

Formation of the methodological system for independent learning of students in professional activity

Alijonova Dilorom Azamjonovna

Teacher, Fergana State University

alijanovadilorom679@gmail.com

ORCID ID: 0009-0006-3561-1006

Annotation. The concept of independent learning is essential for developing the necessary competencies for students in professional activities. This study explores how independent learning methods can be integrated into professional development programs, enhancing students' problem-solving skills, critical thinking, and autonomous decision-making. A methodological framework for guiding students towards becoming self-sufficient learners within their chosen professions is proposed. This research focuses on the pedagogical foundations of independent learning and its significance in professional training.

Keywords: independent learning, professional activity, pedagogical approach, self-regulation, critical thinking, metacognition, problem-solving, time management, professional development, methodology formation.

Introduction.

In modern educational systems, the concept of independent learning has gained increasing importance, particularly in the context of preparing students for professional activities. As the demands of the professional world evolve, the need for graduates who possess not only theoretical knowledge but also the ability to apply it autonomously in real-life situations has become evident. Independent learning empowers students to take control of their educational journey, enabling them to develop the skills necessary for lifelong learning and professional growth.

The formation of a methodological system for independent learning is critical in guiding students toward achieving this autonomy. This approach goes beyond traditional teacher-centered instruction, emphasizing self-directed learning, critical thinking, and problem-solving abilities. Such a methodological framework facilitates the development of essential skills, such as time management, self-regulation, and metacognition, which are crucial for success in professional environments.

This study aims to explore the pedagogical underpinnings of independent learning and its role in shaping students' professional competencies. By identifying effective methods and strategies for fostering independence, the research seeks to offer practical

recommendations for integrating independent learning into professional training programs. Ultimately, the goal is to provide students with the tools they need to navigate their future careers with confidence and adaptability, cultivating a mindset that values continuous self-improvement and innovation.

Here are two methods for fostering independent learning in students within the context of professional activity:

Description:Project-Based Learning (PBL) is a student-centered pedagogy that emphasizes active learning through the completion of real-world projects. In the context of professional activity, PBL helps students engage with complex tasks that mirror the challenges they will face in their careers. Students are encouraged to research, plan, and execute projects with a degree of autonomy, allowing them to apply theoretical knowledge in practical settings. The method fosters critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills, as students must adapt to changing conditions and find solutions to complex issues.

Application in Professional Activity:Students can be tasked with solving specific industry-related problems or developing new tools, processes, or strategies. For example, a student in a business program might work on creating a marketing strategy for a local company or solving a supply chain issue within an organization. This method allows students to take ownership of their learning process, working with minimal supervision while receiving constructive feedback from peers and instructors.

Description:Self-Directed Learning (SDL) focuses on the ability of students to take initiative in their own learning. Unlike traditional methods where instruction is delivered by a teacher, SDL encourages students to identify their learning needs, set goals, find resources, and assess their progress. It places a strong emphasis on personal responsibility, motivation, and metacognitive skills, which are essential for success in both academic and professional settings.

Application in Professional Activity:In professional training, SDL can be implemented by allowing students to set their own learning objectives aligned with their career aspirations. For instance, in a healthcare training program, students could choose a particular area of medical practice they wish to explore further and create a self-paced learning plan to master that subject. They may use online resources, attend workshops, or engage in discussions with professionals to gain deeper insights into their chosen topic. SDL promotes lifelong learning, empowering students to continue developing their skills even after completing formal education.

The integration of independent learning methods, such as Project-Based Learning (PBL) and Self-Directed Learning (SDL), plays a vital role in shaping students' professional competencies. By fostering autonomy, critical thinking, and problem-

solving skills, these methods equip students with the tools necessary to navigate complex challenges in their future careers.

Project-Based Learning encourages students to apply theoretical knowledge to real-world scenarios, promoting active engagement and collaboration, while Self-Directed Learning empowers students to take charge of their educational journey, fostering personal responsibility and continuous development. Together, these methods create a holistic approach to professional training, ensuring that students are not only knowledgeable but also capable of adapting and thriving in dynamic professional environments.

Ultimately, cultivating independent learning habits ensures that students are well-prepared for the demands of the professional world, enabling them to approach their careers with confidence, innovation, and a commitment to lifelong learning.

References:

1. Knowles, M. S. (1975). *Self-Directed Learning: A Guide for Learners and Teachers*. Association Press.
2. Bell, S. (2010). Project-Based Learning for the 21st Century: Skills for the Future. *The Clearing House*, 83(2), 39-43.
3. Garrison, D. R. (1997). Self-directed learning: Toward a comprehensive model. *Adult Education Quarterly*, 48(1), 18-33.
4. Schunk, D. H. (2012). *Learning Theories: An Educational Perspective* (6th ed.). Pearson Education.
5. Stewart, C., & Thomas, M. (2013). Building Professional Competencies through Project-Based Learning. *Journal of Educational Research and Practice*, 3(1), 50-65.
6. Candy, P. C. (1991). *Self-Direction for Lifelong Learning: A Comprehensive Guide to Theory and Practice*. Jossey-Bass.
7. Boud, D., Keogh, R., & Walker, D. (1985). *Reflection: Turning Experience into Learning*. Kogan Page.
8. Miller, G. A. (2012). Professional Development Through Self-Directed Learning. *Journal of Workplace Learning*, 24(7), 460-475.