



Article

Issues of Developing the Higher Education System and Improving Independent Education

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Abstract: In this article, the author discusses the ongoing work on the organization and development of the educational process in higher educational institutions, the role of independent work within the disciplines conducted in the educational process and the tasks covered by them.

Keywords: Education, Education, Form of Education, Independent Education, Preemstvennost, Activity, Independent Thinking

1. Introduction

It is well known that the independence of our country has created a foundation for carrying out radical reforms in the field of national education. At present, reforms in all spheres of our country, the transformation of people's worldview, and the preparation of highly qualified specialists who meet the demands of the time are required by life itself [1]. Significant attention is being paid to strengthening the education system and aligning it with modern requirements. In this context, it is particularly important that the training of specialists and the system of education and upbringing are closely linked to the requirements of reforms. Preparing specialists who can meet modern demands and improving all structural components of education based on state standards are among the urgent tasks we face [2].

Literature Review

Analyzing the organization of the educational process and the role of independent learning, it can be noted that reforms in the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan aim to elevate the quality of training highly qualified specialists capable of independent thinking and possessing modern knowledge. In particular, the Presidential Decree No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019, introduced the "Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030," aimed at addressing these challenges [3].

Furthermore, due to the emphasis on independent learning, the new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education," approved on September 23, 2020, also analyzes forms of education, giving special attention to the role and place of independent learning [4]. According to this law, independent learning can be carried out individually, contributing to the professional, intellectual, moral, and cultural development of learners. Individuals who study independently at home receive a state-recognized document on

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education in accordance with the approved curriculum of state educational institutions under the external study system [5].

2. Materials and Methods

This study utilized both theoretical and practical methods to determine the effectiveness of developing students' organizational abilities in the process of independent learning. The research methods included observation, surveys, interviews, and pedagogical experiments [6]. Additionally, students' activity during independent work, their learning outcomes, and creative approaches were evaluated using statistical analysis. The results were analyzed based on the "Case Study" method and innovative pedagogical approaches, providing a foundation for recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of independent learning [7].

3. Results and Discussion

To facilitate students' independent activity during the learning process, educators must perform preparatory work, such as preparing educational-methodological materials, workbooks, and designing the teaching environment; updating the curriculum to include topics for independent study; preparing exemplary assignments for independent learning and monitoring them regularly; focusing on students' comprehensive knowledge, professional skills, and competencies; determining the time allocation and grades for independent work; and developing a technological map incorporating new teaching methods and tools [8].

In higher education institutions, it is essential to pay attention not only to the volume and content of learning materials used for independent study but also to methodological support, which should direct students toward creative activity, rather than merely providing a database of information [9].

During lectures, students are expected to engage in independent work, which can be organized in a question-answer-discussion format. The instructor not only presents new information but also organizes students to seek answers to posed questions. Lectures may involve comprehensive responses to student questions, discussions of predetermined problems, and clarification of learning materials. Students are permitted to exchange ideas freely, while the instructor monitors progress and addresses errors [10].

Independent learning outside of the classroom is carried out by students according to tasks assigned by educators without their presence. From the first lesson, instructors inform students about allocated hours for the subject, types of independent work, forms and methods of assessment, deadlines, expected results, and the importance of independent work.

The types of independent work performed outside the classroom include:

- Preparation for lectures, practical classes, seminars, and laboratory sessions;
- Independent study of topics not covered during lectures;
- Searching for necessary information on the Internet;
- Preparing term papers, graduation theses, and master's dissertations;
- Using the university's information-resource center to find literature;
- Listening to audio recordings and watching video materials;
- Studying textbooks and teaching aids;
- Completing control assignments;
- Writing reports, essays, and presentations;
- Preparing for seminars and conferences;
- Solving problems and exercises in practical classes;

- Creating albums, tables, charts, puzzles, tests, and crosswords to systematize learned material;
- Preparing visual aids or slides individually or in groups;
- Preparing notes on independently studied questions;
- Solving tests to consolidate knowledge acquired during lectures;
- Participating in intellectual-creative and scientific work in clubs;
- Competing in contests and Olympiads;
- Preparing reports on internships and scientific presentations for student conferences;
- Preparing for ongoing, mid-term, and final assessments [11].

It is important to acquaint students with the best literature on current issues, organize meetings with leading scholars, and regularly conduct scientific clubs, creative days, seminars, competitions, Olympiads, and exhibitions. Such activities enhance student engagement and motivate them to learn [12].

Students' scientific reports in clubs should be discussed actively, with the leader scheduling monthly meetings according to the number of members, topics, and reports. The best reports are recommended for participation in scientific conferences [13].

The main purpose of independent work is to consolidate the knowledge and skills acquired in classroom activities, acquire new knowledge, and develop creative abilities. Successful independent study requires students to consciously understand the importance of learning the material and to have motivation, interest, and confidence [14].

When organizing practical activities, it is important to analyze students' prior knowledge, their ability to apply learned skills, and their capacity for independent work, as these factors determine the effectiveness of active engagement. Active teaching methods encourage students to work diligently, concentrate, think independently, explore, and increase their interest and participation in lessons [15].

4. Conclusion

Students' abilities are developed during independent learning based on the accumulated knowledge, skills, competencies, and experiences in their chosen disciplines. Deep and thorough learning of academic subjects, independent search and comprehensive analysis of information based on innovative pedagogical approaches, enrichment of scientific and creative thinking, active participation in discussions and debates, and the ability to express and defend opinions with well-founded arguments are essential tasks for every student – the future specialist.

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