Teaching Students to Think Creatively Through Independent Education in Higher Education

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Abstract The success of group work depends on the teacher's ability to organize learning activities. That is, the ability of the teacher to organize the individual activities of each student in the group, each student to receive the support of the teacher, depends on the progress of the work and the success of the final result. There are a number of shortcomings in the organization of group work. One of the challenges is to be able to form groups with the right goals and organize work in them.

Key words: Self – education, thinking, education, development activites. Practical lessons, free thinking, activities, self – study, to exchange opinions. Training, tree thinking, discussing, education activates, self – thinking.

Introduction

One of the most pressing issues is the organization of independent work of students on the basis of the Regulation approved by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 14, 2009 No 286 "On the organization of independent student work." [1]

Therefore, at the present time, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" in the "National Program of Personnel Training" does not limit the motives of career choice, professional training, professional competence and professionalism, but the future teacher. It is emphasized that it is absolutely necessary to form a professional culture in the personal activities of staff.

Therefore, decrees and resolutions have been adopted to radically improve the system of preschool education in our country. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the system of preschool education in 2017-2021" No. PP-2707 dated December 29, 2016, "On measures to radically improve the system of preschool education" These include the Resolution No. PQ-3261 of September 9, 2017, the Decree No. PF-5198 of September 30, 2017 "On measures to radically improve the management of the preschool education system." Subjective goal of the educational process for students studying in higher education institutions to strengthen their knowledge, self-education, independent work, development of knowledge, the formation of understanding, skills, abilities appropriate is the organization of regular independent study.

Main Part

Independent education - when successfully completed, students' independence is nurtured. 'Independent Learning' is often linked with other approaches to learning such as 'personalisation', 'student-centred learning' and 'ownership' of learning. Discussion of independent learning frequently arises in the context of important issues such as studentteacher roles and relationships, and the

role of information and communications technology (ICT) in learning [2].

Usually, independent study is brought to the attention of students in the form of an issue that can be solved immediately. In the process of offering students independent learning in the form of problems, in the process of searching for or expressing conditions in specific problem situations, the activities organized by the subjects seem to be performed by the teacher instead of the students.

In independent study, the conditions are not known in advance. If the student cannot find a solution in the process of carrying out educational independent work given by the teacher, then he will not be able to face this situation and turn this independent work into a situation that allows him to seek a solution.

Independent learning requires strict adherence to certain didactic tasks.

When the terms of independent study are pre-determined by the compiler, the student is not required to demonstrate modification skills.

In independent learning, you have to complete tasks that do not have more conditions. On the basis of independent learning, the subject becomes acquainted with the laws of changing conditions, uses existing skills and abilities to analyze a specific problem and perform independent work.

Forming concepts using independent learning allows subjects to independently identify problem signs, separate important information from secondary information, and search for additions.

Independent learning, which allows for independent work, involves the creation of favorable conditions for students with low levels and dissatisfaction with the acquisition of concepts, motives and values.

Independent education is the organization of regular independent activity in accordance with the subjective purpose of the educational process on the formation of self-education, independent learning, the development of imagination and the formation of cognitive skills.

One of the first principles of the independent learning factor is the intellectual mastery of scientific ways and advanced pedagogical practices. Scientific knowledge is a true reflection of reality.

Only knowledge that reflects the laws of the world around us, the intrinsic properties of objects and events, and their interrelationships is scientific.

The scientific principle of independent education is necessary in order to create the right conditions for the teacher to reflect, understand, master the laws of the teaching material.

Understanding of theoretical rules is an important feature of interpreting material on a scientific basis, which determines the characteristics of the student's thinking activity. Scientific knowledge can reflect the realities inherent in science to varying degrees. The scientific interpretation is that one of the tasks of the rules of science in each group at all stages of independent learning is to know the structure of theoretical data, in terms of how deeply it reflects the world around them.

In the process of acquiring scientific knowledge, students acquire a scientific outlook and beliefs. Thinking develops.

The principle of the scientific nature of independent education is to equip students with future scientific knowledge in accordance with the current level of education in order to acquaint young people with the methods of scientific research.

Therefore, the role of the educator in the education system is great in helping students to think freely, creatively, independently in the educational process and in independent work. It is expedient to use independent work in the structure of education and two principles in its organization - the principle of systematic and consistent work of independent work.

