

THE ROLE OF STUDENT INDEPENDENT THINKING IN EDUCATION

Burieva Kibrio Ergashevna*

*Master of the 2nd Course,
CHDPU, Specialty of Pedagogy and Psychology,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: Burieava@mail.ru

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the spiritual, formal, structural aspects of the problem in order to teach educators to think independently, and analyzes the role of independent thinking of the student in the educational process.

KEYWORDS: *Productive Thinking, Student, Independent Thinking, Problem Learning.*

INTRODUCTION

The upbringing of a free person with a rich spiritual heritage, universal values, modern culture, comprehensively developed, independent thinking in the material and spiritual growth of the country is an urgent problem of today. In this regard, the adopted law "on education" and the "national program of training" set the main goals for the formation of a harmonious generation and the stages of upbringing highly qualified specialists, as well as raising the training of highly qualified specialists to the level of World Education. The implementation of these tasks requires a period when the solution of a promising problem is put in front of teachers and mentors operating in the educational system, specialist scientists who create in this direction, public organizations, leading employees, as if comprehensively educating the perfect generation. As our president Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted, "The issues of education and education, science, health, culture and art, sports development, the deep knowledge of our youth, the thorough acquisition of foreign languages and modern information and communication technologies will remain our constant priority."

Based on the above-mentioned opinion, independent thinking of the student is a weapon of knowledge of the environment, social environment and reality, as well as the main condition for the rational, factual implementation of his large-scale mental activity.

The problem of ensuring the maturation of the individual is the long - standing noble intention of mankind, which at all stages of the era of socio-historical development, acquired a special social, spiritual, economic, political, legal significance with its unity, extreme relevance. Therefore, the study of the issues of the human personality, its maturation, internal and external factors affecting it, the role of activity, experience, knowledge, skills, qualifications, social relations on a scientific basis, taking into account the current socio-economic requirements and needs, is necessary to identify the mechanisms for ensuring personality maturation and develop an effective form, method, means. Currently, in the field of study of the individual and the factors contributing to its maturation, on the one hand, a phenomenon of differentiation is taking place, and on the other hand, the state of integration according to a synthetic (generalizing) description

of human development is noticeable. It is advisable to study it socially and sociobiologically in order to imagine in a compact, holistic way, concentrating on the fact that man is the object of research in a number of disciplines[1-2].

According to Dj. Dewey's psychological theory, the role of a teacher in the process of education and training is to control the independence of educators and transform them into independent thinking people. Usually thinking is divided into several types, depending on the degree to which reality can be generalized, the nature of the problem-solving tool, the novelty of the object for the educational person, his motivation for activity. When independent thinking is analyzed as a mental activity, the solution of issues and tasks by the educational person is provided, observed in their conditions, essence, structure, forms and capabilities of understanding, understanding of the individual. Problem, Problem, task solving (solution, execution) is taken in connection with the need, Interest, well, motivation, mental ability, talent, potential of the educational person, the adoption of the requirements imposed by the problem, personal decision making, the search for tools for finding a solution forms the solid foundation of creativity, research and thinking. In the activity of independent and creative thinking, the management of the process of finding a solution to a problem, the feelings, internal experiences, emergency situations, objective conditions of the educational person in the perception of existence are of particular importance for him [3-6].

In the educational activity of the educational recipient, an interconnected tightly connected berk chain of thinking arises: independent thinking, problem, issue (assignment).

In order to teach educators to think independently, it is advisable to focus on the following, taking into account the spiritual, formal, structural aspects of the problem:

- one of the options for questions whose questions are expressed after the analysis of problems, issues, tasks, connections, relationships between them in tasks is indicated in parentheses;
- Problems, issues, tasks that are lacking in what has been given, information that is lacking to solve (complete, solve) them remain in parentheses;
- * Is given to excess data, with a problem, issue, assignment, excess data with detail;
- A problem, an issue, an assignment, which is solved, solved, executed in several ways, by method, by stage, in this place various issues (problems, tasks) are given, in which the most convenient, simple, most economical, factorial path of the solution is referred to as hidden as possible, problems are directed from one method of thinking to another, from one simpler sentence to;
- Problems, issues, tasks, in which the content and essence of which change, mental abilities, consisting in the transition from one consolidated mental behavior to another, are directed to content creation, that is, they are taught to use them in the process of moving to a new situation, object;
- Problems, issues, tasks designed to prove, discover, innovate, with the help of which logical thinking improves mental capacity, such as proving internal relationships, understanding their laws;
- Independent thinking, logical reasoning does not require problems, tasks, issues, any special knowledge to solve(solve) them, but this requires the ability to show a certain degree of

creativity, turn to life, be able to reason logically, some of them are mathematically specific, while others are referenced only in the form of a logical puzzle [3-6].

The independence of the recipient's thinking is in a way inextricably linked with his productivity. If, within a certain period of time, valuable and new ideas, ideas, recommendations have been expressed by the educational person, and theoretical and practical tasks have been solved, such a person's thinking is called productive. A rational assessment of the scale and quality of mental activity performed in time intervals serves as a criterion for measuring the productivity of the thinking of the educational person. The educational person, even when thinking about simple things, is not limited to their external signs, but seeks to reveal the essence of problems (phenomena), trying to create a common social law from the reality of ordinary living. Obviously, the independent thinking of the educator has not yet been sought, has completely unused opportunities, and their full disclosure serves the purpose of accelerating the development of Science and technology. Any organization, innovation progress – is a product of human intelligence, therefore, the development of Science and technology largely depends on the independent thinking of a specialist. Educational maturity consists of physical, moral and mental stages, in this regard; its independent thinking occupies a leading, priority place. Although educators achieve a level of perfection in physical, moral terms with lightness, but to mental maturation can be carried out gradually, gradually, in exchange for examples of tension of the nervous system, mental tension, emotional aggravation, stable volitional act, continuous activity, dedication. In order to acquire the spirituality and values created by our ancestors, as well as to ensure the development of the future; it is advisable to form independent thinking, creative search, and methods of mental activity in educators.

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