



ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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MODERN PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

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STAGES OF ORGANIZING STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT EDUCATION IN GEOGRAPHY

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola mustaqil ta'limni tashkil etish jarayonini va uning asosiy bosqichlarini ta'riflaydi. Maqolada ta'lim jarayonining samarali amalga oshirilishiga yo'l qo'yadigan muhim bosqichlar - maqsadni belgilash, topshiriqlarni ishlab chiqish, o'quv jarayonini tashkil etish, faoliyatni nazorat qilish, natijalarni tahlil qilish va yakunlash haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan. Har bir bosqichning ahamiyati, talabalar uchun bilimlarni mustahkamlash, yangi ko'nikmalarni o'zlashtirish va o'rganish jarayonini mustaqil ravishda boshqarish imkoniyatlarini yaratishdagi roli ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *Mustaqil ta'lim, ta'lim jarayoni, geografiya fani, ta'lim bosqichlari, maqsadni belgilash, izlanish, faoliyatni nazorat qilish, mustaqil izlanishlar, ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish, tahlil qilish, ta'lim samaradorligi.*

Аннотация. Эта статья описывает процесс организации самостоятельного обучения и его основные этапы. В статье подробно рассматриваются важнейшие этапы, способствующие эффективной реализации учебного процесса, такие как постановка целей, разработка заданий, организация учебного процесса, контроль за деятельностью, анализ результатов и завершение. Описана роль каждого этапа в укреплении знаний студентов, освоении новых навыков и создании возможностей для самостоятельного управления процессом обучения.

Ключевые слова: *Самостоятельное обучение, учебный процесс, география, этапы обучения, постановка целей, исследование, контроль за деятельностью, самостоятельные исследования, развитие навыков, анализ, эффективность обучения.*

Abstract. This article describes the process of organizing independent education and its key stages. The article provides detailed information about important stages that ensure the effective implementation of the educational process: goal setting, developing assignments, organizing the educational process, monitoring activities, analyzing results, and concluding. The importance of each stage and its role in strengthening students' knowledge, acquiring new skills, and providing opportunities to manage the learning process independently are highlighted.

Keywords: *Independent education, educational process, geography, educational stages, goal setting, research, activity monitoring, independent research, skills development, analysis, educational effectiveness.*

Introduction

The modern education system, including higher education in Uzbekistan, is undergoing significant changes. In particular, the credit-module system, which has been widely implemented in recent years, is playing an important role in managing and assessing students' academic activities. One of the main objectives of this system is to provide students with the opportunity to organize their education in a timely, efficient, and independent manner. Through the credit-module system, the educational process is individualized, which expands the opportunities for students to independently learn and develop their knowledge. The subject of geography, being a broad and practical natural science, requires the effective organization of students' independent education and its evaluation based on modern requirements. This system requires assessing students' knowledge not only theoretically but also practically, including fieldwork, cartographic and statistical analysis, and scientific research. Therefore, the issue of how to assess students' independent education in the field of geography based on specific criteria within the credit-module system is one of the current and urgent topics.

Literature Review

Research related to general approaches for organizing the educational process under the credit-module system is reflected in the studies of scholars such as B. Sh. Usmonov, R. A. Habibullayev, and G. A. Nazarqulov [1]. The organization of independent education has been studied by scientists such as M. L. Boltayeva, S. B. Ibragimova, M. Murodova, N. R. Saitkulova, and K. S. Rakhmonberdiyeva. Specifically, in the field of geography teaching methodology, research has been conducted by scholars such as O. Mo'minov, R. Qurbonniyozov, O. Safarov, X. Nikadamboyeva, F. Khamroyeva, F. Saydamatov, O. Abdimurotov, M. Qo'ldasheva, X. Amanov, F. Rajabov, H. Shodiyev, and D. Abdullayeva [2]. These scientific works provide detailed information on the methodology of teaching geography, ways to effectively organize students' independent education, and modern approaches.

