



Skills For Increasing Educational Efficiency Through Independent Study for Students of Higher Education Institutions

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Abstract: It is important to implement a special approach to the organization of independent educational activities of students, in which the personal approach is often carried out on the basis of selection through the content of the proposed tasks. In this article, the author reflects on the improvement of educational efficiency and the development of cognitive abilities of students of higher educational institutions today through independent education.

Key words: independent education, independent activity, independent work, higher education, result, analysis, experience, educational system, continuity, student.

Introduction

Development trends in the field of world education show the urgency of introducing a modern system of education in an information society and increasing their effectiveness. Scientific approaches to the formation of a global educational environment specific to European countries show that ensuring the continuity and practical orientation of education, independent education, orientation to creative development, and the active development of new formats of education are modern methods. The creation of the education system and the improvement of the mechanisms of their use are of particular importance.

One of the main requirements of the educational system of developed countries is to prepare specialists who can meet the requirements of the time, who are mature in all aspects, competitive, who have the ability to independently solve the given problem, who work creatively on themselves. Training of independent work takes a special place in the training of personnel with these characteristics, because today, when the scope of information and knowledge is developing rapidly, all information cannot be given only in classes.



The skill of independent thinking, which is necessary to come to a certain solution to the given problems and tasks and to choose its optimal option, is formed and strengthened in the process of independent creative work. One of the important factors of training highly qualified personnel is to increase the quality and efficiency of education. In improving the quality and efficiency of education, modern methods, forms and tools of teaching, problem-based teaching, in particular, non-traditional methods of independent work also play an important role. The modern educational process is not only to give knowledge to students, to develop their thinking ability, to form learning skills for using the acquired knowledge, but also to teach them to search for independent knowledge, to learn the forms, methods, and means of mastering. is to teach.

Independent education as a method of educational activity is a means of forming the necessary type of personality in the current era. The goal of teaching in the process of independent education is the formation of a system of self-developing connections that adequately reflects the objective reality, and it becomes the personal goal of each student.

The work of forming a dynamic system must be done in the mind of every student, and it cannot be done by anyone. But this work is very complicated and requires a lot of energy from the student. Therefore, its success requires the qualified help of a teacher.

In its content and structure, it is a system of increasingly complex tasks aimed at forming the student's cognitive independence, the need to independently solve didactic goals.

In the process of independent education, didactic conflict forms and tools are set as a means of independent work education and a form of teaching, as well as scientific knowledge.

Achieving the complete unity of these two sides, if each independent work forms the task of clear knowledge, then learning basically loses its developmental and teaching tasks.

Solving the task allows the teacher to appropriately manage the student's learning process and exercise the necessary control.

We consider independent education as a means of education:

☐ corresponds to the didactic system;

☐ At each stage of the teacher's movement from knowledge to knowledge, he forms the volume and level of knowledge, skills and abilities necessary to solve



a specific audience of knowledge tasks and, accordingly, moves from low to high levels of mental activity;

☐ develops psychological attitude to students' knowledge independence and activities;

☐ implemented by the students themselves,

☐ allows for an individual approach to the educational process.

In the educational process, independent education acts as a means of activity activation and performs the following tasks:

o Independent education helps to consciously acquire, deepen and expand creative knowledge;

o Existing skills for creative learning of the subject are improved and new ones are developed,

o Independent actions of the student understand the methods of scientific knowledge of a particular subject, acquire the necessary skills of creative knowledge.

This is the most elementary stage of educational knowledge, in which thinking and knowledge enter into an initial relationship. In this case, students' activity is low, and knowledge independence can be formed only at the lowest level - at the level of creative independence. In situations where it is necessary to selectively update previously acquired knowledge, the degree of interdependence of thinking and knowledge is high.

In such cases, based on all available knowledge, the student implements this knowledge, as well as a number of individually highly developed, but narrow skills implemented by him, in accordance with the sequence of actions and directions in the process of solving problems. . In fact, the student connects the task and knowledge, analyzes the conditions of the task, reveals the potential possibilities of certain knowledge as a method of solving the problem, which ensures a high level of his activity.

If the compatibility of the conditions of the task, its requirements and knowledge reveals a cognitive conflict, if the student's understanding is the "effect of attracting" to the search for scientific truth, then the student's activity will increase. This level of activity is possible only in the conditions of creating problem situations and solving the received problems. In this case, the student's critical thinking is productive and is usually carried out with the transfer of knowledge based on intra-subject and inter-subject connections to a wide cross-system. At the same time, independence of knowledge is formed as a special



condition for the successful formation of cognitive activity of students at higher levels (partial research and creative independence), exchange of one activity with another. This is based on the reproducibility and creative nature of students' acquisition of methods of knowledge and cognitive activity. In the process of real education, the dialectic of relations between these components of cognitive activity is very complex. It originates from both the object of knowledge and the psychophysiological properties of the subject's nervous system, which implies a change in the alternation of psychophysiological functions during activity processes. Violation of this principle leads to the emergence of negative mental states in students, which affects their performance and the quality of their knowledge.

