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Scientific Basis for Organizing Students' Independent Learning

Rashidov Anvarjon Sharipovich
Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics and Informatics,
Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute
anvar.rashidov@bk.ru

Abstract: This article extensively explores the scientific foundations of organizing students' independent learning. It analyzes effective methods of organizing independent learning and the pedagogical and psychological approaches associated with it. Emphasis is placed on developing students' independent activity, fostering creative thinking, and strengthening self-management skills in the learning process. Additionally, the importance of information and communication technologies in organizing independent learning, as well as methods for preparing and presenting educational materials, are examined. The article is aimed at developing scientifically grounded recommendations for improving the independent learning process.

Keywords: education, independent, practical, results, creative, competence, methodology.

Introduction. In our country, significant attention is being paid to improving the education system, raising well-rounded and mature generations, and training highly qualified specialists in the field of education. This is because the strong foundation of development is closely linked to quality education. One of the key directions in ensuring the quality of education is independent learning. Therefore, today, special attention is being given to implementing and enhancing the effectiveness of independent learning hours in all higher education institutions in the country.

Independent learning plays a crucial role in improving the quality of the educational process. This is because students' independent acquisition of knowledge during the learning process leads to deeper understanding and greater effectiveness compared to passively receiving information prepared by teachers.

Literature review

The article provides information on the use of student-centered learning technologies in mathematics lessons.

The article discusses how a historical approach to studying academic subjects can bring the learning process closer to scientific knowledge to some extent. It also emphasizes that when teachers introduce mathematical concepts, discussing their history and development (primarily the contributions of our great ancestors) can increase students' interest in the subject and foster love for the motherland.

The article analyzes the use of didactic games in the process of teaching mathematics. It notes that the level of lesson organization depends on the teacher's creativity. The article also discusses how students can consolidate their knowledge and prepare to apply it in real life.

The article highlights the importance of independent learning in strengthening students' knowledge in today's era of advanced science and technology. It emphasizes the need to boost students' self-confidence, teach them to acquire knowledge independently, work independently, and improve themselves. It also briefly touches on the aspects that need attention in organizing students' independent learning and the instructions that should be provided to them.

The article provides a brief overview of word problems related to work, their classification, stages of solving them, and the main patterns encountered in such problems. It summarizes considerations on what to pay attention to when solving arithmetic word problems and provides examples of problem solutions as illustrations. The solved problems, along with the provided explanations and considerations, are noted to help students and independent learners master word problems without difficulty.

The article presents a series of theoretical and logical foundations necessary for developing students' creative thinking, emphasizing that solving exponential equations and inequalities correctly is impossible without them. It provides typical variants of exponential equations and inequalities, as well as instructions for solving such problems.

The article provides important information on what to focus on to avoid mistakes when solving inequalities and generalizing solutions, using advanced experiences in the development of the education sector. Examples of solving inequalities related to fractional-rational, irrational, logarithmic, and trigonometric functions using algorithmic methods are provided.

The article is dedicated to analyzing the effectiveness of interactive technologies as a means of improving the quality of the educational process. It notes that the widespread use of interactive methods in the educational process today requires humanization, democratization, and liberalization of education. Interactive methods are aimed at achieving high results in a short time without excessive time and physical effort. Teaching theoretical knowledge, developing skills and competencies in specific activities, fostering moral qualities, and monitoring and assessing students' knowledge require great skill and agility.

Main part

To train specialists with modern-level knowledge and skills, fundamental changes in organizing the educational process are necessary. Specifically, it is required to reduce the share of traditional lecture-based classes and classroom hours while increasing the weight of students' independent work. Emphasizing students' independent activity in the learning process is recognized as a leading idea.

The "Guidelines for Organizing and Monitoring Students' Independent Learning in the Credit-Module System in Higher Education Institutions" has been developed based on the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 824 dated December 31, 2020, "On Measures to Improve the System of Organizing the Educational Process in Higher Education Institutions," and the Order of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation No. 311 dated July 16, 2021, "On Approving State Educational Standards for Higher Education."

According to these guidelines, independent learning is a systematic activity aimed at independently mastering educational materials, creatively and independently completing tasks and practical assignments inside or outside the classroom, and forming theoretical knowledge, practical skills, and competencies.

The main goal of students' independent learning is to develop a creative approach to the learning process and the ability to independently find and assimilate information. Increasing interest in independent learning and encouraging creative exploration during the learning process are of great importance.

The primary objectives of organizing students' independent learning are:

- Strengthening and enriching knowledge in the subject (module),

- Developing practical skills and competencies,
- Enhancing the ability to work with information.

Additionally, this process is aimed at self-development, fostering cognitive and creative thinking, and developing teamwork competencies.

Independent learning is organized in the following forms:

- Independent mastery of topics using regulatory documents and textbooks,
- Preparing essays on topics,
- Preparing for seminars and practical classes,
- Writing scientific articles and theses,
- Developing projects covering current issues in the field,
- Applying theoretical knowledge in practice,
- Finding solutions to practical problems,
- Writing annotations for key scientific literature on the studied topic, and others.

The methods used in the educational process can be conditionally divided into two types:

1. **Methods used in the classroom**,
2. **Independent learning methods used outside the classroom.**

Classroom methods are used to introduce students to new educational material, review, and reinforce covered topics. These methods enhance the effectiveness of the learning process and deepen the acquired knowledge.