The historical experience of the institute in each period of social development shows that the task of education cannot be accomplished without a certain system.

The system of interpretation of the curriculum depends on the ideas that are clearly stated in the curriculum, which of these ideas the teacher wants to explain, how old the students are, how much opportunity they have to master the knowledge, whether the student knows well or not. the nature of the specific thinking activity depends on how the process of mastering the knowledge in the lesson is usually explained.

Independent work is about being systematic, consistent. A characteristic feature of consistency is that it is aimed at ensuring that students further deepen, expand and consolidate new knowledge, skills, and competencies based on previously acquired knowledge and skills.

Independent work is also important in showing that each academic discipline is inextricably linked to each other through the principle of structure and consistency.

The principle of independence of independent education is to strengthen the teaching materials and to supplement the previously taught materials, to ensure that students work independently and continuously and systematically, to ensure that the knowledge and skills acquired by students. nikma also involves taking into account their skills.

The three principles of organizing independent work are to link it with the practical activities of independent work.

Linking independent work to life and production practices is the most basic and guiding rule. As students 'independent, creative activities are served and connected to this activity, it helps them not only to master their content in order to acquire this knowledge, but also to be able to apply their knowledge in practice.

Organization of independent work, if the tasks between the members of the group are clearly approved, and cooperation is established, it will give effective results. The following elements should be taken into account in the organization of independent work of students.

1. Preparing students to work in groups, clearly adding assignments, giving an idea of group work, setting rules.

2. Develop and discuss a plan for completing the assignments. Identify solutions and share responsibilities.

3. Be able to organize work on the completion of educational tasks.

4. Monitor the work process and the workplaces of the members in the organization of group work and provide assistance if necessary.

5. Provide information on the results of the tasks in groups, group discussions, additions and corrections to the work process. The teacher draws conclusions and summarizes the results of the work.

6. Establish peer review and monitoring of group assignments.

7. Analytical assessment of the results of each group, the work of the group.

What were the benefits of independent learning for students? (Bill Meyer, Naomi Haywood, Darshan Sachdev and Sally Faraday,

2008). The review found some evidence of the benefits of independent learning, including:

- improved academic performance;
- increased motivation and confidence;
- greater student awareness of their limitations and their ability to manage them;
- enabling teachers to provide differentiated tasks for students; and
- fostering social inclusion by countering alienation.

The success of group work depends on the teacher's ability to organize learning activities.

That is, the ability of the teacher to organize the individual activities of each student in the group, each student to receive the support of the teacher, depends on the progress of the work and the success of the final result. There are a number of shortcomings in the organization of group work. One of the challenges is to be able to form groups with the right goals and organize work in them.

With the increasing role of new media technologies and computer-mediated communication as ubiquitous tools in our daily lives, learning can no longer be confined to traditional classroom anymore. In recent years, the term 'e-learning' has become increasingly common in education with the advance in information technology. The survey shows that, e-learning technologies, weekly exercises and assessment tasks were successful in building up students' motivation to become independent learners [3].

Practical classes are organized on the basis of scientificity, conformity to the nature of the student, consistency, systematization, comprehensibility, robustness, understanding

and activity, the relevance of demonstration to practice, the ability to apply in practice and develop independent thinking and achieve the following.

- When using active methods, he uses all his strength and skills to organize practical training, tries to explain well with the help of visual aids, didactic handouts. The teacher discusses the topic with the students. Solves exercises by giving creative work. Performs development through independent work, repetition. They will be able to master the content of education. The organization of practical classes on the basis of new technologies creates a favorable environment for students to master the learning process, allows students to exchange ideas. Conditions will be created for mutual receipt and transmission of information. They discuss and resolve issues that need to be resolved. They find a solution together to get out of the situation. They demonstrate their knowledge to each other based on the information they receive. Inspired by each other, they are satisfied and do not know that time has passed. Each participant feels the content of education as an author. Achieve full mastery of the content of education.

The practical training is focused on everyone by the teacher, that is, there is a bit of abstraction. Curiosity motivates everyone, regardless of their abilities, to search, think and work towards the same goal. Due to the fact that students have the same level of development and training, the acquisition of knowledge and skills does not guarantee the same results.

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