



## ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF SELF-EDUCATION OF STUDENTS HOW TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS-TEACHERS

**Inogamova Nargiza Shavkatovna<sup>1</sup>,  
Otazhonova Shakhnoza Shavkatovna<sup>2</sup>**

*Senior Lecturers of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirza Ulugbek, Tashkent.*

### ANNOTATION

*This article discusses the independence of students as one of the decisive prerequisites for improving the quality of training. And also it is explained that for its successful implementation, planning and control by teachers are necessary.*

**KEY WORDS:** *students' independence; information society; self-improvement of a young man; extracurricular work.*

## АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ САМООБРАЗОВАНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ КАК УЛУЧШЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВА ПОДГОТОВКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ-ПЕДАГОГОВ

***Иногамова Наргиза Шавкатовна,  
Отажонова Шахноза Шавкатовна-***  
*Старшие преподаватели Национального  
Университета Узбекистана имени  
Мирза Улугбека. Ташкент*

### Аннотация

*В данной статье рассматривается самостоятельность студентов как одна из решающих предпосылок улучшения качества подготовки специалистов. А также объясняется что для ее успешного выполнения необходимы планирование и контроль со стороны преподавателей.*

**Ключевые слова:** *самостоятельность студентов; информационного общества; самосовершенствования молодого человека; внеаудиторная работа.*

In the modern world, great changes are taking place in the educational system of universities. Now it is important not to use previously acquired knowledge, but to form and apply new ideas. This leads to the emergence of new requirements for the training of personnel at the university. Therefore, the cognitive independence of students is one of the

decisive prerequisites for improving the quality of training specialists in the modern spirit.

The goals of self-education largely coincide with the goals of learning. Self-education in the modern information society presupposes that every student should have an understanding of the existence of publicly available sources of information, be able to access them and be able to



use them, evaluate and process the available information from various points of view, analyze and process statistical data, use them in solving the tasks before him. Today, students are already offered such forms as work with key areas: the use of Internet resources, nanotechnology, optoelectronics, information networks, etc. organize your time. In other words, self-education acts as a means of self-improvement of a young person, since it contributes to the development of various spheres of the personality - intellectual, strong-willed, emotional, motivational and others. For the implementation of self-education mechanisms, an appropriate educational space is needed. The creation of this space, in which the self-educational activities of future specialists are realized, is an important task of higher education.

Depending on the place and time of the students' independent work, the nature of its leadership by the teacher and the method of monitoring its results, it is divided into the following types:

- independent work under the supervision of a teacher in the form of scheduled consultations, tests and exams;
- independent work during the main classroom lessons (lectures, seminars, practical work);
- extracurricular independent work when the student completes homework assignments of an educational and creative nature.

Of course, the independence of the above types of work is rather arbitrary, and in the real educational process these types intersect with each other.

In general, the independent work of students under the guidance of a teacher is a pedagogical support for the development of target readiness for professional self-education and is a didactic means of the educational process, an artificial pedagogical structure for organizing and managing the activities of students.

Thus, the structurally independent work of students can be divided into two parts: organized by the teacher and independent work, which the student organizes at his own discretion, without direct control from the teacher. But we must remember that the management of students' independent work is, first of all, the ability to optimize the process of combining these two parts.

The teacher's activity in organizing students' independent work involves creating optimal conditions for managing and self-managing the process of personal and professional development when students interact with the information of the outside world, which is necessary for independent acquisition of personal knowledge, its subsequent

retransmission, application and acquisition of new knowledge.

Thus, being a special type of cognitive activity, independent work in the educational process fulfills its main purpose - it forms students' cognitive independence.

The content of students' independent work can be described in the work program of each discipline and is aimed at expanding and deepening knowledge of this course. The time for its implementation should not exceed the norm allotted by the curriculum for independent work in this discipline. In this regard, it is necessary to take into account the form of independent work even at the stage of developing curricula, assigning the amount of time allotted to the classroom and extracurricular work of the student, because its different forms, naturally, require different time costs.

But we should not forget that the leading role in the educational process belongs to the teacher. He organizes independent work of students. Independent work of students, along with classroom work, is one of the forms of the educational process and is an essential part of it. For its successful implementation, planning and control by teachers, as well as planning the volume of independent work in the curriculum of specialties by the profiling departments, the educational part, and the methodological services of the educational institution are necessary.

## LITERATURE

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