THE SYSTEM OF FORMATION OF CULTURE OF FREE THINKING AT PUPILS OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING HUMANITIES

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the scientific and theoretical foundations, the spirit and values of formation at pupils of professional colleges of Uzbekistan of culture of free thinking as a concept on the basis of professional colleges taught in general education courses, national values.

Keywords: Profoundly thinking citizen formation of personality, individual freedom, free thinking, the national pedagogy, pedagogical innovation, the formation of a broad outlook, the national values, and professional colleges.

INTRODUCTION

Formation of culture of free thinking as a new style of thinking, which is characterized by openness, flexibility, reflexivity, awareness of inner multiple meanings positions and points of view, the alternative of decisions. In this aspect, appropriate and statement by President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov "In a democratic society, children, every man are brought up as a free-thinking people. If children do not learn to think freely, the result of education will be low "[4,9].

The development of such basic qualities of the personality of pupils of professional colleges formation of culture free thinking, communication, creativity, mobility, independence, tolerance, responsibility for their own choices and results of their activities. The system formation of culture of free thinking, including the ability to navigate the sources of information to use different reading strategies to adequately understand what they read, sort the information in terms of its importance, "sift out" minor, critically evaluate new knowledge, draw conclusions and generalizations. Issues of spirituality and free-thinking people are affected in the works of European philosophers such as Francis Bacon, Hobbes, Descartes, Spinoza, Locke J., who lived in the era of early capitalism.

The development of such basic qualities of the personality of pupils of professional colleges as formation of culture free thinking, communication, creativity, mobility, independence, tolerance, responsibility for their own choices and results of their activities. One of the most important tasks of the ideology of national independence - bring up harmoniously developed generation, person who has the freedom of thought. Outlook of harmoniously developed man is based on a healthy, efficient rational thinking. According to the statements scientist-philosopher A. Erkaev, formal rationalism – as a fact it is one of the manifestations of dogmatism. To effectively rational outlook needed freedom of thought, the relation of the individual to own activity and reality with a critical and creative point of view and social responsibility [9,256].

Peculiarities of formation of culture of free thinking at students of professional colleges:

- Communicative activities with the principles of learning, providing an interactive, interactive mode sessions, a joint search for solutions to problems, as well as the "partnership" relationship between teacher and learners.
- The ability to think freely - is not seeking out the shortcomings and objective assessment of the positive and negative aspects to the knowable object.

Organization of training process resembles collective way of learning as the basis for the work of students in a dynamic pairs and groups. Texts on native literature is given priority role: it read, recite, analyze, transform, interpret, discuss, finally compose. The pupils need to master their own text, to develop their own opinions, to express themselves clearly, convincingly and confidently. It is extremely important to be able to listen and hear the other point of view, to understand that she or he has a right to exist.

The first phase of our technology called evocation stage. To some readers this stage is certainly familiar. With often evocation stage operation begins problem-based learning. In classical pedagogical literature uses the term "creation motive to learn. With this technology formation of culture of free thinking offers a diverse set of techniques and methods for the implementation of this phase of work. A slender forming system includes both individual ways of organizing work, and its combination with the pair and group work. Master these techniques impresses above all their simplicity combined with the awareness of their importance for the realization of this goal.

Reflective analysis aims to clarify the meaning of the new material, the construction of further training route (this is understandable, it is not clear, it is necessary to learn more on this subject would be better to ask the question, and so on. But this analysis is of little use if it is not turned into a verbal or written form. It is in the process of verbalization of the chaos of thoughts that was in the mind in the process of self-reflection, turning into new knowledge. The questions or concerns can be resolved. In addition to the exchange of views on the reading or hearing, the students have the opportunity to realize that the same text can cause a variety of estimates, which vary in form and content.

Some of the opinions of other pupils may be quite acceptable for the concept as their own. On this basis, we can say that between the independent thinking and free-thinking are intrinsically logical, meaningful communication, but in terms of categories and concepts are different. Independent thinking is formed in a child from an early age, and free thinking is developing under the influence of the learning process and the acquisition of the profession, in other words, to adolescence under the influence of educational and social environment.

