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IN DEVELOPING INDEPENDENT THINKING IN STUDENTS ABOUT THE NEW NON-TRADITIONAL METHODS OF EDUCATION

Abstract: The modern system of higher education should be considered as the most important institution of socialization of the individual, in which training and education is a single process aimed at training highly educated, widely erudite, cultural, creative thinking specialists.

Key words: independent thinking, non – traditional method, innovation, education, lesson.

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Introduction

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"National program of Personnel Training" (1997) presents the problem of formation of an independent thinking person in the face of educational problems. First President of our country I.A.Karimov pointed out: we often understand well that the main task of the teacher is a phrase from the formation of independent thinking skills in students, but, unfortunately, in practice, we do not adhere to it in our experience.

In the democratic society, children are brought up, in general, everyone is free-thinking. If children do not learn to think freely, the effect of the given education is inevitable to be low. Of course, you need knowledge, however, in your own way of knowledge. Independent thinking is also a great wealth.

The first president of our country I.A.Karimov said, "in a democratic society, children are brought up, in general, everyone is free-thinking." Self-development for the Independent education of the student through training is the main task of today's school. In the educational process, it is necessary to activate the independent education of the student.

Independent education is characterized with the choice and fulfillment by the student of the ways of putting the issue, solving it, self-control and evaluation.

The task of modern educational questions is to teach the younger generation to think independently. Of course, there are also individual differences in thinking. Knowing how to think is the mind of a person. Today, developed countries have accumulated experience in the application of pedagogical technologies that increase the educational and creative activity of students, guarantee the effectiveness of the educational process, the basis of which is interactive methods.

The student basically shows the knowledge that he has mastered, and the teacher listens to his thoughts, in the necessary places the teacher – student addresses with questions the participants of the conversation in traditional education. The student group (team) in this situation remains completely inactive participant, listener. At first glance, the adoption of information transmitted by a student or teacher creates the impression that it creates an opportunity for the student group (team) to master knowledge.

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However, as the results of psychological research show, the knowledge (information) received in this way is very quickly forgotten. Specifically, according to American psychologist scientists R. Garnikau and F. Macelro's studies, the natural physiologic and psychological capabilities of an individual make it possible to preserve to a different extent the knowledge acquired in certain forms.

One of the important requirements that must be put into the organization of modern education is to achieve high results in a short period of time, without excessive mental and physical exertion. Formation of certain activities skills and skills on the basis of the delivery of certain theoretical knowledge to students for a short period of time, control of their activities, assessment of the level of theoretical and practical knowledge acquired by them require a high pedagogical skill from the teacher, a new approach to the educational process.

In the "national program of Personnel Training" it is emphasized the introduction of new pedagogical technologies into the educational process. Pedagogical technology is a systematic approach to this educational process, in which technical and human capabilities are taken into account in the organization of the educational process, and their interaction is the basis for the creation of optimal forms of education.

Pedagogical technologies can be divided into the following components:

- social requirements for the person of the participants in the education - traffic jams;
- professional training of members of cooperation activities;
- maxad of the educational process, content, merits, means of implementation;
- to diffuse the educational process;
- creativity.

That is, the person: 10% when he / she reads the source himself / herself; 20% when he / she hears the information; 30% when he / she sees the event, phenomenon or process that occurred; 50% when he / she sees the event, phenomenon or process that occurred and when they hear the information in their delivery; 80% when he / she transmits the information.

To develop logical thinking in students, it is necessary to formulate thinking characteristics. The course process will be based on thinking operations. This is the teacher's answer: why?, for what purpose?, what are the reasons?, why was the result so? this can be done through the muhokokamasi of similar questions. Drawing up and protecting teachers into evristical, problematic situations, discussing cases of criticism, suspicion, finding out the problems in them independently and solving them will serve to make students' thinking meaningful and productive.

Formation of skills and abilities not only assimilate knowledge, but also form a variety of skills

and abilities. Skill is an automated method of behavior that occurs as a result of exercise.

Physiologically, the skill is formed in the cortex of large hemispheres of the brain, which provides the function of the vascular system of temporary nerve connections. Dynamic-stereotyping conditions simultaneously generate complex analytical-synthetic activity with automated ICT. Thanks to this, not only skills, but also skills are obtained.

In the context of the modern education system, the problem of developing independent thinking is particularly relevant. It is the independence of thinking, as a form of subjective activity, as a personal quality of students that is most clearly revealed in the conditions of choice, resolution of contradictions, overcoming the difficulties that arise when performing educational activities. The process of forming students' experience of creative thinking consists in purposeful interaction, co-creation of the teacher and students in adequate specially organized conditions using the necessary mechanisms, forms and methods of organizing classes. Forms and methods of organizing classes are used in a complex and depend on the tasks of a particular stage of formation. the following groups of methods aimed at forming the experience of professional and creative thinking can be distinguished: According to the method of organizing educational activities:

a) Structural and logical (problem) methods. They are characterized by a step-by-step organization of setting didactic tasks, choosing ways to solve them, diagnosing and evaluating the results obtained (from simple to complex, from theory to practice)

b) Training methods. They are a system of activities for working out certain algorithms of educational and cognitive actions and ways of solving typical tasks during training (tests and practical tasks, in the content of which at the normative stage should be added elements of creativity).

c) Game methods. This group of methods is characterized by a game form of interaction between the subjects of the educational process; educational tasks are included in the content of the game (business games, professional fights, discussions).

One of the specific techniques for organizing the educational process is business Games. Business games help to model the system of relations, organize the activity harakteristics. According to the educational activities of the educators, the following methods of education are distinguished:

1. The explanatory note method is a method of reproduction, in which the activity is conducted by the teacher. Students learn, get acquainted in the educational process. This method is one of the very common techniques, there are definitely improved methods of it. This is a programmed training.

2. Reproductive method is a method in which the student operates, restoring the knowledge given to

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him in memory, perceives the received knowledge as a copy.

3. The problematic method of education is organized by the teacher, who has a productive karakter. Tiradi formulate student knowledge and skills through this method. One of the ways to improve this method is an expression from the organization of workable games.

4. The method of partial research is a method that is organized under the supervision of a teacher, which also has a productive karakter, in which the student creates.

5. The research method is a method of education in which the teacher is organized without the help of knowledge, which requires independent research, thinking and knowledge transformation of the student.

All the described conditions and methods for developing students' creative thinking are possible only if teachers have a corresponding attitude to this problem, since the process of preparing for creative

classes is much more complicated and takes more time. Therefore, it is necessary to realize that the professionals we will graduate from the University today will determine the direction of development of our country in the near future, and how effectively and quickly they will solve emerging, as yet unknown professional issues and problems depends on the quality of their education and the level of development of their creative thinking.

In summary, all the above-mentioned adjectives change with age. In creative work, independence and criticism of thinking are necessary, which ensures the productiveness of mental activity. Non-traditional methods in the process of Education lay the groundwork for the comprehensive perfection of the student's personality. It is worth to emphasize that the students we are teaching and educating today are of great importance in determining the tomorrow, the fate of our motherland.

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