



DEVELOPMENT OF A FREE EDUCATION SYSTEM BASED ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM FOR EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS' FREE TIME

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Abstract

The article analyzes academic freedom, a free education system and the experiences of some countries. The importance of students' intellectual abilities in public administration is revealed. In addition, the areas in which students engage in their free time and its positive effectiveness are described.

Keywords: Academic freedom, free education system, free time, scientific research, public administration.

Introduction

TALABALARNING BO‘SH VAQTINI SAMARALI TASHKIL QILISH UCHUN AKADEMIK ERKINLIK ASOSIDA ERKIN TA‘LIM TIZIMINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

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Annotatsiya

Maqolada akademik erkinlik, erkin ta‘lim tizimi hamda ayrim davlatlarning tajribalari tahlil qilib o‘tilgan. Davlat boshqaruvida talabalarining intellektual qobiliyatining muhimlik darajasi ochib berilgan. Undan tashqari talabalar o‘zlarining bo‘sh vaqtlarini qaysi sohalarga jalb qilayotganliklari hamda uning ijobiy natijadorligi ta‘riflab o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar. Akademik erkinlik, erkin ta‘lim tizimi, bo‘sh vaqt, ilmiy tadqiqotchilik, davlat boshqaruvi.

It is necessary to create an education system that is based on criteria that serve to increase intellectual potential, not on schemes about how much time students should spend studying specific subjects and how much time they should spend



studying humanities, but on criteria that serve to train professionals who will be useful to society in the future. For this, it is appropriate to conduct a comparative analysis of the education system across periods and countries. When the fundamental basis is studied, the education system is carried out in two directions. If we compare it with the living environment, the first is education that gives a person food when he is hungry, and the second can be an education system that gives a person the skills to hunt animals for food. In terms of effectiveness, an education system that is focused on research and aims to form a society with an open mind is effective. Regardless of whether the education system is reformed, laws or regulations are amended or supplemented, and other actions are taken, ensuring the academic freedom of the student is an important issue. The concept of academic freedom is a concept that is directly related to the free education system, and detailed information is provided in the book “In Defense of Free Education” by the American Indian journalist and writer Farid Zakariy. The information provided in the source is fundamental and has a recommendatory nature in further developing the scientific research competence of students in the reform of the education system. In particular, in order to effectively organize students' free time, it is necessary, first of all, to determine their needs and, accordingly, introduce indicators into the education system. These indicators are explained by phrases such as a free education system and academic freedom.

In the indicator of a free education system, the education system is organized in such a way that the student has the opportunity to choose subjects that he is obliged to study (for example, English, physical education or others) and subjects in his specialty (for example, sociology of religion, geopolitics, political philosophy, security, globalism). This process creates opportunities for students. Because students know their intellectual abilities and needs much better than professors. Therefore, they should be assigned some mandatory classes, and a minimum number of hours in their specialty. The student chooses the subjects and professors himself, fully participates in classes, and submits control work in the prescribed manner. According to this system, the student is trusted, because a person always prefers the strongest and best. Such a system is implemented very strongly and systematically in Western countries, because in any society there is strong competition. The pillar of competition is the strong intellect, that is, students. If we analyze the education systems of some authoritarian countries, they have a competition to please the authorities and use force. That is why in



such countries, rather than being a scientist, there is a high need to work in structures that use force. In that space, they gain authority and form their own respect. However, valuable people in a free society are scientists with high intellectual potential. That is, in a free society, by competently understanding the problems of society on the basis of competition, explaining them to society and offering competent solutions, they gain power and gain authority from society. The role of students in this regard is incomparable. When a student conducts research, he is required to pay special attention only to his expert skills. Because an expert has made it the meaning of life to work with objective and clear materials, not with the idea that what he does will please someone, but with the idea that he will do it for years. He does not work for someone else's benefit, but for years he has been immersed in the ethics of science. His sacred place is an educational institution and a library, and the most valuable thing is the scientific innovations he has created. A student measures the pleasure he has created or the information he has learned (the process of learning) by the feeling of pleasure.

Students analyze all the lessons and the level of knowledge of the teachers for themselves. It is natural to have the notion that this teacher has excellent knowledge, but this lesson is not very important to us, or the opposite of this process, the relevance of the subject is relevant, but the teacher's knowledge may be lower. This situation creates an atmosphere of competition between lessons and teachers. As a result, their rating system also begins to work. The continuation of the situation can lead to competition between educational institutions. The competition of educational institutions itself begins to affect the status of countries. The end of this process ends with the development of intellectual competition. In the case of the USA, we can admit that they have a community of universities. The prestige of MIT and YEL universities is very high. Because they attract the strongest professors and specialists to the educational process. The concept of academic freedom has been introduced to these educational institutions for a long time.

Academic freedom is inextricably linked to a free education system and is a standard requirement for higher education institutions. Students should be able to freely express their thoughts and scientific innovations. Only after academic freedom is ensured will a free education system develop. Therefore, academic freedom comes first. After academic freedom is ensured, disputes and different views arise between students and scholars. As a result, scientific ideas develop.



According to the philosophy of free education, the internal needs and aspirations of students cause the formation of an intellectual spirit in an educational institution.

Like all areas, there are economic problems in education, and the issues of supporting students or professors economically or encouraging their work cannot but affect the stages of development of education. World statistics show that in all countries the share of funds allocated for education is not sufficient due to the increasing cost of education. To explain such situations more precisely, a scientific research student needs economic funds to publish his work in scientific publications, use technical resources and Internet assets in grand projects, and for social, educational, supply and other issues. As a result, the student develops a pragmatic idea that he will learn faster and earn more money in the field of scientific research. In addition, due to the rapid development of technical information media in all educational institutions around the world, most students are highly interested in exact sciences. On the one hand, this is a positive situation, but on the other hand, the role of social sciences is significantly decreasing. The negative consequence of this is that it negatively affects the nature of the political system and the methods of humanitarian thinking in society, that is, statehood. A spiritual or humanitarian vacuum has a negative impact on the development of intellectual abilities. Students should consciously feel this situation. The reason we explain these factors is that students' free time is being spent on solving socio-economic problems, rather than developing their scientific research skills.

If we analyze the next similar situation using the example of sports, some developed countries do not always occupy the first and highest places in sports. But scientists from those countries are the owners of large companies in the world. With this in mind, it is not the idea of just reading books and leaving sports behind, but rather that sports also have their place in effective planning of free time for students, but it is necessary to adhere to its norms. In order to prevent overload or boredom in the educational sphere, it is necessary to adhere to the norms of each situation. Strong athletes are experts in their profession. They introduce the state to the world. In some cases, as additional information, I would like to emphasize that agitational situations are observed on social networks. For example, if an athlete achieves high achievements, it is argued that the awards given to him are much higher than those given for achievements in the



educational sphere. This situation must be understood consciously. Sport is an ambassador of peace between countries. If the world is peaceful, a student can also sit in his educational institution and conduct research. In addition, we should not forget that investments in sports are encouraged by states, in addition to special funds, sponsorships.

Education, on the other hand, governs the state. Through education, society can be made healthy. This is a fundamental statement of great importance. Individuals working in governing bodies must be thinking machines that see and reflect on problems in society.

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