed at forming the basic competencies of students, and these competencies are formed on the basis of subject competencies. The main factor in the formation of scientific awareness and practical competences is to direct the student to creative activity and logical thinking.

Taking into account the above, educational programs aimed at optimizing the subjects of general education, adapting the content of subjects to educational practical activities, and generally preparing students for the ideal have been developed. For example, the subject of "Education" is included in paragraph 24 of the report of the meeting held in an extended manner in the presence of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev on August 23, 2019, combining the subjects of "National Idea", "Etiquette", "History of Religions", "Feeling of the Motherland". From the 2020-2021 academic year, it is planned to

introduce a single subject "Education".

In this regard, the subjects "National Idea", "Etiquette", "History of Religions", "Feeling of the Motherland" were combined and a single subject "Education" was introduced. Starting from the 2020-2021 academic year, one hour per week is allocated to the subject "Education" in grades 1-11.

Here are some analyzes for consideration: the weekly teaching hours of the subject "Mother language and literature" are 39 hours in Estonia, 41 hours in Germany, 42 hours in Finland, 43 hours in England, 46 hours in South Korea, 42 hours in Belarus, 58 hours in Kazakhstan.

In general education schools of these countries, mother tongue and literature are taught for 1365 hours in Estonia, 1230 hours in Germany, 1596 hours in Finland, 1591 hours in England, 1886 hours in South Korea, 1428 hours in Belarus, 1914 hours in Kazakhstan.

Curriculums of mother tongue and literary science in general education schools of Uzbekistan have been improved based on foreign experiences, aimed at formation and development of students' listening comprehension, reading comprehension, writing and oral speech skills.

In fact, teaching students a certain knowledge depends not on the hours allocated to it, but on the method of teaching it. For example, some teachers spend hours explaining a topic to students, but the students do not understand the topic well enough. In this regard, an experienced teacher will explain the topic to students in an interesting way in 10-15 minutes. Therefore, it will be necessary to strengthen the methodology of teaching it, not the hours allocated to the subject. **"Mathematics"** Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 24, 2020 to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and at the meeting dedicated to the development of mathematics, chemistry, biology and geology on January 31, 2020 for the purpose of systematic organization of reforms in the field of science and long-developed scientific knowledge in our country schools, the fields of mathematics, chemistry, biology and geology were determined as the priority directions of science based on our current national interests and directions of development.

Also, "Mathematics" has been included as a compulsory subject in the set of subjects for which the test is given for the undergraduate education courses of higher educational institutions.

Each of the above-mentioned general education subjects helps students to develop basic competencies. Also, in the "Technology" classes of the 2nd grade, general education provides that students can make birds, animals, small toys, models from natural and various materials, and use work tools in compliance with the rules of safety equipment. For example, given for the 2021–2022 academic year, Making fairy-tale heroes in the Mosaic method, Quilling *infinite fantasy. The shape of flowers, animals, birds, etc. in the quilling method

making, Craftsman. Idea and invention, moving air transport

The introduction of topics such as making (plane, helicopter) makes it possible to perform similar tasks in extracurricular activities, which serve to develop students' creative abilities.

In the 3rd grade "Technology" subject, it is envisaged to teach students how to make complex, multi-stage decorative toys, mock-ups and models from natural and different materials, to creatively approach the process of performing practical work, and to develop the skills of correct and appropriate use of work tools in the preparation of new projects.

4th grade crafting technology step-by-step process, step-by-step idea, crafting plan, crafting

It is explained that the project is made, the next step is to prepare and decorate the item, and the next step is to evaluate the item according to its quality. That is, in technology, each process is divided into three stages: preparation, main and final stages. For example, you want to make a souvenir for your mother. A gift for that

Tasks such as develop a preparation technology are given.

Knowledge and skills required in teaching technology:

As a result of mastering the subject content of primary general education, students acquire new learning skills, abilities and master new methods of activity. Cognitive activity: Elementary school students should observe the objects of the surrounding world: describe the observed object and describe the changes that occur with it. In addition, he should compare two objects, identify similarities and differences, as well as unite objects on a common basis, distinguish the part from the whole. Students must solve creative problems, improvise, plan actions, and act out imaginary situations. Organization of activities: Students

should have the skills to independently determine the sequence of actions for completing the simplest tasks, solving educational and practical problems. In addition, he should evaluate the results of his activities, identify and describe the difficulties encountered and independently find ways to eliminate them, moreover, he should anticipate possible difficulties and try to prevent them.

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