At the same time, a number of publications try to determine the specific characteristics of independent education, based on its great role in the activation of the educational process. Researchers consider the specific characteristics of independent education to be driving forces, and students' own motives act in it [1, 3]. Taking into account the issue of forming independence as a personal quality in various types of educational, social and labor activities, they emphasize the great role of students' own activities.

Independent education is considered as a multidimensional phenomenon that contributes to solving the following tasks: increasing the consciousness and power of knowledge acquisition; formation of skills and qualifications in accordance with each subject program and independent knowledge acquisition from various sources, deep understanding and inclusion in the system; solving the problem of applying acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in life, socially useful work, industry and domestic; development of students' cognitive abilities, observation, inquisitiveness, logical thinking, creative activity in learning, etc.; formation of mental and physical work culture; education of independence in reaching the goal; formation of effective independent work skills.

Independent learning is the main task of students. Its organization in classroom-practical training is carried out using various types and types of independent work.

Independent education of students is a conscious activity aimed at obtaining information, forming knowledge and experience. Its correct organization has a direct impact on the results of the teacher's work and the success of students. The teacher's ability to organize and manage this activity is one of the main indicators of his pedagogical skills. Based on the abilities of each student and



their capabilities, the teacher should be able to choose such methods, methods and technologies of teaching that will allow to achieve the specified educational goals. In the group, some students are always active, quickly and interested in performing any knowledge and tasks of the teacher, while others are inert and indifferent to teaching.

What for? The world's leading teachers can organize the educational process in such a way that all students will be highly interested and active. For this, it is necessary to form an interest in knowledge that develops and develops in activity, first of all, in teaching. The formation of knowledge interests occurs through the content of educational subjects that provide this opportunity and through the organization of independent work of students. Therefore, it is very important to carefully choose the content of the educational material, to show the wealth of scientific knowledge. A strong incentive to wonder is its primary element. Curiosity drives cognition, curiosity creates curiosity. Positive emotions and strong willed actions are at the origin of active cognition. Cognitive interest and curiosity include psychophysiological processes of actively acquiring knowledge, actively finding answers to interesting questions, and gaining experience. The more active the mental and practical learning process is, the more effective its result will be.

The principles of activation of independent education should be determined today, taking into account the specific characteristics of the educational process based on dynamic, intensive, maximally independent, effective pedagogical methods and technologies. Today, the most relevant are those based on the student's personal position in the educational activity. One of the main tasks of a teacher is to find different forms of organizing independent work, teaching methods and methods that affect the development of students' independence. When choosing specific education methods, you should strive for a productive result.

The choice of methods for activating independent education depends on the type of lesson, its educational and developmental goals and objectives, and the content of the lesson. The group of stimulation methods is divided into large subgroups.

When we talk about independent education, we mean: the student's interest and desire for it, readiness and consciousness to complete tasks, the desire to improve his personal level, systematic learning. But cognitive activity is impossible without independence. Cognitive activity and independence are



inseparable, active students are usually independent; low self-activity of the student makes him dependent on others and deprives him of independence.

Student activity management is traditionally called activation. Independent work is defined as a continuous process of encouraging students to study energetically, purposefully, to overcome passive and stereotypical activities, to decrease and stagnate in mental work. The main goal of activation is to form students' activity and increase the quality of the educational process. In our pedagogical practice at our institute, we use various methods to activate students' cognitive activity. Among them, the main ones are the selection of various forms, methods and teaching tools, such combinations that stimulate their activity and independence in the situations that arise. The greatest activation effect is given by situations where students themselves need to form and defend their opinions by participating in debates and discussions; asking questions, evaluating and seeing their friends' answers; acting as an expert during cross-examination in the audience; independently choose a possible task for work outside the audience; self-assessment and analysis of personal achievements; finding several possible solutions to knowledge problems; Look for different ways to solve professional problems.

Activation of independent education of students in the educational process continues successfully taking into account the personal qualities of the student, which can be defined as the first pedagogical condition. The effectiveness of this pedagogical condition is ensured by the use of various educational tasks in the educational process, which allows relying on the individual characteristics of students.

Striving to independently acquire knowledge in any field is the most distinctive feature of student activity in an educational institution, the basis of independent study and knowledge acquisition. Independent knowledge acquisition and control in the educational system is one of the main factors of independent education. In getting independent education, first of all, it is necessary to form the need for independent work, free, creative activity and, most importantly, independent thinking in students. In general, educational and methodological support of the subject, introduction of digital educational resources into the educational process of the higher educational institution, creates an opportunity to develop educational education, to guide students independently, and higher education It is necessary to increase the share of independent education of students in educational processes of educational institutions.



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