



Education, Upbringing, Teacher Competence, Students Independent Education, Motivation Correctness

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ABSTRACT

This article reflects on the role of students in the formation of professional competencies in the training of independent personnel and its organization.

Keywords:

education, independent work, competence, independent thinking, creative thinking, motivation, innovation, keys, knowledge, competence, skills.

Today, cases such as the fact that independent training for student lust is defined as the load of the educational process, the homogeneity of independent training topics directly with topics in the science program, the fact that the topic of independent work is not guided by a certain problem, but in most cases is covered through tayor materials obtained from various sources, as well as Because today, independent training for students is manifested only as additional work. Students carry out independent work in most cases by moving from previous independent work, by nushing topical tayor materials from the internet network.

The current trends in the world economy, the development of the "knowledge economy", which has become the main resource of highly qualified "human capital", necessitate the achievement of a new quality of Higher Education. In this regard, the role of education is significantly increased, and innovative approaches to education are becoming more and more popular, the main focus of which is on obtaining not only a certain amount of knowledge and skills by the student, but also on the formation of a systematic set. The ability to solve various areas of human activity - economic, political, cultural, informational and

other problems and tasks-is manifested in competencies. The form of the educational process, but its basis, should be the method of forming professional independence, readiness for self-education and continuous learning in the context of a rapid renewal of knowledge.

The effectiveness of the educational process thinking is determined by the interplay of movement and speech. With the help of language, thinking is strengthened and developed. Oral speech will help teachers to understand the tevarak - surroundings and their identity in it. However, the development of thinking is necessary not only by means of communication, but also the independent activity of the student. The student's desire to improve cognitive skills and abilities is the basis for his intellectual growth, the growth of the process of acquiring knowledge. The independent work of students is made up of the integrated actions of the student, which are didactically organized by the teacher and focused on self-preparation. The educational process to the student occurs directly without the participation of the teacher. The value of independent education increases. The volume of information will need to be changed regularly. According to the calculations of

Informatics and sociologist experts, human knowledge doubles the information by 5-6 years according to a specific area. This is provided for an increase in the quality indicator, not just the quantity indicator. The teacher chooses and recommends literature in the framework of the course that the OIG teaches students, while familiarizing themselves with new literature, and at the same time motivating the development of its intellect.

The increasing role of the individual in the history of society has strengthened the focus on the education and upbringing of the younger generation. A person consciously recognizes and creates himself and others for social changes and creative potential for self-realization. Therefore, the connection between education and self-education in human activities is especially important. High professionalism is based on continuous self-improvement of the individual. This applies primarily to educational activities. In recent years, there have been significant changes in the activities of teachers and educators. The new generation is entering life, looks inside, critically perceives the world and has its own character. This requires the teacher to take a creative approach, constantly improving his work and himself. However, the social situation of education and folk education is not suitable for this.

When understanding motivational competence, we follow the opinions of local scientists who understand competence as a general ability based on knowledge, experience, values and inclinations acquired through training. In understanding motivational competence, we proceed, first, from the fact that this is the degree of assimilation of motivational competence. Secondly, it is an indispensable feature of a schoolboy, having an idea of the level of development of his ability to understand his motivation for learning, understand his motivational state in various educational situations, analyze and evaluate his own values and goals in the educational environment, being able to apply methods of self-development of the motivational sphere (to understand the reasons that motivate a person to act, to understand the importance of something for

himself, to assess his attitude to something, to determine its purpose).

Motivation is an important element of independent work success. Independent work at the university should be systematic, continuous and complex. In the methodology of teaching subjects, there are three levels of complexity of independent work:

- Reproductive (reproductive or educational) level of independent work, in which the foundations for other levels are laid. At this level, there is mastering and strengthening of new material.
- The reconstructive (transitional or semi-creative) level of independent work follows from the previous one. At this stage, the educational material must be analyzed with further synthesis. The knowledge, skills and skills acquired here are transferred to similar situations, as well as the formation of statements in similar situations. Independent work in budaraja requires more mental activity and creativity.
- The level of creative (creative or research) of independent work is associated with the formation of skills and competencies for the implementation of research in solving more complex communicative problems. Creative personality and professional independence are formed here.

