

NORMATIVE-LEGAL BASES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATION.

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Abstract: Today, the main tasks of modern education are the development of students' skills of independent critical thinking, information retrieval and retrieval, intellectual work culture, independent learning.

Keywords: Independent Education, Continuing Education, Lecture, Seminar, Laboratory, Technology, Intellectual, Scientific-Methodological, Written Supervision

The scale of work in the field of education, which plays a key role in raising a healthy and harmoniously developed generation in our country, is growing. Improving the system of training highly qualified teachers, introducing modern methods and programs in the educational process and educating our children as independent-minded, modern knowledge and professions, strong life position, true patriots are of great importance for us. is an issue [2].

Constant and fast-changing technologies, the renewal of knowledge requires the ability to adapt to modern conditions and the pursuit of new knowledge. To do this, students need to be taught to learn new knowledge independently.

Independent learning is a gradual learning activity based on the independent study of an issue or problem with or without the assistance of an expert from time to time. The effectiveness of independent learning depends on intellectual development, as well as on the guidelines of learning activities, attitudes to knowledge, willpower and other qualities. Independent learning takes the form of individual and group, the latter forming learning and skills for joint intellectual activity. In a system of continuing education, independent learning serves as a link between organized learning stages and phases, describing the learning process as a whole and moving upwards [3].

Independent learning means that students are guaranteed to achieve their learning goals, as well as to work independently to effectively master the learning materials within the science programs. Teachers, on the other hand, need to encourage and guide students' aspirations for independent learning. The essence of independent learning is that the source of knowledge for students should not be only the knowledge imparted by the teacher in the classroom.

Independent learning - learning objectives, principles and content should be appropriate and without external interference.

Forms of independent work of students:

1. Texting;
2. Abstracting of literature;
3. Annotation of books and articles;
4. Carrying out research tasks;
5. In-depth analysis of scientific and methodological literature;
6. Work with lecture materials: development of lecture texts, work with terms in text frames, filling in the text from the recommended literature;
7. Participation in the seminar: preparation of tasks, reports, information;
8. Laboratory - practical training: performance of tasks, obtaining results in accordance with the teacher's guidelines and instructions;
9. Carrying out research work, course and qualification work;
10. Written control work;
11. Carry out the task of collecting material during the internship.

For the successful completion of independent work assignments, the following requirements must be met: a clear justification of the purpose (consolidation of knowledge, acquisition of new knowledge, increase of creative activity, formation of practical skills and abilities, etc.); clear definition of tasks and assignments; students are sufficiently familiar with the algorithms and methods of assignments; correct identification of advice and other types of assistance (giving directions and instructions, explaining the content and essence of the topic, giving insight into the methods of performing problem tasks, joint solution of some problem moments, etc.); clear definition of the reporting form and evaluation criteria; clearly define the time, form and types of control (practical seminar, laboratory classes, time allotted for consultation or control; text of the report or abstract, completed workbook, control work, homework book, course work, test, article, non-standard assignments, questions, articles, visual aids and creative work; questions and answers, explanation of the content and essence of the work performed, written statement, etc.).

The second type of work includes practical tasks that require independent search, analysis, summarization (or abstracting) and mastering of information and information on the topic, which is to be mastered outside the classroom in the working curriculum of the subject, a creative approach. is done in the execution view. The process of doing this type of work and quality control of learning is carried out outside the classroom, during specially designated consultation hours.

Tasks of independent work of the student are:

- have the skills to independently acquire new knowledge;
- identify convenient ways and means to find the necessary information;
- effective use of information sources and addresses;
- work with traditional educational and scientific literature, normative documents;
- Work with electronic textbooks and databases;
- Targeted use of the Internet;
- to determine the rational solution of the given task;
- database analysis;
- preparation of work results for examination and processing on the basis of expert opinion;
- Systematic and creative age in the performance of tasks;
- substantiate the developed solution, project or idea and defend it in a team of experts.

The following forms are used in the organization of independent work of the student, taking into account the characteristics of a particular subject (course), as well as the level and ability of each student to master:

- Independent study of some theoretical topics with the help of textbooks;
- Preparation of information (abstract) on a given topic;
- preparation for seminars and workshops;
- preparation for laboratory work;
- performance of calculation and graphic works;
- Completion of course work (project);
- Preparation of graduate work and master's dissertation;
- practical application of theoretical knowledge;
- finding solutions to existing problems in practice (case study);
- creation of models, models, works of art, music and samples;
- Preparation of scientific articles, abstracts for the conference.

Depending on the nature of the subject being taught, other forms of student self-study may be used. Sample and working programs in academic disciplines express the form, content and scope of student independent work. In accordance with the budget of time allocated for independent work of the student, organizational forms of independent work, options for assignments are developed in the relevant departments of each subject and approved by the scientific-methodical council of the faculty.

Students will be provided with the necessary methodological guidelines, guidelines and recommendations for independent work. The task of supervising the independent work of students in each subject is recorded in the organizational and methodological section of the personal work plan of the professor-teacher. The hours devoted to the preparation of the student's course work (project) and the qualifying thesis and master's dissertation are recorded in the department of academic work of the personal work plan of the professor-

teacher. Supervision of independent work of the student is carried out on the basis of the schedule of consultations made at department and approved by the dean of faculty. Student self-study consultation hours are recorded in the group journal.

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