Research Methodology

Deductive, analytical, comparative, distinguishing, and generalizing the main idea.

Analysis and Results

Organizing independent education aims to develop students' self-management skills in acquiring knowledge by defining the key stages for the successful implementation of the educational process. The stages of organizing independent education create the necessary conditions for students to consolidate their knowledge, acquire new skills, and achieve effective results in the learning process. The thorough planning of each stage plays a crucial role in ensuring the effectiveness of the educational process and helps in the development of students' independent education skills. The stages of organizing independent education serve as the foundation for the successful implementation of the independent education process, enhancing students' ability to self-study, work independently, and consolidate their knowledge. Each stage of this process is aimed at achieving specific goals, supporting students' independent activities, and helping them acquire new skills. Considering the specifics of the

geography subject and the needs of students, special attention should be given to the following stages for the effective organization of independent education:

1. Goal setting: The first stage of independent education is setting clear and measurable goals for the educational process. In geography, this stage involves determining the scientific knowledge, practical skills, and competencies that students need to acquire. The goals should not only focus on theoretical knowledge but also aim to develop students' skills in analyzing geographical problems, conducting scientific research, and solving problems. During the goal-setting process, necessary resources, scientific sources, and educational materials are identified, and students are provided with opportunities to study geographical areas, apply modern scientific methods, and use information systems effectively to support their independent work. Additionally, considering students' individual needs, interests, and the unique characteristics of the geography subject, their educational process is effectively planned. Successfully organizing this stage helps students enhance their self-improvement skills and establish an effective educational path.

2. Task development: After setting the goals, it is very important to develop specific, goal-oriented tasks to carry out independent education. In geography, these tasks provide students with the opportunity to apply their knowledge in practice, analyze various geographical issues, and learn new scientific methods. The tasks offer students the chance to conduct independent research in various areas of geography, such as analyzing the ecological state of a specific region, studying climate change or the distribution of natural resources, or analyzing geographical data using information technology. These tasks help students deepen their knowledge, consolidate existing knowledge, develop new skills, and learn how to apply geographical methods. Moreover, when developing tasks, the difficulty level for students should be appropriately chosen, meaning the tasks should align with their knowledge and skills, enabling them to successfully carry out their activities. At this stage, students not only acquire new knowledge but also develop skills in independent education and applying the learned knowledge in practice.

3. Organizing the educational process: Effectively organizing the educational process is crucial for the successful implementation of independent education. At this stage, students are provided with the necessary educational materials, scientific resources, technological tools, and methodological approaches. In the study of geography, applying modern methods and technologies enhances the effectiveness of education, as interactive learning materials, digital resources, and information systems help students expand their knowledge. Students are given opportunities to manage their time efficiently and conduct independent work by searching and analyzing scientific sources. Additionally, using the specific methods of geography, such as cartography, GIS (Geographic Information Systems), and climate analysis, helps develop students' research skills. In organizing the educational process, it is also important to support students in self-assessment and in developing effective learning strategies. At this stage, students are provided with the conditions necessary to expand their knowledge, develop new skills, and engage in independent education. This approach to organizing the education process encourages students to engage in scientific research, analyze their knowledge, and apply it in practice.

4. Monitoring activities: Monitoring activities play an important role in assessing the students' knowledge acquisition process and achievements in independent education. At this stage, the tasks, research, and practical investigations completed by students are analyzed, and their achievements and shortcomings are identified through evaluation. During the monitoring process, students are encouraged to self-assess, analyze their level of knowledge and results, and work to improve their activities. In geography, this process helps students not only assess their knowledge but also analyze their research and scientific work. The constructive feedback and recommendations from the teacher assist students in correcting their mistakes and improving their work. This process allows students to think independently and apply their knowledge in practice, further developing their scientific and practical skills. Additionally, accurate and effective feedback from the teacher helps students improve their results and succeed in future tasks.

