Formation of Independent Thinking Skills in Youth is a Current Task of Education and Upbringing

Rakhmanova Yulduz Kakhramanovna
Senior teacher, Karshi engineering-economics institute. Karshi city, Uzbekistan, yulduz-69@mail.ru

Abstract: The article highlights topical issues of education and upbringing, the need to develop independent thinking skills among young people, as well as the development and implementation of effective organizational, pedagogical forms and means of spiritual and moral education of the younger generation, based on rich national, spiritual, historical traditions, customs and universal values people.

Keywords: spiritual and moral values, educational process, education, upbringing, personality, youth, national values.

I. Introduction.
The way the younger generation is educated and brought up is one of the main factors determining the historical fate of the nation, the country, its future. In this regard, it is important to introduce the content and essence of spiritual, moral, socio-political values into the consciousness of the younger generation, to study the life and work of Eastern thinkers, Uzbek writers and poets. An extensive study of the spiritual heritage of the peoples of Central Asia, history, archeology, the emergence of religions and their trends, its role in socio-political, spiritual life, literature and art, the scientific study of the practice of building a new society in our country, its significance in cultural relations with other countries, as well as issues of religious, in particular, Islamic fanaticism, fundamentalism, extremism, their various manifestations and negative impact on social development is an urgent problem today.

As the President of our country noted, "... The desire for knowledge and profession, the sanctity of the family, spiritual purity, respect for the elders, mercy for the younger, loyalty to good values have long been in the blood of our people and nation. We must not only preserve such an invaluable heritage but also to enrich it and pass it on to future generations." The issue of education is a very responsible and complex pedagogical process.

II. Materials and methods.
The educational process is a set of activities of teachers and students. This process is constantly changed by the teacher in a certain dynamic way. The educational process not only forms knowledge, skills and competencies, but also affects the individuality of students in general. The pedagogical process is formed first in the family, and then in educational institutions in the form of teacher-student relationships, learning - learning - learning all the good qualities.

The environment plays a leading role in the upbringing of a person, so if the social environment in the family, in educational institutions is healthy, then the social quality, level of training and knowledge of young people will also be high. This set of relationships is a decisive factor in the process of education and upbringing. It is emphasized that these relations should consist of absolute pedagogical relations. At the same time, the teacher should be able to interest the student in his subject. Indeed, if the teacher fails to interest the student in his subject, the student will not receive any knowledge from this teacher.

The development of the human personality develops as a very complex and continuous process.
In the freedom of the individual, it is important to have your own independent opinion. Personality is a person who by its nature embodies the values, attitudes, qualities related to all aspects of our social life, is self-governing, responds to and evaluates his actions, is able to satisfy his personal and social needs.

An important aspect of personality is its individuality. There is no person without individuality. The more perfect the individuality in a person, the richer his personality becomes. Of course, individuality in a person should not be replaced by individualism, egoism. Individualism, egoism not only opposes the personality to the family, collective, society, but also plays a negative role in its formation, making it a victim of pettiness, frivolity and emotionality. A healthy individuality encourages a person to live consciously, to think independently, to have his own principles of independent living. The worst thing in life is that a person does not have his own worldview.

Of course, independent thinking is inextricably linked with the micro- and macroenvironment in which the personality exists. The nature of the macro-environment, its characteristic features and requirements either create broad opportunities for individual freedom of thought, or provide for its spiritual or even physical destruction. There are many examples of this from history. A vivid example of this is the life of A. Kadiri, Chulpan, U. Nasir, Fitrat, who sang national pride.

The upbringing of young people is directly influenced by parents, educational institutions, neighbors, friends and relatives, public organizations, the media, art, literature, etc. To meet all the above vital needs, ensuring the unity of education, it is necessary to form young people's skills of independent thinking through the sphere of interaction and protect them from the environment that negatively affects their formation as a person.

III. Results and discussion. The main goal of youth education is the development and implementation of effective organizational, pedagogical forms and means of spiritual and moral education of the younger generation, based on the rich national, spiritual, historical traditions, customs and universal values of the people. [5] The main task of educating young people is to create opportunities for the comprehensive development of the mental, moral, free-thinking, physically developed and intellectual abilities of young people.

To develop independent thinking skills in young people, first of all, it is necessary to prepare them for free thinking, help them understand the meaning of life, form self-management and control, a purposeful approach to their personal lives, awaken in them a sense of unity of planning and action.[5]

Revealing the knowledge and creativity of every young person, developing and introducing them to various areas of human activity, identifying and further supporting their creativity, talent, forming a code of humanism, instilling morality in the minds of young people, secular thinking, patriotism, establishing relationships with representatives of various nationalities our society, cultivating a sense of devotion to one's people, the state is an important task.

IV. Conclusion and future scope. In conclusion, it should be noted that in order to educate an independent personality, we need to form the skills of independent thinking in young people. Only young people with the ability to think independently can become a comprehensively developed person who fully represents national interests, cherishes high national pride, is sincerely patriotic, respects national and universal values and always takes care of the interests of the people and the state.

List of literature:


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