STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZING STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract
This article analyzes the main components of the effective organization of students' independent learning activities in higher education institutions. The theoretical and practical aspects of independent learning are considered, its structure, technological support capabilities, and strategies for guiding students to independent learning are highlighted. In addition, methodological recommendations have been developed to improve the effectiveness of independent learning.

Keywords: Independent learning, technological support, higher education, component, methodology, platform, digital learning environment, independent learning tasks, motivation.

OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA TALABALARNING MUSTAQIL O'QUV FAOLIYATINI TASHKIL ETISH TUZILMASI

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Annotatsiya
Ushbu maqolada oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalarning mustaqil o'quv faoliyatini samarali tashkil etishning asosiy komponentlari tahlil qilingan. Mustaqil ta'limning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari ko'rib chiqilib, uning tuzilmasi, texnologik qo'llab-quvvatlash imkoniyatlari hamda talabalarni mustaqil bilim olishga yo'naltirish strategiyalari yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari mustaqil ta'lim

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samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi metodik tavsiyalar ham ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: mustaqil ta'lim, texnologik qo'llab-quvvatlash, oliy ta'lim, komponent, metodika, platforma, raqamli ta'lim muhiti, mustaqil ta'lim topshiriqlari, motivatsiya.
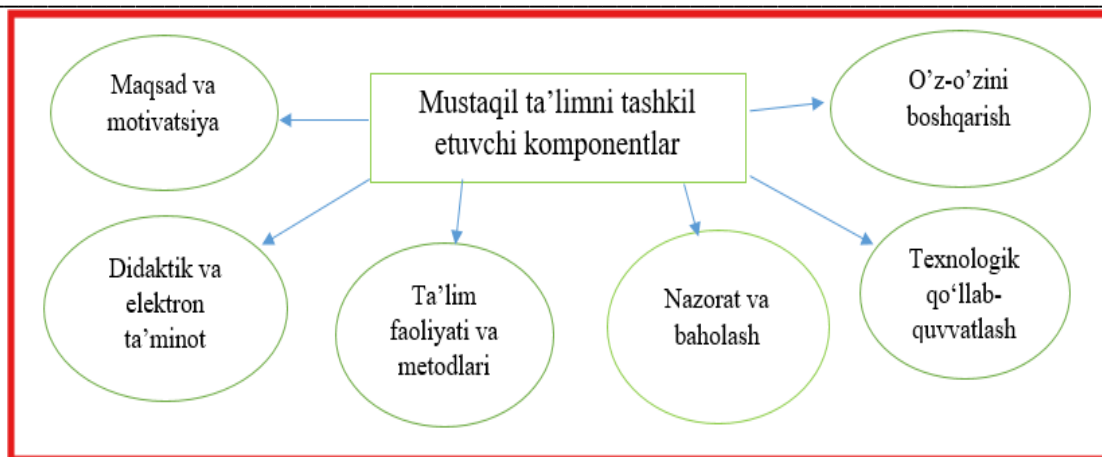
Introduction

The "Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019, places special emphasis on the priority areas of systemic reform of higher education, raising the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and independent thinking to a qualitatively new level, modernization of higher education and the development of social and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies, as strategic issues.

In particular, the concept sets the task of "increasing the share of independent learning hours, developing students' independent learning, critical and creative thinking, systematic analysis, entrepreneurial skills, introducing methodologies and technologies aimed at strengthening competencies in the educational process, directing the educational process to the formation of practical skills, and in this regard, widely introducing advanced pedagogical technologies, curricula and teaching and methodological materials based on international educational standards into the educational process" [4; 3-b].

One of the main tasks of higher education is the formation of a creative personality of a specialist capable of self-development, self-education, entrepreneurship and innovation. Independent work plays an important role in achieving this goal [1, 629-b].

Analysis and results. Currently, independent learning accounts for 50% to 60% of the curriculum of students studying in the credit-module system.

Independent learning is a form of learning aimed at consolidating acquired knowledge, skills, and competencies, and independently studying additional information or material [2].

