

FORMING A SCIENTIFIC WORLDVIEW OF FUTURE TEACHERS THROUGH INDEPENDENT THINKING

Kholmatova Ziroat Anvarovna

Associate Professor of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute,
Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences (DSc)

Abstract

This article presents the pedagogical conditions for forming a scientific worldview of future teachers through independent thinking, its scientific substantiation, the use of interactive educational technologies in the educational process and some considerations on the formation of a scientific worldview on this basis.

Keywords. Independent thinking, scientific worldview, interactive education, modern methods, creativity, critical approach, teacher, development.

Introduction

The extensive use of the modern approach aimed at the development and formation of visual and creative abilities of our students, which are manifested in the movement skills that are realized in a specific product of creative activity, is an important factor for the promising development of society and the state, and the fact that the country occupies a leading position in the world is also shown in the example of developed countries.

In our country, the implementation of advanced pedagogical experiences and achievements in educational theory in this direction is increasing from year to year. Many experiences are emerging and accumulating, such as involving future teachers in visual and creative activities. The issue of developing creative abilities in a person, which is the beginning of creativity from time immemorial, is of equal interest to both future teachers who are directly involved in the education of children and scientific researchers. The formation of a personality, the development of abilities still remains the most pressing issue of modern pedagogy.

Literature Analysis and Methodology

In an era when globalization is rapidly entering our lives and activities, the issue of training specialists who rely on their knowledge, strength, and capabilities, who see the interests of the people and the country in harmony with their own interests, has risen to the level of state policy, and in the context of further deepening democratic changes in the country and implementing the concept of the foundations of civil society, training independent, creative thinkers, who are fully versed in the science, technology, and technology of their work, and who are enterprising, is one of the important tasks facing higher educational institutions today. From the first years of the Republic of Uzbekistan's independence, the main attention was paid to reforming the education system, forming it on the basis of national and spiritual values, and educating

physically healthy, spiritually mature, and intellectually mature people. The role of the field of fine arts and history in educational institutions in shaping the scientific worldview of the growing younger generation and raising them as spiritually mature people is extremely important.

Discussion and Results

Education is the foundation for building a society that has its place and prestige in the world, ensuring the democratic development of our country and shaping civil society, democratizing and liberalizing it, raising the level of political, legal, spiritual, moral, social awareness and worldview of citizens, and forming a healthy, thoughtful, mature generation. Living in a society based on market relations requires everyone, especially students, to have broad knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary to teach the younger generation to be creative in the family and in educational institutions. Therefore, first of all, the idea of expanding and deepening the content and structure of education, in particular, including in this content not only knowledge, skills and qualifications, but also the experience of creative activity that forms a universal human culture, and relationships with the environment, was put on the agenda. The development of creativity of the student's personality is a continuous process consisting of successively replacing each other, and the quality of this process depends on certain pedagogical and psychological conditions and situations.

Travel games are of particular pedagogical importance in expanding the imagination and creative activity of students. They are geographical, historical, and regional studies in nature. Such games are carried out using books, maps, and various documents. They are carried out with the help of imaginative situations in students. All actions and experiences are determined by the roles in the game. Here, students appear in the roles of a geologist, an economist, a zoologist, and a topographer. Students write diaries, letters, and collect various materials of a cognitive nature. The active presentation of materials in these written documents accelerates their thinking processes. The distinctive features of these games are determined by the activation of students' perception and the creation of a specific form of activity, the creation of an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation between them. Such games expand the practical activity of students' imagination. Such activity is carried out using external actions. Therefore, it directly turns into a constant movement. Accordingly, as a result of the game, students' imagination becomes a creative activity. As a result, they make a project of a certain thing and implement it with the help of external actions.

As is known, each person has a certain creative potential. The basis of this creative potential is the creation of new things. The imagination of students is creative and creative in nature. In the process of studying or reading fiction, students are required to revive the reality described in these books in their memories. Creative imagination is distinguished from creative imagination by the independent creation of new patterns. They are reflected in the specific results of the student's activity. The value of a human personality depends on what ways of imagination are present in its structure. If creative imagination is manifested in a certain activity, this indicates a high level of development of the student's personality. It is necessary to develop the

imagination of a person. Creative, plot-role-playing games of a cognitive nature are of particular importance in the development of a person. Because they are the basis for expanding the world of imagination of students.

In teaching subjects, methods such as "Working with groups", "Discussion", "Problem-based teaching", "Brainstorming"¹, as well as working with tables, writing independent works, and essays increase the activity of students. Lessons conducted based on these methods, in addition to saving time, provide new knowledge to the student, and at the same time, they encourage the child to think, to observe deeply, to engage in problem situations that can attract all their attention, to get out of the situation with correct conclusions in discussions, and to connect and generalize the knowledge gained with other topics. One of the teaching methods that increases the activity of students in the learning process is the "Working in small groups" method. Students work in small groups, and in this process, each group is given the opportunity to learn from each other, to evaluate what they have learned within their own potential, to appreciate knowledge in different situations and draw conclusions.

In the pedagogical direction of the higher education system, the skillful use of modern technologies in line with the principle of humanism, namely research, active games, and methods such as "Group Discussion", gives its effect. The teacher, through a heuristic conversation, invites students to creative observation, the reproductive method creates problematic situations in conveying the teacher's information and knowledge to students, and gives high results in directing them to creativity and independent thinking. In this case, students use the inductive and deductive method in analyzing information, that is, from simple to complex and vice versa, from complex situations to simple. Another effective method aimed at developing students' creative and critical thinking is free thinking lessons. Free thinking lessons are devoted to discussions of scientific and popular literature, articles and articles published in the press.

It is important for the teacher to be able to select and apply methods and techniques that serve to form students' creative and critical thinking in the educational process, and to take into account the age characteristics of students in developing their creative activity.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that in high schools and vocational colleges, the use of problem-based learning of educational materials increases the activity of students in learning, teaches them to think independently and creatively. Games aimed at choosing a profession create a basis for their future choice of the right profession. In higher education institutions, it is advisable to organize a lesson based on the "student-creator-specialist" system.

References

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