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THE IMPORTANCE OF ACTIVATING STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

In the article, in order to activate the independent creative activities of students in higher education, it is necessary to effectively organize and conduct independent work, the correctness, accuracy, authenticity, veracity of the things and events that the student reflects, perceives, perceives, imagines, remembers in the activity of independent thinking, or their correspondence to reality. appropriateness and lack of understanding, judgments, concepts, conclusions, hypotheses (assumptions) formed in the process of knowledge of existence, determination of truth or falsity in making decisions, indirect or direct reflection of reality by summarizing, internal, complex connections between things and events , understands and comprehends relations, properties, features and mechanisms, the student can notice and predict the emergence, passage, development of natural and social phenomena and events based on specific laws, rules and regulations, the ability to foresee and predict the student's cognitive and practical activities , it is recognized that the importance of independent thinking is of particular importance in organizing effectively, the importance and necessity of developing students' independent thinking abilities.

Key words: student, education, process, creativity, independent, search, activity, activity, formation, result.

Learning to think independently of pupils and students in the educational process is the need of the hour. Independent thinking should be the main requirement of a child throughout his life, at all stages of education. Thinking or reasoning is considered to be the highest form of the student's mental activity, intelligence, etiquette, and conscious behavior. Independent thinking is a tool for knowing the environment, social environment and reality, as well as the main condition for the rational and effective implementation of a wide range of intellectual activities of the student. In the realization of independent thinking, the student has thoughts, opinions, ideas, hypotheses, goals, etc., and they are expressed in the mind of the individual as

concepts, judgments, and conclusions. Independent thinking is closely related to language and speech, and they mutually require each other in a continuous manner. The perception of a person by a person, that is, determining the mental state of a stranger, predicting it, collecting materials about the most necessary signs and symptoms is also a product of creative thinking. This complex cognitive process requires a person's will power, mental seriousness, conscious attitude, stable situation, and favorable conditions, through the direct influence of which a certain decision is reached.

Creative works, discoveries, inventions, inventive proposals are also considered to be the product of creative thinking, and practical and theoretical scientific hypotheses, ideas, lofty goals, noble intentions are part of its task.

Student's thinking activity has a social character. During the socio-historical development of thinking, the need for interpersonal exchange of ideas and experience arose during the search for food for food, and later when making tools and using them in their place. As a result of a person entering into mutual communication, dealing, and establishing a relationship, the ability to express an opinion and speak has begun to emerge. Thanks to the speech, the consistency, logicality, and systematicity of the products of thinking appeared, and the possibility of leaving them as a traditional heritage for the future generation was born. If it were not for the systematized experiences, knowledge, skills and abilities accumulated by humanity, human thinking would not have been able to achieve such great achievements in the fields of science, technology, and culture.

In the activity of independent thinking, the student determines the correctness, accuracy, authenticity, veracity of the things and events that he reflected, perceived, perceived, imagined, remembered, or whether they correspond (appropriate) to reality and do not understand. Judgments, concepts, conclusions, hypotheses (assumptions), decisions made in the process of knowledge of existence determine whether they are true or not. Due to his independent thinking, the student summarizes reality indirectly or directly, understands and understands the internal, complex connections, relationships, properties, characteristics and mechanisms between things and events. Therefore, the student has the ability to notice and predict the emergence, passing, development of natural and social phenomena and events, as well as their consequences, based on certain laws, regulations and rules. The

importance of independent thinking in organizing knowledge and practical activities of modern students in a rational and effective manner is of particular importance.

A student's independent thinking begins with the emergence of a problematic situation, but the emergence and solution of this situation does not end there. In the student, the tendency to know, the involuntary behavior is not bright until the problem situation, it arises vaguely, then a problem situation that needs a solution is created in this sense, and finally when its solution is found, but the post-problem stage of cognition continues involuntarily in its own direction of thought (up to the problem, the problem situation , post-problem situation).

In the student's educational activity, a tightly interconnected closed chain of thinking is formed: independent thinking, problem, issue (assignment).

A student's independent thinking can be found in the following steps.

1. In the activity of independent thinking, first of all, the problem (task) that needs to be solved should be determined by the student. If no issue or problem has arisen in front of him, then he does not think about anything. So, no problem has arisen in front of the student, because the more accurate and complete information he has about the problem that needs to be solved, the easier he will find ways and means for its rational implementation. For this, it is absolutely necessary for students to first understand the content of the given question 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, analyze it intelligently, and achieve the correct solution as a result of implementation.

2. They strive to apply all the knowledge (rules, factors, regularities, 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 student's personal experience.

3. A hypothesis (assumption) related to the issue or problem is put forward, stages are analyzed, solutions are considered, opinions are expressed about various options and variations, invariants, they are separated into the most effective symptoms, signs, etc. as a result of mutual comparison.

4. It is necessary to check the hypothesis put to 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 extensively used, that is, creation of creative plans, creation of generalized images, visualization of results, perception of approximate relationships is carried out. To make sure that it is correct, the system of mental behavior is applied and clarified with the intention of making some changes. The hypothesis is mentally analyzed and synthesized with the help of 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 working hypothesis is thought through several times and then recommended for testing in order to put it into practice. Most of the mentioned considerations are analyzed when solving constructive technical issues, creating discoveries, inventive proposals, rationalizing, introducing technological devices, various models, options, preparations, technological cards, etc. the appropriate one is selected and continued to focus on it.

