

**DEVELOPING INDEPENDENT THINKING IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AS  
A PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM****Yo'ldosheva Nazokat Hamid kizi**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the issue of developing independent thinking in primary school students as a pedagogical problem. This graduation qualification work considers the theoretical and practical foundations of the formation of students' independent thinking skills. The pedagogical problem of developing independent thinking for primary school teachers is aimed at forming students' critical analysis, problem-solving and creative approach skills. The impact of interactive teaching methods and new pedagogical tools on students' cognitive processes is also studied.

**Keywords:** Independent thinking, interactive methods, pedagogical tool, position, critical analysis, theoretical basis, argument, idea, evidence, modern education.

Independent thinking refers to an individual's ability to form their own views, critically analyze available information, and draw conclusions. Its theoretical foundations include: an individual's own knowledge, analysis and critical thinking of existing information before it is accepted, taking into account different views and making decisions based on their own conclusions, independently of the influence of society and surrounding information, developing their own thoughts based on their experience and knowledge. Skepticism of existing information, ideas, evidence, arguments, verification of their correctness, validity, reliability. Based on his own opinion as a result of the analysis, independent conclusions and decision-making. A set of knowledge is necessary, which will become the basis for independent thinking. This knowledge includes not only getting to know the data, but also being able to analyze them. To be impartial in learning other people's opinions and ideas, taking a position against them or in agreement with them. The development of independent thinking is one of the important tasks of modern education, which implies teaching students to critically analyze any information. The president of our country did not in vain emphasize that both the power that makes the country powerful and the nation great, and the cornerstone of development are science, education. In the decree of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated November 6, 2020 PF-6108 "on measures for the development of educational and educational and scientific fields in the new development period of Uzbekistan", systematic work is carried out in recent years to improve the quality and efficiency of the educational system in the country, to form modern and cognitive skills in kindergarten educators, students and students, to ensure close cooperation and integration, continuity and continuity of Education In order to ensure the implementation of the Presidential Decree PQ-4307 of May 3, 2019 "on additional measures to improve the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work", as well as to educate young people in independent life as broad, active citizens, the concept of continuous spiritual education"reflected han [1,3,5], decrees "on approval of the concept of development of the public education system of Uzbekistan until 2030"[4,6,7]. it is intended not only to behave independently, but also to change the system of attitude to society, state, nature and work. As stated in the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "national program of training" and "on education", it is necessary that a person is brought up in a democratic society as a free and independent thinker. The development of thinking skills as a way of perceiving being, reality is

the product-Supreme result of the thought process. It is related to activity and is formed in the process of independent work. The existence of things and events consists of relatedness. When communication is broken, it is the evolutionary stages of the formation of awareness, proof, explanation, thinking that change also occurs in existence. Thinking is the power that gives a person life.[1,233]

A person is alive through independent thinking. A person without thoughts becomes a dead Jussa, unable to create and grow. Abu Nasr Farabi, Ibn Sina, Beruniy, Abdullah Avlani, who lived and worked in the Middle Ages on the incomparable latitudes of human thought, interpreted them in a scientific, artistic way. In the works of scholars of recent times, however, the style of scholarship dominates. To get to the root of the problem, it is first necessary to consider the lexical meaning of the words "independent" and "independence". The "Explanatory Dictionary of the scientific-methodological Journal of interpretation and research of the Uzbek language "states that the word" independent "means" one who is at will, tobe, not dependent". Accordingly, an independent thought can be said to be a product of consciousness that is not subject to someone, that is not dependent on any foreign thoughts, on the opinion of others. Part of the formation of independent thinking skills is associated with the theory of training. This theory holds that learners develop independent thinking by mastering learning, expressing their own thoughts, and creating creative thoughts. The enlightened scholar Abdullah Avlani attaches special importance to the discipline of thought in addition to his physical education in his work "Turkic Gulistan or ethics". The teaching process involves the teaching activities of the educator and the specially organized cognitive activities of the learners. At this point, let's focus on the analysis of these processes. The role of the teacher as a Administrator in education comes from the social foundations of his profession, providing for the acquisition of the rich experience of his ancestors, the achievements of mankind in the process of centuries-old cognition, labor, communication, common ties, aesthetic and moral views. Teaching theory explains the relationship between teacher and student in education itself. This theory studies learning processes, teaching methods, goals, teacher-linguist relationships, and student-teacher interaction. Educational theory helps in the understanding and development of learning and mastering processes. This helps learners learn strategies to understand their own ways of thinking, make learning systematic, and develop their own thoughts. Educational theory is a discourse based on theoretical perspectives and principles dedicated to the study of educational processes, the goals of teaching, methods of learning, the relationship of students and teachers. This theory explains the content and systematic development of education.