Training at pupils free thinking requires special attention at a later stage, after secondary school - in the process of training in academic lyceums, professional colleges and the acquisition of a particular profession. A more profound consideration of this question can determine the presence of independent thinking, free thinking, logical thinking, critical thinking, creative thinking and comparing the concept of "independent thinking", "free thinking" in terms of their continuity, and tasks, you may reveal differences in their nature and content. However, when analyzing the educational functions of these concepts can be identified and solved by their social objectives. It is known only spiritually and mentally healthy person is able to comparatively analyze reality critically evaluate their actions and make objective conclusions. Otherwise, a person is deprived of the spiritual and moral development [8,30].

One of the founders of classical didactics Y. A. Comenius said: taught young people the knowledge must be deep, not surface, and thorough ... A man must be guided not by a stranger, and his own opinion, should not be limited understanding of things in accordance with the opinions, are deducted from the books or their memorization and repetition, it should develop the ability of understanding of the essence things. Man must acquire the true knowledge of things and be able to use this knowledge in everyday life. [10,26].

In the framework of technology developed techniques for creating the problem situation and for each prescribed text dialogue, the teacher describes how to respond to the proposed wording of the pupils learning problems; set objective specifics methods of creating a problematic situation.

For the lessons, "The idea of national independence: the basic concepts and principles" the most characteristic is the problematic situation with the simultaneous presentation of two contradictory facts (theories, opinions), after which the teacher pronounces the following replica impelling the dialogue: "What surprised you? What a contradiction there? What is the question? "
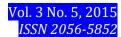
For the lessons of the humanities more typical problem situation with the presentation of a practical assignment based on a new material (or write resolutely that only today will study). There is a problem situation with difficulty, so the dialogue will be different: " Could you do the job? No? What is the difficulty? The job is not similar to previous ones? "

Not less detail characterized the dialogue, prompting the students to the nomination and hypothesis testing. In particular, it developed its structure, describes the sequence of options and simultaneous hypotheses are given ways to respond to the suggestions of students. Thus, the technology problematic dialogue includes a detailed description of the methods of teaching.

However, the real lesson - it's not only the methods but also the form and means of instruction. Established relationship problem-dialogical methods offer the group, pair, frontal. For example, the problematic situation with the spread of views, typical of the lessons of the Uzbek language and literature, is easily created in the course of group work and problem situation with difficulty - in math class in frontal work with the class. Studied communication techniques such means learning how to reference signals, the textbook and the computer aids. In particular, it describes what are the reference signals, and who at some point of the lesson they create, and even on some of the boards are best positioned.

Thus, the technology problem of dialogue is a detailed description of the methods of formulating and solving problems, as well as their relationships with the forms and means of education. Information and communication technologies in education. The definition of information and ways of learning. The problem of accumulation, processing and exchange of information facing humanity at all stages of its development and in all spheres, particularly in the learning process. Naturally, in this connection, it is created informational support of the learning process - a system of forms and methods of displaying it on some medium.

Teaching gives the sense that there are solved pedagogical task. The list of these problems, optimality criterion, the input data and the results you need - all of this is determined by the learning process. The vast majority of guidelines on the use of computers and new information technologies in teaching one to one match a well-known guide to using the

information technology aids in the classroom. The teacher himself determines what, where and when to apply, based on these guidelines and personal experience.

Information technology aids of education - is a process aimed at ensuring the optimal use of information learning by computer. Optimal selection of forms and methods of work at the lesson. Construction an optimal system of lessons and each lesson on the subject. The optimal combination of control and self-management training and cognitive activity at the lesson. Thus, in conditions of information era the important role played by information technology to upgrade the modern teacher teaching and educational process.

The thinking of a pupil begins to acquire abstract and generalized nature. The training is not only mastering certain skills and knowledge, but also their synthesis and at the same time the formation of intellectual operations (analysis, synthesis, reasoning, comparison, etc.) Conditions are forming, and the feelings of competence, skillful. Focusing on personality traits, its formation, its development in accordance with the natural abilities - the modern paradigm of education.
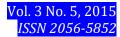
In terms of economic and technological growth in the country is changing, and the result of the vision of education, which is only possible to achieve using modern approaches, technologies, methods. Younger students at the early stages of education should develop an information culture to achieve positive results for the II and III stage in terms of modern requirements. Freedom of thought is manifested not only in the scientific and religious, but also in all spheres of social life. Its main difference from dogmatism - the desire for innovation and progress. This - the main feature of freedom [7,162].