5. Analyzing results: As the final stage of the independent education process, the analysis of results involves evaluating students' knowledge, practical skills, and competencies. At this stage, the effectiveness of the educational process is analyzed, and the students' progress is measured. The analysis of results helps assess students' success in the education process and determine their level of knowledge and competencies. Through self-assessment, students set new goals to expand their knowledge and study more deeply. During this process, teachers also have the opportunity to analyze their activities and improve the effectiveness of the education process by developing new methods and approaches. The analysis process also helps students set future educational goals, contributing to the improvement of the education process. At this stage, the conclusions about students' results and their education process create a strong foundation for their future development.

6. Conclusion: The final stage of independent education involves evaluating students' acquired knowledge and skills, identifying their achievements, and providing recommendations for further education. At this stage, students analyze the results they have achieved during the independent education process and assess their education. Additionally, they set new goals and prepare for the next educational processes. Concluding the independent education process helps students plan their future educational activities by self-assessing and applying their knowledge. This process strengthens their interest in education, helps them solve new problems, and develops the skills necessary to plan their future education effectively.

Conclusion/Recommendations

The stages of organizing independent education are crucial processes that help students effectively acquire knowledge and provide opportunities for developing new competencies. These stages foster students' ability to self-manage, conduct independent research, and apply knowledge in practice. Properly planning and systematically implementing each stage enhances the effectiveness of the education process. Stages such as setting goals, developing assignments, organizing the education process, monitoring activities, analyzing results, and concluding actively engage students in the education process and increase their interest in education.

The following recommendations are proposed for effectively organizing independent education:

- Creating personalized education pathways: Each student should be provided with education pathways tailored to their personal needs, interests, and current level of knowledge. This includes providing various resources, sources, and education materials, as well as customizing the education process to help students succeed in independent education. Personalized education pathways encourage students to set their own goals and expand their knowledge.
- Creating interactive and collaborative education opportunities: To make independent education more effective, students should be engaged in interactive and collaborative activities. For example, group discussions, exchanging ideas, or conducting joint research enhances knowledge sharing among students and helps develop self-management skills. Using online platforms or digital tools encourages students to share their knowledge with others.
- Providing continuous assessment and self-analysis opportunities: In the independent education process, students need the opportunity to assess their own knowledge and activities. Through continuous assessment and self-analysis, students can improve their education, set new goals, and independently manage the education process. During this process, teachers should support students with constructive feedback and recommendations.

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ETHICAL COMPETENCES AND THEIR PEDAGOGICAL ANALYSIS

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada axloqiy kompetensiyalar va uning pedagogik tahlili aks ettirilgan. Kompetensiya tushunchasi muayyan sohada faoliyat olib boradigan mutaxassisning samarali, nazariy va amaliy tayyorgarligiga qo'yiladigan talablardir. Axloqiy kompetensiya mezonlarining muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri vatanparvarlikdir. Vatanparvarlik so'zining negizini ona Vatanga bo'lgan muhabbat tashkil etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: kompetensiya, kompetentlik, tayanch kompetensiyalar, kasbiy kompetenyesiya.

Аннотация: В данной статье отражены моральные компетенции и их педагогический анализ. Понятие компетентности – это требования к эффективной, теоретической и практической подготовке специалиста, работающего в определенной области. Одной из важных составляющих критериев моральной компетентности является патриотизм. В основе слова патриотизм лежит любовь к Родине.

Ключевые слова: компетентность, компетентность, базовые компетенции, профессиональная компетентность.

Abstract: This article reflects moral competences and its pedagogical analysis. The concept of competence is the requirements for the effective, theoretical and practical training of a specialist working in a certain field. One of the important components of the criteria of moral competence is patriotism. The basis of the word patriotism is love for the Motherland.

Keywords: competence, competence, basic competences, professional competence.

Introduction

Today's rapid development once again demonstrates that education cannot be separated from upbringing, and upbringing from education. Only if education and