It is through the formation of independent thinking of students that such concepts as "active participation in the life of society", "cooperation", "individualization", "conscious discipline", "tolerance", "dignity", "freedom", which are considered the main cadre for a democratic and humane society, find their practical confirmation in life. At the same time, through the implementation of these values, independent thinking skills are formed in students. Problem-based learning technology encourages children to think and teaches them to solve problems independently. A creative approach is developed by asking open-ended questions to students, bringing problem situations. According to the great qomusian scholar, philosopher and educator Abu Rayhon Beruni, this knowledge will be solid only if the information heard, seen or generally received through the sensory organs is not perceived as such, but passed through the shell of the mind and the corresponding conclusions are drawn[40,45]. A study on teaching

elementary students to think independently was conducted by brogan olima Sh.Nurullaeva defines independent thinking activity as: "independent thinking is a mental activity carried out independently, as a result of the unity of human sensory organs and mental activity, using such thoughts as analysis, generalization, making inductive and deductive conclusions, comparison, clarification, abstraction". Project-based training encourages children to independently search, develop new ideas, and create creative works. For example, by designing for Nature Conservation, children reflect on environmental issues. Associative thinking techniques in this way aim to expand children's imagination, to teach them to harmonize unrelated concepts. For example, "if the sun is cold? Questions such as "What if..." help students imagine different imaginary situations.

In the process of modern education, it is important to use innovative technologies to develop creative thinking:

STEAM is an educational model based on the integration of Education – Science (Science), Technology (Technology), Engineering (Engineering), Art (Art), and Mathematics (Mathematics), and promotes the development of systematic and creative thinking in children.

Gamification-the organization of the educational process based on the elements of the game increases the motivation of children and encourages them to think creatively.

Digital technologies-interactive educational platforms, mobile applications and online resources play a large role in the development of creative thinking.

The elementary school teacher plays an important role in creating a creative thinking environment. They should give students the opportunity to think freely, create conditions for them to advance their ideas and solutions. When evaluating creative thinking, the following criteria are taken into account:

Ability to approach problems innovatively;

The ability to come up with independent thoughts and ideas;

The ability to offer unique and unusual solutions;

Level of creative thinking and imagination

Approaches enriched with problematic education, project method, interactive games and modern technologies are considered effective for the formation of creative thinking in elementary students. Educators are given the following recommendations:

Enabling students to think freely and express their ideas;

Extensive use of interactive and creative games in training;

Steam-integration of educational elements into the course process;

To develop students' skills in independent research and proposing new ideas. The results of this study will serve to recommend effective methods and technologies for developing creative thinking in primary school students.

The above points indicate that the development of independent thinking in primary school students is one of the most important and relevant tasks of modern education. An independent thinking teacher is not only a knowledgeable person, but also a person who encourages students to think, seek and innovate. An important factor in the formation of independent thinking in the process of primary education is the teacher's professionalism, creative approach and constant work on himself. The rational use of interactive methods, problematic educational approaches and information technology increases the effectiveness of this process. Therefore, the development of independent thinking requires constant scientific research and exchange of experience as a pedagogical problem. Through the training of teachers with a wide, analytical approach to the field of thought, both the quality of education and the intellectual potential of the younger generation have risen.

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