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THE ROLE OF DIDACTIC CONDITIONS IN THE ACTIVATION OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

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Abstract. It is essential to take a separate approach to the organization of independent learning activities of students, where the individual approach is often carried out on a selective basis through the content of the proposed tasks. In this article, the author discusses how to increase the effectiveness of education through the independent learning of students in higher education today, the development of their cognitive abilities.

Keywords: independent learning, independent activity, independent work, higher education, result, analysis, experience, education system, continuity, student.

By developing the creative abilities of pedagogical personnel in the world on the basis of innovative approaches such as partisan and discursive, it is important to create a modern educational and methodological support for the effective organization of the creative education (Creative Education) process of students. Free selection of non-standard content and cognitive communication aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of preparation for professional activities in students at prestigious universities of the world, as well as creative and practical actions are being researched as one of the factors for the development of creative and communicative abilities of future teachers. In this, it is important to focus the content of education on creative thinking, the formation of practical skills, increase the share of independent educational hours, introduce techniques and technologies aimed at Independent Education.

The strategic goal of modern education is to allow quality continuing education, which ensures the professional training, creative, independent and socially responsible person of a professional competency specialist for all those wishing to receive education.

The directions of the development of Higher Education, which are presented in regulatory legal acts, serve to make the recipient of the education achieve this goal:

- standardization of education and maintaining its fundamentalism;
- implementation of a competitive approach;
- ensuring continuity of professional training and implementation of its multi-stage model;
- technological modernization;
- support networked interaction of higher education institutions and academic mobility of students and professors;
- Creation of cluster method educational associations;
- priority of innovation economics education programs;
- regionalization of education and its socialization;
- development of a system for assessing the quality of Education.



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Each direction requires the implementation of modern information technologies in the form of a means of managing the educational process, innovative educational technology, a fundamental field of knowledge.

In pedagogy, the problem of organizing independent work of students is not considered new. This problem was first studied in the late 20s and 30s of the 20th century. During this period, methodological aspects of the organization of independent work in the psychological and Pedagogical Sciences were developed, the search for forms and methods of organizing educational work that ensure the development of independence and activity of educational recipients was carried out, significant symptoms were identified that characterize their cognitive activity. In the 30s, theoretical research was aimed at determining ways to carry out independent work and precisely at scientifically perceiving the essence of this concept. In the early 40s, educators E.Ya.Golant and R.M.Mickelson's research focused on identifying private signs of independent work. Educators are those who tried to develop a system of independent works by students, taking into account operas on thinking in working with various objects of knowledge and using various sources of knowledge.

Independent education-educational activity of the student, turns the student into a subject of study, forms a mechanism of self-control in professional development, is indirectly guided by the teacher, serves to improve professional competencies, as well as to develop the professional qualities of the future specialist.

Activation of Independent Education of students involves the search for forms and methods that can improve the effectiveness of this type of activity.

From these points, we will consider a number of cases related to the independent activities of students conducted in recent years.

G.N.In his research, Yushko considers the scientific and didactic foundations of the organization of Independent Education of students in the conditions of the rating system of Education. According to the author, "independent education of students is effective for students if they are personally significant and highly motivated." According to the researcher, one of the most important tools for activating independent education of students is the rating system of teaching.

V.I.Zagvyazinsky determines the Independent Education of students outside the audience and outside the educational institution. In the first case, Independent Education of students involves the formation of skills such as listening and recording a lecture, critical assessment of performances in a seminar, creative construction of speech, productive preparation for tests and exams.

V.I.Zagvyazinsky includes the following in independent education outside the audience:

- synopsis kilish;
- * work with books, documents and primary sources;
- revision and registration of notes on the lecture material;
- * revision of material for textbooks and teaching aids;
- * perform referrals;

* participation in various studies.

Forms and types of Independent Education outside a reasonably organized audience, their integration into an interconnected unified system contributes to the formation of complete knowledge, creative thinking, a positive attitude to learning, optimal methods of mental work, independence and general characteristics of activity.

The experience of the formation of his existing abilities develops in students by going to large courses and strengthening the effective educational paths that were previously formed in some of them. Therefore, the initial level of readiness for the independent organization of educational activities, which was previously formed in higher education, has a decisive influence on the educational process and results of students at the University.

Signs of low mastery of educational activities include skipping classes, unsystematic preparation of educational tasks, completing them late, inability to regularly prepare for all activities, invasion before tests and exams, etc. All this together ultimately leads to significant problems and gaps in knowledge.

External factors that complicate the independent organization of students' educational activities include inconsistency, uncoordinated actions and requirements of various teachers, imperfect structured schedules, for example, a seminar is planned for one whole day, etc. Those who study well and are well organized to receive independent education are less sensitive to the external conditions of organizing the educational process.

Thus, the analysis of scientific and pedagogical literature showed that in the study of universal subjects, which are the basis of the educational system of teachers of professional education in the future, there is not enough scientific research on the problem of activating independent education of students; the essence of activating independent education is not fully covered, theoretical approaches have not been developed in To solve this problem, it is necessary to consider methodological approaches to its solution, which will be discussed in the next section.

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