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Abstract: In this article, people can find information about importance of independent learning in educating students, types of independent learning skills, methods and factors influencing attainment of knowledge by learners.

Key words: learning independently (reading, thinking), mastery, motivation, productive learning skills, quality, experience, activity

Over the past period, the development of education is on the main focus as a state policy, and extensive work has been carried out to ensure that our descendants study in a good condition which is suitable for world standards, and to support for their maturity in terms of the physical and spiritual ability, also to develop their talents and intellectual skills. Training of highly qualified specialists is considered one of the urgent tasks of today. It is not enough tasks and activities during classes to achieve high-level knowledge. In the implementation of this, the activity of independent learning fulfills the tasks of completion and development. In particular, the organization of independent education of students in the general secondary education, which is the highest level of education system, is one of the most important issues. At this point, it can be clear that we highlight the concept of independent education. Independent education - consolidation of acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, additional education is a form of study for the purpose of independent learning of information or material. Independent activity serves to implement the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities specified in the study program of a particular subject and which should be mastered by the student. Based on the nature of the subject, assignments are made on these types of independent work. Among the many proposed definitions of independent education concepts, V.I. Andreev's definition is accurate and well accepted and defines the form of independent education. The educational activities of the students, conducted under the direct or indirect supervision of the tutor, during this period, the students mainly perform various types of tasks or completely independently for the purpose of developing knowledge, skills, abilities and personal qualities.

There are types and forms of independent education:

- independent education (depending on the form of education) can be: individual, group, pair, frontal;
- independent education (depending on the purpose) can be: teaching, learning, strengthening, development, creative, control,
- independent education (depending on the number of participants) can be: collective (the whole team confined), group (groups of 2 and more students), individual (one person).

Independent learning (performance) can be: class. outside the classroom. Also, it is not used in all types and forms of independent work. But, at least, knowing this, we can conclude that the concept of independent education does not mean only the fulfillment of control tasks. The main task of the concept of independent education is to determine what constitutes the organization of independent work of students and how it is carried out. Organization of independent education is the actions of the teacher aimed at creating pedagogical conditions necessary for students to perform certain tasks on time and successfully. The positive features of independent work and independent education are V.I. Andriyanova's teaching of independent work in the Russian language class in the 5th-6th grades of Uzbek schools, O.B. Berdieva's method of forming students' independent work skills and competencies in geometry education, E. I. Zakinov's pedagogical principles of organizing independent studies in grades 6-8, U.N. Sultonova's methodology for organizing independent study

activities of physics students, Sh. Yunusova's formation of students' independent study activities, 3. Nishonova, J. Tolipova and N. Khalilov's independent study forms were considered in their research. The research work of the pedagogue scientist S. Matjonov is devoted to the organization of students' independent works, in which the issues of organization of oral and written creative works of students in the lessons were studied. After all, creative work and independent activity in the formation of a spiritually mature generation require independent thinking. A student who does not have independent thinking, his own point of view cannot be creative, cannot work independently. Each student should determine the main types and forms of organizing students' independent work in their thematic planning, which is logically evidenced in the study of the material. When planning a lesson, students should take into account the place of independent work in the lesson, tasks, the time allocated for completing tasks, determining how students use independent learning during the lesson and what motivates them, as well as the use of all methodological and didactic tools used in the lesson. The main thing that a sleeper should always keep in mind is to calculate the time of independent work. What needs to be clarified here is the form of independent education, that is, control, testing, and etc. We, conditionally, based on our experience, independent work 1. Written independent tasks include the followings: we recommend tasks given for calculation: execution, filling in summarizing and repeating tables, development of technological maps, drawing up reports on laboratory, practical work, various organizers and also to divide into three types: organization of student activities and others. 2. Graphic independent tasks can include the following: preparation of various projects, sketching of drawing works, description of sections and intersections (drawing some details and nodes, etc.), schemes, graphs, drawing diagrams, describing the results of work, and similar tasks. 3. Independent assignments of a practical nature can include the following tasks: preparing items and special batches, repairing equipment and equipment, processing products, calculating, designing new devices, making models and models, preparing samples during independent work based on the teacher's assignment. they do. Independent works also from the point of view of the implementation of individual didactic goals.

4. Divided into groups:

- tasks that encourage the initial formation of knowledge and perception. In this case, students should know what is required to achieve the goal. Tasks - will be aimed at assimilation of information and data;
- tasks aimed at mastering information, storing and reviving information in memory, processing. Tasks are given that are performed on the basis of proper engagement and activation of previously acquired knowledge and require application in specific conditions;
- tasks that require a new perspective on the knowledge, skills, and abilities that have been mastered before, have fallen into the mold, and are the result of the accumulation of experience. They are given tasks that require searching for the essence of the problem, finding new solutions, expressing new ideas and thoughts;
- assignments encouraging creative activity. In this case, although new or previously known, they are given assignments and tasks that encourage them to research ideas, that is, gather information, work on them, and express their opinions, as if they were considered from a different point of view. Today, the process of training a qualified specialist cannot be imagined without independent work. Because it is in the process of doing independent work that students develop critical and creative thinking reflexes.

The main task of education in the general secondary school education system is to impart knowledge to the student. That is, it is appropriate to organize an effective teaching process with a long view in the organization of the educational system. When a child goes to school, he or she usually has two main desires, one is to get good grades. However, due to various problems, the child may not be ready to receive the knowledge he received at school, and this may depend on the pre-school preparation

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and its specific characteristics. A child's brain has a large number of nerve fibers, so he learns and solves everything easily. As the child gets older, his or her nerve fibers decrease and his or her learning becomes more difficult. A 6-7-year-old child should have the following skills:

- 1) focus;
- 2) not to be distracted by other activities for 1-5 minutes
- 3) ignoring extraneous warnings;
- 4) performing tasks one after the other;
- 5) the ability to quickly switch from one activity to another

In preschool age, a child is a sponge, he absorbs everything and at a great speed, so it is very important not to miss this wonderful and developmental time in the upbringing and education of children. It follows from this that if the child has developed these skills or at least their foundations have been laid in the preschool age, it will be easier to teach him to learn independently.

In conclusion, the following prevents the student from studying independently: lack of motivation, lack of interest in learning, gaps in learning (neglect of teachers and parents), extracurricular interests (global Internet, social networks, long walks with friends and primary laziness and others), such as a lack of fair skills of independent education. Accordingly, in order for the child to start learning well and with pleasure, it is necessary to fix what is causing it. Of course, if a child has the skills to work independently, does not skip classes, has qualities such as responsibility, discipline, has a well-developed imagination and is motivated for successful educational activities, any independent activity that is suitable for his age and intellectual development can be done with him. very easy to set up. But, often, in life and in practice, this rarely happens, where the human factor plays the main role.

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