By choosing optimal forms of Organization of independent work, the teacher seeks to provide maximum motivation for learning, accurately determine the size of the task and calculate the optimal time for its implementation, taking into account the individual capabilities of each student. The large number of tasks and excessively high requirements dramatically reduce the effectiveness of training.

Independent work includes textbooks, educational and methodological manuals, scientific work of psychology classics, monographs, collections of scientific articles and scientific lectures, scientific articles in specialized psychological journals, materials on Psychology in periodicals, work with fiction. Recently, independent work has gained a large place in working with sources of electronic form (information on the Internet system, computer programs and electronic carriers). Independent

work of students includes writing essays, comments, abstracts.

Active independent work of students is possible only in the presence of serious and stable motivation. The strongest incentive is the preparation for the next effective professional activity.

The usefulness of the work performed. If the student knows that the results of his work are used in a lecture course, methodological manual, laboratory workshop, preparation of a publication or other methods, then the attitude towards completing the assignment will significantly change for the better. The quality of the work being done increases. At the same time, it is important to psychologically motivate the student, show him how much work is necessary. Participation of students in creative activities. This can be Research, Development or participation in methodological work carried out in a particular department. An important motivational factor is intensive pedagogy. It involves the introduction of active methods into the educational process, first of all, game training based on innovative and organizational-active games. In such games, there is not only the acquisition of decision-making skills, but also the transition from unilaterally certain knowledge about the object to multilateral knowledge, modeling it with the identification of leading contradictions. The first step in this approach is those that use business or situational learning forms, including computers. Participation in Olympiads in academic disciplines, competitions in scientific research or practical work, etc. The use of incentives for knowledge control (cumulative grades, rating, tests, non-standard examination procedures). These factors, under certain circumstances, can lead to a desire for competitiveness, which in itself is a powerful motivational factor for the student's self-improvement. Incentives (scholarships, bonuses, incentive points) for students to succeed in their studies and creative activities and sanctions for poor study. For example, for a work submitted ahead of schedule, you can put an increased Mark, otherwise you can reduce it. Motivation for independent educational activities can be increased through the use of

such a form of Organization of the educational process as cyclic training ("immersion method"). This method allows you to activate the study of the material, since reducing the interval between classes in a particular subject requires constant attention to the content of the course and reduces the degree of forgetfulness. Today it pays to set small independent works in which students are introduced methodological innovations in practical, laboratory and seminar classes by solving various cases, loading educational and technological tasks, finding solutions to problematic materials. In conjunction with the creation of innovative teaching techniques, it is considered more effective to allow students to freely illuminate both the thematic and methodological approach to independent learning. The fact that independent works are free of concretely defined standards, their content and stylistic molding leads to the fact that independent works are carried out on the basis of plagiarism. In order for the student to do independent work, he must first choose the subject himself on a competitive basis, and of course receive recommendations and advice from the teacher from the progress Hall of the work. The volume of independent work should be based on the simple and complex nature of the subject, the obligatory inclusion of various applications in it, the freedom of illumination, (let the student draw as a scientific picture if desired) the result of the muaiyan laboratory, experience.

In modern conditions, according to all the possibilities of the educational process, it is required to focus on the development of personality, socialization and the upbringing of independent, critical, creative thinking skills in it. It should be ensured that highly qualified specialists will be prepared according to consumer requirements, and the formation of knowledge, skills and qualifications of students in their chosen specialties will be independently trained in knowledge and practical activities.

And the part of independent training carried out by a student of the correspondence department is completely different, that is, this activity is the main resource for the student to receive knowledge. A student of the correspondence department should study the main part of the

science in an independent way ainan. The organization of continuous control of students' activities online will contribute to the development of distance education in the future. The level of development of self-knowledge of educational motivation (analysis of motivation, understanding the reasons that motivate a person to act, understanding the importance of something for himself in learning, assessing his own attitude to something in learning, determining his own purpose). activity, the differentiation of distant and intimate goals in life, the construction of a hierarchy of their own values, the analysis and identification of the causes of changes in it, the emergence of motives and goals of new personal importance in motivation.

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