6. The student completes the behavior of independent thinking by checking the problem or issue in order to solve it, to solve it, to be sure and satisfied about 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.

A student's independent thinking may consist of the following stages:

1. The appearance of the problem in the field of student perception.
2. The student's understanding of the essence of the issue, problem, assignment.
3. The emergence of information or images similar to them.
4. Reduction of imagination and memory materials, continuous birth of assumptions (hypotheses).
5. Step-by-step verification of assumptions or confirmation of their validity.
6. Emergence and improvement of a new hypothesis.
7. Secondary testing of hypotheses (second confirmation)
8. Finding a solution to a problem, task, problem (Solution).
9. Continuation of involuntary mental actions (relative duration of thoughts), etc.

In order to teach students to think independently, it is appropriate to pay attention to the following, taking into account the spiritual, formal and structural aspects of the problem:

- one of the options of the questions expressed by the student after the analysis of the connections, connections, relations between them in the problems, issues, assignments, the questions of which are not clearly stated, is shown in parentheses;
- the problems, issues, assignments, the missing information for their solution (execution, solution) remain in parentheses;
- a problem, issue, assignment with redundant information and details is given with redundant information;;
- a problem, issue, task that can be solved, solved, completed in several ways, by a method, by a stage, in this place various issues (problems, tasks) are given, in which the most convenient, simple, most economical, effective way of solution is hidden as much as possible is referred, problems are aimed at forming the student's mental ability to move from one way of thinking to another, from one simpler judgment to a more complex one, from one conclusion to its separate manifestations and forms;
- problems, issues, tasks, whose content and essence change, in which the mental ability to move from one strengthened mental behavior to another is directed to form content, that is, they are taught to use them in the process of moving to a new situation, object;
- problems, issues, tasks designed to prove, discover, discover new things, with their help, logical thinking improves mental abilities, such as proving internal relationships, understanding their laws;
- no special knowledge is required for independent thinking, logical reasoning, solving problems, tasks, issues, but it requires a certain level of creativity, turning to life, logical reasoning, some of which are mathematical in nature , while others are referred to only in the form of a logic puzzle.

Independent thinking with its effectiveness, relevance, and universality leads students to professional preparation skills, prepares a thorough basis for understanding society and natural phenomena.

Independence of thinking means the student's ability to set a clear goal, new tasks, make a practical and theoretical hypothesis (approximately, hypothesis) about them, visualize the expected result, solve the problem without anyone's help or guidance. It is permissible to understand the mental ability of finding different ways, methods, and means to solve things independently due to one's intellectual search.

The independence of thinking is manifested in the quickness, maturity and criticality of the mind. The mind's confusion means that the student sets a new problem with a

clear goal, a clear task, in order to complete all of this, he personally searches for methods and means in the search for a solution, he strives with mental effort, and the manifestation of the stages of introducing additional signs and symptoms related to them. is caught. Sharpness of the mind, quick solving of tasks, accurate use of new methods and tools during solving, getting rid of old ways and other mental processes are expressed.

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 based on a certain criterion of correct disclosure of the essence of the problem to reasonable, important signs, then such criticality is called objective criticality. Therefore, if the criticality of the student's thinking deviates from subjective (personal) mistakes to subjectivism in general, then it is called subjective criticality.

The independence of a student's thinking is inextricably linked with his productivity. If the student expressed valuable and new thoughts, ideas, recommendations for a certain field within a certain period of time, and solved theoretical and practical tasks, such a person's thinking is said to be productive. serves as a criterion. When a student thinks about ordinary things, he is not limited by their external signs, but strives to reveal the essence of events, tries to create a general social law from the reality of ordinary life. Undoubtedly, the student's independent thinking has unexplored and untapped opportunities, and their full disclosure serves the purpose of accelerating the development of science and technology. Any organization, innovation is a product of development-human intelligence, that is why the development of science and technology largely depends on the independent thinking of a specialist. A student's maturity consists of physical, moral and mental stages, and in this regard his independent thinking takes a leading and priority place. Students of the present era easily reach the level of physical and moral perfection, but reaching mental perfection can be achieved gradually, gradually, due to the tension of the nervous system, mental strain, and emotional seriousness, due to a stable act of will, continuous activity, and examples of self-sacrifice. In order to acquire the spirituality and values created by our future specialist ancestors, who had the noble intention to grow into a perfect person, and to ensure future development,

it is appropriate to form students' independent thinking, creative research, and methods of mental activity.

Currently, the form of organization of teaching in higher education does not fully form the skills of independent knowledge acquisition and learning. This situation has a negative impact on the development of an independent and free-thinking person. Also, there are very few scientific research works on the development and activation of independent work and creative activity of young people.

The development of methods of effective organization and conduct of independent work in higher education, the use of active methods aimed at the development of creative activities of students remains the demand of the time.

In conclusion, it should be said that in the current period, the rapid development of science and technology, the widespread introduction of modern information and communication systems, the rapid updating of knowledge in various fields of science, the daily changes in technology and equipment are opportunities for independent education, the creation and implementation of electronic textbooks. developing methodologies. The content of electronic textbooks created in general professional subjects should be directed to the development of creative abilities of learners, create an opportunity for independent education, and ensure the formation of skills to search for new knowledge. Based on the above explanation and analysis, scientific research aimed at the mentioned problems is an urgent task of today.

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