

PROBLEMS OF FORMING INDEPENDENT THINKING IN STUDENTS IN TEACHING THE SCIENCES OF THE IRRIGATION FIELD

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Abstract: It is known that those who will realize the goals of the society in the future are young people, i.e. tomorrow's specialists, current students. That's why the future of the society largely depends on their intellectual and moral maturity. Problems of forming the activity of independent thinking, methods of getting out of the set problem. If criticality in the student's thinking is implemented and demonstrated rationally, fairly, and effectively, then an important intellectual and moral quality (character) for the individual will emerge.

Key words: Education, independent thought, learner, problem, Internet.

Introduction: Today, the world community is undergoing multifaceted changes in all spheres of life, which, in turn, requires a new approach to the formation of a future professional. As in the whole world, the changes taking place in the field of educational goals in our country correspond to global issues aimed at ensuring a person's entry into the social world. In particular, in the documents of the improvement of the educational system, the competent approach is announced as an important conceptual condition for updating the educational content. In order to implement a competent approach in the educational system, it is necessary to train and retrain information technology staff who will have the ability to apply their basic competence in real life and professional practice. "What bothers you about me?" If you ask, I would answer that it is the education of our children," said President Shavkat Mirziyov.

The circumstances that determine the quality of education related to the educational process in higher educational institutions in the field of agriculture are as follows: teaching at a high scientific and pedagogical level, conducting problem lectures, interesting organization of lessons in the form of questions and answers, the use of advanced pedagogical technologies and multimedia guides, putting before them problems that motivate and make students think, demandingness, individual work with students, encouraging creativity, free communication, creative thinking teaching, involvement in scientific research and other activities ensure the priority of education. The history of the development of the society shows that only in the country where spirituality and enlightenment are widespread, science and tradition are developed, it is possible to build a fair society and form mature people who are kind to each other.

Problem: In the student's educational activity, a tightly interconnected closed chain of thinking is formed: independent thinking, problem, problem (assignment). Independent thinking of the learner can be contained in the following stages.

1. In the activity of independent thinking, first of all, the problem (task) that needs to be solved should be determined by the learner. If no issue or problem has arisen before him, then he does not even think about anything. Therefore, no problem has arisen in front of the learner, because the more accurate and complete information he has about the issue that needs to be solved, the more easily he can find the ways and means for his rational implementation. finds For this, it is absolutely necessary for students to first understand the content of the given problem to a certain extent, to check its conditions, to determine what is known and what is unknown. Only then, they will not be in a hurry and will find the condition (assignment) without hesitation, intelligently

analyze it, and achieve the correct solution as a result of implementation. 2. They strive to apply all the knowledge (rules, factors, laws, properties, characteristics, important signs, relationships, connections, etc.) that are most necessary to solve a problem or issue. For this purpose, the process of transfer to a new environment and object is carried out using the situations and methods encountered in the personal experience of the learner. 3. A hypothesis (assumption) related to the issue or problem is put forward, the stages are analyzed, considerations are made about the solution, opinions are expressed about various options and variations, invariants, they are divided into the most effective symptoms, signs, etc. as a result of their comparison.

4. It is necessary to check the hypothesis put before the problem with the help of the result of certain criteria. In order to check it, the cases of mutual similarity are compared from a spiritual, formal, and structural point of view. In this place, the materials of creative imagination are thoroughly used, that is, creative plans are made, general images are created, goals and results are visualized, and approximate relationships are perceived. In order to make sure that it is real, the system of mental behavior is tried and clarified with the purpose of introducing some changes. The hypothesis is mentally analyzed and synthesized using logical methods, its important symptoms are distinguished, quick judgments and conclusions are made regarding its correctness and veracity. 5. If the hypothesis put forward to theoretically solve the problem is found to be correct or incorrect, it is squeezed out of the object of thinking and new hypotheses and thoughts are found. A new practical hypothesis is tested several times in thought and then recommended for testing in order to put it into practice. Most of the mentioned considerations are analyzed in terms of solving constructive technical issues, creating discoveries, inventive proposals, rationalizing, introducing technological devices, various models, options, preparations, technological cards, etc., and then the most significant of them. the slave, the factor, the intelligent, the most suitable one is chosen and they continue to focus on it.

6. The learner completes the behavior of independent thinking by checking the problem or issue in order to solve it, to solve it, to be confident and satisfied with the correctness of the obtained results. After these mental operations, reasoning forms, the problem (task) is considered to be completely solved, and thinking about it is relatively stopped. The learner's independent thinking may consist of the following stages: - emergence of a problem in the field of the learner's perception; - the learner's understanding of the essence of the issue, problem, task; - the creation of information or images similar to them; - reduction of imagination and memory materials, continuous birth of assumptions (hypotheses); - step-by-step verification of assumptions or confirmation of their accuracy; - emergence and improvement of a new assumption (hypothesis); - secondary verification of hypotheses (second confirmation); - finding (solving) a solution to an issue, assignment, problem; - continuation of involuntary mental behavior (relative duration of thoughts), etc.

Result: The criticality of the mind is important in being able to check one's own and other people's opinions, whether these opinions are true or not, and to be able to evaluate the expressed opinions, discussions, and problematic situations. If criticality is carried out on the basis of a certain criterion for the correct disclosure of the essence of the problem to important signs, then such criticality is called objective criticality. Therefore, if the criticality of the learner's thinking deviates from subjective (personal) mistakes to subjectivism in general, then it is called subjective criticality. If criticality in the student's thinking is implemented and demonstrated rationally, fairly, and effectively, then an important intellectual and moral quality (character) for the individual will emerge. to organize a system of training of experts in the field of water management, to strengthen the integration between water management organizations and educational and scientific institutions, to take measures to implement scientific achievements in practice [1]

Conclusion: Implementation of five initiatives, which include comprehensive measures aimed at creating additional conditions for the education of students and youth, including the involvement of students and youth in culture and art, physical education and sports, their increasing literacy in the use of computer and Internet technologies, wide promotion of reading, development of professional skills and independent thinking of students, with its effectiveness, relevance, universality Vocational training leads students to mastery, provides a thorough foundation for understanding natural phenomena and family problems.

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