The main goal of students' independent work is to organize and develop the knowledge, skills and competencies necessary for the student to independently perform educational work.

First of all, it is necessary to create interest and motivation in students for independent learning. Because only when students have a serious and stable interest, the path to effective implementation of this activity opens up for them.

Below we will consider the internal factors that activate students' independent activity and create motivation in them.

• Students should understand the usefulness of the work they are doing in activating independent educational activity in a module and its necessity for them in their future activities. For example, students will be interested in independent work when they know that they can prepare articles using their results or use them in practical exercises, methodological manuals, laboratory work.

• It is necessary to ensure the participation of students in creative activities. This activity can be carried out in various forms. In particular, scientific research work conducted by departments or faculties, artistic and creative, methodological work, etc.

• Participation in science olympiads, research studies and various competitions.

• Using various factors of interest in controlling students' knowledge. For example, rating, tests, conducting non-traditional forms of examinations create a competitive spirit and form and develop the student's internal need for self-improvement and self-development.

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• The fact that sufficient time is allocated during the educational process to the content and forms of organizing independent work also allows students to activate their independent work.

In organizing independent learning activities, its didactic and electronic support certainly plays an important role.

Didactic support, which is one of the important components in organizing independent learning, includes methodological instructions and materials for the student to understand, plan and implement the independent learning process. Didactic support includes textbooks and study guides, methodological instructions, training materials, a control and evaluation system.

Electronic support plays an important role in the modern independent learning process. Examples of this are electronic learning platforms (Google Classroom, Moodle, Edmodo), digital textbooks and electronic manuals, online test assessment systems (Quizizz, Kahoot, Google Forms), open educational resources (Khan Academy, OpenStax), mobile applications and chat bots (Wolfram Alpha, Desmos, Geogebra).

In the implementation of independent learning, the interaction between students and teachers, the forms and means of organizing the learning process are of great importance for the quality implementation of independent learning. For example, independent work can be carried out in the form of writing an abstract, project, scientific article. Educational platforms such as Google Classroom, Moodle, Edmodo can be used as a tool for organizing independent learning activities.

The methods used in the educational process can be divided into two main types: methods implemented in the classroom and methods implemented outside the classroom.

The methods used in theoretical and practical classes in the classroom are used to introduce students and pupils to new educational material, to ask questions, and to repeat and consolidate the topic. The methods used outside the classroom are used to independently study and master the educational material or task. Independent learning methods can be included in the methods used outside the classroom. With the help of independent learning methods, the teacher does not mean the optimal ways of delivering educational material to the student, but the student's way of reading, learning and processing information. Each student must

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independently study, analyze and master the task assigned to him. The most widely used method in organizing independent learning is the individual work of the student. In this case, knowledge is obtained individually, learning becomes a personal independent construction, and existing knowledge is supplemented with new knowledge [3, 508 b].

Control and assessment are important didactic components in the effective organization of independent learning. Control and assessment are important in increasing the effectiveness of independent learning, identifying and developing the student's knowledge, skills and competencies.

In a modern educational environment, innovative methods can be used to assess independent learning. For example, through educational platforms such as Google Classroom, Moodle, Edmodo, automated testing systems, timely completion of tasks and analysis of results are implemented.

Technological support for independent learning is a system that creates opportunities for students to obtain independent knowledge through the use of information and communication technologies and special learning platforms in the educational process. This process includes the entire process, from the organization of independent learning to its assessment and analysis. Technological support for independent learning helps in the provision of educational materials, communication and collaboration, and the effective organization of control and assessment processes.

Another key component of independent learning is student self-management. That is, self-management is the process of a student planning, controlling their own independent work, and feeling responsible for their academic progress. All of the above components are inextricably linked to each other, forming a whole chain. Self-management is effective if the student is sufficiently motivated. This process is also important in increasing the student's psychological self-confidence.

Conclusion

The consistent use and implementation of the components of organizing independent learning activities in higher education institutions will increase the

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level of students' mastery and provide a solid foundation for their future professional development.

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