



IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT ASSIGNMENTS IN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the educational and educational significance of independent work in activating students' cognitive activity. It also discusses the educational and educational significance of independent work and the types of independent work.

KEYWORDS

Teacher, student, content, goal, cognitive activity, independent work, attitude, result, elementary school students, activation.

Introduction

Education is a cooperative activity of the teacher and students, and in this process, the development of the individual, his education and upbringing is also realized. In the lessons, the teacher conveys his knowledge, skills and abilities to students through exercises, and students acquire the ability to use them as a result of mastering them. In the process of learning, students use different forms of learning, that is, they rely on specific differences in receiving, processing and applying the information being learned. In the course of education, issues of education and upbringing are solved in the form of cooperation between teachers and students during classes, independent work of students, extracurricular activities.

The purpose of education is formed in accordance with the needs of society. Therefore, the purpose of education should be appropriate and proportionate. It is emphasized in scientific literature that the purpose of education is to acquire skills and abilities for the correct, accurate, and appropriate use of opportunities, to develop logical and creative thinking, to increase communicative literacy, to instill the national idea, to form oriental upbringing, and to enrich the personality spiritually. Based on the educational goal, students' communication culture is improved by increasing their independent thinking, oral and written literacy, and developing logical thinking. On the basis of the educational goal, spiritual, ideological and sophisticated education is provided. In the process of language learning, there is an opportunity to get closer to the cultural and moral values of the people.

From the moment the need for education arose, questions such as what methods should be used to teach, what means can be used to activate student activity, are among the pressing issues facing

didactics. When a teacher sets himself this goal, he must determine the ways and means to achieve it. Because a goal is a reflection in the mind or a mental model of a person's need for some reality, which arises from objective conditions. To achieve a goal means to achieve a result. The content is the complex of the process of achieving the result, the essence, the sum of the relationships between the goal and its result. The result, in turn, is a factor determining how the social demand of society is satisfied.

Today, a number of tools are used to improve the cognitive activity of primary school students. Including independent works given to students.

K.D.Ushinsky also emphasized that independent work is a tool that activates students' cognitive activity. The educational and educational significance of independent work is that it stimulates students to acquire solid and conscious knowledge during the educational process, to form skills and qualifications, to use acquired knowledge, to apply intelligence and skills in changing conditions, to develop the ability to acquire knowledge (observation, mobility, logical thinking, creative activity, etc.), to accustom themselves to the culture of intellectual and physical labor, and to effectively engage in independent learning in the future.

Independent work is involved in all stages of learning, including the stage of mastering new knowledge. This phenomenon once again demonstrates the purposefulness of modern education in the overall development of students.

The concept of "independent work" is defined by G.M. Mikkelson as "the performance of a task by students without any assistance, but under the supervision of a teacher." O.A. Nilsson defines independent work by students as a type of educational activity in which they, under the guidance of a teacher, individually, in groups or collectively, complete an educational task and mobilize mental and physical strength for this. B.P. Yesipov "Independent work of students (also the learning process) is work performed without the direct participation of the teacher, but on his instructions. In this case, students consciously strive to achieve the goal, spending their energy and showing the result of mental or physical (or; joint) action in one form or another" .¹

It can be seen that when assigning independent work, the teacher must first determine its type. That is, it is advisable to be able to distinguish between logical and creative independent work. Logical independent work is solved through thinking, that is, thinking. Creative independent work requires internal creative thinking. In solving a problem that challenges thinking, there is a transition from the known to the unknown, which is carried out only through an intermediary. It is in the process of solving the problem that their quick thinking and resourcefulness are revealed. Also, by assigning independent work, the teacher has the opportunity to foresee what each student's learning activity will be like. How they manage this process becomes apparent at each stage.

The independent work of students is manifested not as a pedagogical, but as an epistemological phenomenon, and is a distinctive feature of learning, as well as a means of achieving goals.

When performing independent work, primary school students develop a partial search-heuristic activity to remember and demonstrate a pattern for performing a particular task, and to solve new issues (problems). In general, it is advisable to use the following types of independent work for primary school students:

¹ Р. Ибрагимов "Бошланғич синф ўқувчилари билиш фаолиятини шакллантиришнинг дидактик асослари" Т-2005 йил. 65 б

- independent work aimed at processing;
- reconstructed ready-made independent work;
- heuristic independent work;
- creative independent work

Thus, by independent work of students, one should understand the variety of types of educational, production and research tasks. These tasks are performed by them under the guidance of a teacher in order to acquire integrative knowledge, master skills, and form character.

The conclusion is that it is important that the independent work assigned to primary school students be carefully thought out and carried out systematically by the teacher. Only then will the student's interest in learning activities increase.

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