Methods used outside the classroom are primarily aimed at independently studying and mastering educational materials or assignments. Independent learning methods specifically fall into this category. These methods help students develop the ability to independently study, process, and analyze information rather than relying solely on teachers to deliver the material.

Each student must independently study, analyze, and assimilate the assigned tasks. The most commonly used method in organizing independent learning is the individual work approach. This approach allows students to achieve knowledge individually, turning the learning process into a personal, independent construction and enriching existing knowledge with new insights.

Without activating independent learning, it is difficult to achieve effective education for students in higher education. Modern specialists are required to have high-level preparation, the ability to make independent decisions, and the skills to select and process necessary information from a vast amount of data.

Through independent learning, students gradually develop these skills. As a result, they gain the ability to independently prepare for any topic, form independent opinions on current events, and develop creative and quick thinking abilities.

Additionally, engaging in independent learning helps students develop self-reliance, increase their sense of responsibility, and improve their creative activity and initiative. Independent learning is carried out based on the teacher's guidance and methodological instructions but without their direct involvement.

In this process, students conduct scientific research independently outside of class, search for necessary materials, books, and manuals. Such activities foster a sense of responsibility and further develop independent thinking skills.

The main goal of independent learning is to form fundamental knowledge, professional skills, and research experience in the future specialization. This process is particularly significant as it is aimed at developing a creative approach to educational and professional challenges.

Organizing students' independent learning should serve the successful implementation of the following tasks:

- **Independent learning activity** — organizing a process aimed at helping students acquire competencies for self-development, independent learning, and innovative activity,
- **Educating a creative individual** — developing the ability to independently acquire knowledge, identify problems, and find optimal solutions,
- **Increasing motivation** — strengthening students' internal drive to successfully master educational programs,
- **Fostering responsibility** — enhancing students' sense of responsibility in the learning process,
- **Developing competencies** — assisting in the development of general and professional competencies,
- **Creating conditions for self-development** — providing the necessary conditions for students to develop independent learning, self-management, and self-improvement abilities.

Results

The main goals of students' independent learning include:

- Mastering new ways of acquiring knowledge — developing the ability to independently analyze processes,
- Strengthening and expanding knowledge — reinforcing, deepening, expanding, and systematizing knowledge gained in classroom sessions,
- Working with regulatory and legal documents and literature — developing skills to independently work with information, specialized literature, and regulatory documents,
- Independent study of educational materials — engaging in independent activity while mastering assigned materials,
- Developing activity and responsibility — improving qualities such as activity, creative initiative, responsibility, and discipline in the learning process,
- Forming skills for practical application — developing the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice,
- Developing independent thinking and self-improvement — fostering the ability to think independently, implement personal plans, and self-improve,
- Enhancing research skills — strengthening preparation for engaging in scientific research activities.

The expected outcomes of independent learning are classified as follows:

- **Mastering knowledge** and forming professional skills, competencies, and abilities of future specialists,
- **Strengthening theoretical knowledge** through practical application,
- **Increasing the need for self-education**,
- **Maximally developing intellectual and creative abilities**,
- **Increasing interest in research work**,

- **Improving and intensifying the quality of the educational process**,
- **Fostering interest in the chosen profession** and mastering its specifics,
- **Analyzing situations** and making correct decisions,
- **Applying acquired knowledge and practical skills** to form one's position, theory, or model.

Achieving these results allows for introducing innovative features into modern education and solving modernization challenges.

Independent learning significantly impacts students' deep and solid understanding of subjects, their ability to acquire knowledge, and the speed at which they master new material.

Systematically organized independent work, when properly structured, helps students gain deeper and more solid knowledge. Organizing various independent tasks with didactic goals and content aids in students' cognitive and intellectual development, fostering creativity and critical thinking.

Collaboration among participants in the educational process and the humanization of business and interpersonal relationships are being implemented. This primarily helps form stable motivations for students' independent activities.

The process of developing a set of skills accelerates, with students' self-management playing a crucial role. Purposeful mutual and self-control not only activates learning but also increases students' sense of responsibility.

Students develop general competencies and are prepared to enhance their professional competencies. Independent learning yields results when it is organized as an integral system covering all stages of students' education.

Activities aimed at achieving independent thinking, intellectual, and creative activity are closely related to independent learning. The main goal of independent learning is to create conditions that activate students' classroom and extracurricular activities, ensuring free thinking and a sense of professional responsibility.

CONCLUSION

Independent learning is carried out based on acquired knowledge, skills, competencies, and experience. It is crucial for students to deeply and thoroughly master academic subjects, independently search for information based on educational and innovative approaches, comprehensively analyze it, and enrich their scientific and creative thinking. Additionally, actively participating in classroom Q&A sessions and debates, presenting well-founded opinions, and defending them are essential tasks for every student—future specialist.

Students' independent work lays a strong foundation for their future scientific activities. When preparing coursework, course projects, graduation theses, or master's dissertations, students must deeply analyze the problems at hand and draw independent, well-founded conclusions.

Both students and teachers must understand that independent learning is conducted for their benefit. Students should realize that the independent work they perform is not for the teacher but for themselves—it is a key factor in ensuring their future success. Students must take responsibility for the knowledge they acquire. Independent learning is not about leaving students to their own devices but about pedagogically guided independent activity[3-14].

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