BG Pulse Journal USA
ISSN:1947-2536 http://www.bgpulseusa.com/index.php/bg

METHODS AND WAYS OF ORGANIZING STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK

Toshpulatova Dilrabokhon Sobirjanovna
Associate Professor Department of Biology, Kokand State University
dilyatoshpulatova6@gmail.com

Abstract: Effective organization of student independent work is a key factor in improving the quality of education and developing professional competencies. This article examines modern methods and pedagogical approaches to organizing independent learning activities in higher education. Particular attention is paid to such teaching strategies as problem-based learning, question-and-answer sessions, textbook analysis, laboratory and practical work, and the use of teaching materials.

Keywords: independent work, independent learning, higher education, student-centered learning, self-directed learning, active learning, teaching methods, learning strategies, critical thinking, creative thinking, academic motivation, professional competence, educational process.

In the formation of students' worldview, it is necessary to consciously and clearly plan their indep endent activities. The main stages of using independent work in describing the topic can be defined as follows:

1) Explanation of the known topic based on questions and answers, problem situations, and independent work.

2) When covering unfamiliar and easy-to-understand topics, provide oral and written answers to questions, compose a dictionary on the topic, and draw up a plan for describing the topic of written works.

3) When covering topics that are more difficult to understand:

- reading the text in parts;
- Q&A on each stage;
- explanatory and independent work;

4) Independent work on reviewing the topic covered.

5) Independent work organized before moving on to a new topic:

- finding answers to questions;
- selecting a situation corresponding to the topic;

6) Reinforcement of the new topic. Independent work becomes the student's individual work.

- students
- strengthening and expanding students' knowledge;
- strengthening the ability to connect theoretical knowledge with practice and apply it in practice;
- performing exercises;
- organization of independent work of a creative nature;
- Q&A and assignments based on textbook materials.

7) Independent work based on instructional and didactic handouts increases lesson effectiveness.

In this way, students will be able to independently apply concepts, knowledge, and skills in their practical work.

As a result of effectively organizing students' independent work in education and paying sufficient attention to the development of their creative abilities, the following positive situations may arise: first of all, students' independent work is planned, there is clarity in their activities, students attach serious importance to the ideological content of any topic and learn to express an independent opinion and conclusion on the topic, especially when solving educational issues using additional materials. The occurrence of such positive changes in students forms their ability to work creatively independently. Most importantly, every student will be able to express their own opinion. When organizing students' independent work, the following rules must be observed.

First and foremost, any independent work must be accessible to the students, attract their attention, and fit into the curriculum. Regarding the execution of each independent work, the teacher must provide students with clear instructions. As a result, students understand and assimilate knowledge during independent work, and their knowledge remains in their memory for a long time. Conscious instruction of the student ensures that they are active in cognizing the objects and phenomena they are studying. They understand and master the material being studied, learn to work independently, and develop the habit of correctly planning and controlling their work. An important educational task of secondary specialized vocational educational institutions is to create conditions that ensure the consciousness, purposefulness, and independence of students' activities.

Educational material must be strictly distributed to deepen and develop students' knowledge. In this case, when mastering new material, it is necessary for students to rely on what they have seen, heard, and learned. Everything is based on previously acquired knowledge, blends with it, and creates a solid foundation for further learning. If students acquire knowledge, ideas, and concepts and rely on them in newly acquired knowledge, a broad path will open up for the conscious cognition of each new stage. This is a positive result of the influence of regularity and consistency in education.

The method of laboratory and practical work in education develops students' independence, facilitates the assimilation of educational material, and teaches them to carefully observe everything and draw correct conclusions.

Textbooks are a compact tool that activates students' independent thinking skills. It is the power of economic thinking that helps us become mentally and aesthetically mature, enjoys the wealth created by our ancestors, illuminates so many hearts, adds strength to our strength, and awakens our dreams and desires. A good and interesting textbook, rich in content and essence, gives students a lot of knowledge, awakens many good thoughts, helps to find the true features of our time, to renew oneself, and most importantly, to get the most and most colorful food for our thinking. The textbook is an essential part of the academic discipline. The materials of the textbook are of great educational importance for students. Working with it has a positive impact on the mental education of students. The textbook contributes to the formation of students' aesthetic worldview, morality, and the development of thinking and speech.

When selecting textbook materials, focusing on the principle of conscious acquisition of knowledge, ensuring a conscious attitude of students toward acquiring knowledge and skills, increasing interest, explaining usefulness in mastering a future profession, and demonstrating aspects of the connection between science and technology, the use of materials reflecting this direction will have a positive impact on the fulfillment of practical tasks in this direction. Expressive solutions are found for the main concepts and ideas about the environment, humanity, natural phenomena, and social relations in the textbook. Students work independently with the textbook both in class and at home.

REFERENCES:

1. Biggs, J., & Tang, C. (2022). Teaching for Quality Learning at University (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
2. Ambrose, S. A., Bridges, M. W., DiPietro, M., Lovett, M. C., & Norman, M. K. (2021). How Learning Works: Eight Research-Based Principles for Smart Teaching (2nd ed.). Jossey-Bass.
3. Nilson, L. B. (2021). Creating Self-Regulated Learners: Strategies to Strengthen Students' Self-Awareness and Learning Skills. Stylus Publishing.
4. Zimmerman, B. J. (2023). Self-Regulated Learning and Academic Achievement: Current Perspectives. Educational Psychologist, 58(2), 85–101.
5. UNESCO. (2023). Global Education Monitoring Report 2023: Technology in Education. Paris: UNESCO.
6. World Economic Forum. (2025). The Future of Jobs Report 2025. Geneva: World Economic Forum.
7. Вербицкий А. А. (2021). Теория и технологии контекстного образования. Москва: Юрайт.
8. Кларин М. В. (2023). Инновационные модели обучения. Москва: Юрайт.
9. Смирнов С. Д. (2022). Педагогика и психология высшего образования. Москва: Юрайт.
10. Бордовская Н. В., Реан А. А. (2021). Педагогика. Санкт-Петербург: Питер.