Computer Software Training - provides an implementation mechanism with the appropriate software; The study using a computer - independent work on the study of new material by various means, including a computer; A study based on a computer - use software providing effective independent work of students; Training on the basis of the computer - all sorts of forms of knowledge transfer to the trainees.

The development of personal qualities and abilities of younger students based on their experiences purchasing various activities: educational and cognitive, practical and social. Therefore, in the standard activity-reserved a special place, the practical content of education, the specific methods of activity, application of acquired knowledge and skills in real life situations. Thus, the information culture of pupils at professional colleges - is an integral part of the result of their education, but a number of students have special opportunities more about them will be discussed further.

The impact of information technology on the development and training of younger schoolboys. The work of the teacher in computer technology includes the following functions: Organization of training process at the level of the class as a whole, the object as a whole (see Chart of the educational process, external diagnosis, final control).

Organization of lesson activation and coordination (alignment jobs, instruction, management, network, etc.). Individual supervision of pupils, providing individual support, personal contact with the child. Using a computer achieves the perfect options for individual learning using visual and auditory images. And therefore, in accordance with the features of humanistic (phenomenological) paradigm there is the idea of the pupil as a harmoniously

developed personality, positive solutions satisfying his intellectual needs, the issue of "free-thinking human education."

The free-thinking individual to develop the ability to engage in dialogue, debate, such a person is thinking about the fate of the motherland. He is aware of what is true and where it is able to make the correct conclusion and that person does not give false ideas hostile doctrines. Because the free person is not an imitator, not betrayed superficiality, can not be a zombie ("mankurt" in Uzbek) [6,47].

1. As a result of research and observations, we concluded that free thinking, ensuring the continuity of its functions as the perfect form of independent thinking, proceeds from the private - the primary function of independent thinking - to the general, social, or more precisely, on the basis of the knowledge and skills It develops into a property owning a broad outlook - in the categories of free function. And accordingly, in deriving the personality of an independent conclusion and decision on the issue of free thinking is transformed into a function of features and qualities, requires a broader judgment:

1. Priority analytical thinking in the perception of reality, a profound judgment and objectivity.
2. Tolerance.
3. Restraint in drawing conclusions and making decisions.
4. The presence of a culture of dialogue (debate).
5. The statement sets the unexpected original reviews (extroversion, introversion).
6. Critical thinking and synthesized in the analysis of the content of the problem or event.
7. The conviction in his thoughts.
8. A critical attitude towards own actions.
9. Mistrust gossip, the desire to realize their essence and draw conclusions.
10. The difference in thinking.
11. The diplomatic approach in relationships with friends and enemies.
12. The desire to increase the knowledge and the statement of new ideas based on the new opinions.
13. Understanding the differences in aging and update ideas.
14. Understanding the laws of progress and development and comparison of the development in the world and the country.
15. A deep self-awareness, patriotism, love for the nation.
16. The ability to fight for justice and the achievement of goals.

Therefore, the above features and quality through training aimed at developing in the individual free thinking is formed and develops quality of harmoniously developed young generation. The Convention on the Rights of the Child defines the right to actively participate in decision-making on issues related to children and provides the need to incorporate the views of children. At a May 2002 UN Special Session on Children of the 7,000 participants in 600 - were children, and they had the opportunity to freely express their opinions to heads of state around the world.

Children's Forum, held at the session and give children the right to express their opinion, was one of the major events in which the heads of state committed themselves to assist in the creation of "For children - an acceptable peace."From the first years of independence in Uzbekistan was tasked with educating the next generation, have a critical, creative and free thinking that is different from the generation that grew up in the era of dependence-free sense of social dependence, politically and socially active, have deep knowledge, was considered shameful for all manifestations of addiction. These issues have been identified the main tasks

of the National Program for Personnel Training. Accordingly, in the current state education standards were also introduced requirements for the preparation of free-thinking young people, staff professionals. Effective use of the views and ideas of thinkers, poets and scientists of Central Asia in the study of general subjects at colleges will serve as a valuable resource in the development of a culture of free thinking among students.

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