

## INTERACTIVE METHODS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT CRITICAL THINKING

**Sharapova Nigora Amanovna**

Bukhara Institute of engineering and technology, Assistant of the Department of Information Communication Technologies

### ABSTRACT

Critical opinion is the statement of one's own opinion on an issue or problem posed, based on a critical re-perception of other people's opinions, being able to justify and maintain one's own views. Again, to clarify this rule, thinking is a process similar to reading, writing, speaking and hearing. It is an active, coordinating process in such a way that it covers thoughts about some truth in itself.

**Keywords:** Critical thinking, interactive technologies, social forms of education, professional competence.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The large-scale reforms carried out in our country during the years of independence became an important foundation for strengthening national statehood and sovereignty, ensuring security and law and order, the rule of law in society, human rights and freedoms, an environment of inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance. created the necessary conditions for living a decent life, getting an education and getting a profession at the level of world standards, and realizing the creative potential of our citizens. On August 23, 2019, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a video selector meeting was held on the issues of developing the public education system, increasing the qualifications and prestige of pedagogues in society, and raising the spirituality of the young generation. "School is a matter of life and death, a matter of the future. It cannot be solved by the state, government and governors themselves. This should become the work and duty of the entire society," said Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Analysis and Results Currently, the concept of "innovation" is very widely used. The word innovation is an English word - "innovation" means introducing something new, that is, it is defined as changing the internal structure of the system. Innovation is an important part of practice and theory, and it is a system of action of social subjects aimed at improving the qualities of a socio-cultural object. Innovations are relevant, important, new approaches formed in a system. They are born on the basis of initiatives and innovations, and are promising for the development of educational content. It also has a positive effect on the development of the education system as a whole.

How is the problem situation generated? For this, an assignment that must be completed is announced. Now, in order to complete this task, the student remembers the knowledge and skills he has, while noticing the lack of knowledge acquired so far in the performance of the task, a situation occurs in the student's personality in the form of a certain psychological confrontation. The problem with Gal arises the problem of completing the task and looking for new knowledge, talents and skills to complete the same task. And this situation is the beginning process of problematic education.

The educator diligently manages the process of independent completion of the task of students, observes it with attention, urges them to live communication when necessary. During the logical thinking of students, their lively observation, the scope of thought is consistently taken into account by the educator and at the end of the study publishes scores or grades that are placed on active students.

This technique is used in students in order to form generalized psychological and methodological knowledge, talents and skills, further strengthen their experience from a critical point of view, test in conditions of Real real practice and further enrich practical skills with new knowledge.

As you know, according to the intended purpose for the teaching of any subject, its content is selected. To master it, methods suitable for it are selected.

Then the teaching tools are selected, and finally, the form of training in accordance with these. Depending on the psychological training of students and the degree of thinking or mastering the knowledge gained, suitable content and methods are selected for each educational stage. Each stage has its own logic and methods of outlining its own content. In education, there is always the problem of content and methods, these problems are inextricably linked with each other. Problems in educational methods can be found in the article "who do we teach?", from which it follows that the development of educational methods depends on its content. These two problems are at odds and complement each other.

The purpose of the methodology is to create a new educational subject (subject of study) from this subject and ensure the assimilation of this subject. Such educational subjects should satisfy all the requirements and needs of the student, be based on the principle "first study, then, teaching to teach this study" based on the requirements of modern pedagogical Technologies, Set control tasks based on the rule "from simple to complex" in mastering the student's educational material, indicator and mastering levels, theoretical and practical knowledge, and take into account

It is clear that in traditional methodology, taking into account the development of the student's personality, its knowledge is not given importance to the development of skills, and from it to qualifications. The teacher tries to inform the student as much as possible about the topic being studied. The teacher does not always adhere to the three-step model of cognition, such as the collection of information, the selection and processing of information, the application of learned information.

Next, the student's cognitive activity (acquired knowledge) should raise him to a new stage of cognitive activity, that is, to the activation process of this cognitive activity. Only then does knowledge become skills and skills become skills. The activation of cognitive activity of students relies on a number of principles: interest in the study of science, justification of base phrases, application of problematic methods, Organization of independent work, Organization of gross and solo work, use of visual and technical means, connection of educational content with living, establishment of interdisciplinary affiliation, etc. From this comes the basic principles that the teacher must adhere to in the educational process:[2, 21]

- to awaken in the student the feeling of believing in his own strength;
- to give the student the necessary help in time.

In order to find out the critical opinion of students on subjects, the following leaflets were distributed:

1. I wrote on hearing the lecture, but did not fully understand the essence of the material being mastered at one time.
2. The content and form of higher education differ in some way from that of a high school.
3. I feel difficulties in using scientific concepts, terms and definitions.
4. I cannot understand the essence of lecture and workshop sessions.
5. There are some discrepancies between theoretical knowledge and practice.
6. There is a lack of rational methods of planning independent activities.
7. There is very little time left for independent learning.
8. During the academic year, a number of materials are collected for individual work.
9. I can not concentrate in one place due to the lack of stability in the feeling in the rating control.
10. The absence of primary resources to prepare for workshop training and rating control leads to bad consequences.

Developing critical thinking is not an easy task. This is not even a task that was completed and forgotten at a certain age. At the same time, there is no completed path to critical thinking. But there is a certain set of educational conditions that contribute to the formation of critical thinkers.

It is necessary to give students time and opportunity to acquire the experience of critical thinking, that is;

- giving students the opportunity to reflect;
- acceptance of diverse ideas and opinions;
- ensuring the activity of students in the educational process;
- instill in him a sense of confidence that each student is capable of critical thinking;
- it is necessary to appreciate the occurrence of critical thinking. In this regard, students:
- gaining self-confidence, understanding the value of one's own thoughts and ideas;
- active participation in the educational process;
- listening with attention to different thoughts and ideas;
- he must be prepared to formulate his judgments and return from it.

Critical (analytical) thinking is directly related to student activism. Because students are slow listeners, in which the teacher is educated or the text reflects this knowledge of him, thanks to which the belief that the teacher is responsible for their knowledge has been formed.

The active participation of students in the educational process and their readiness for the fact that they are responsible for education give the expected results in critical thinking. A pedagogical approach, such as urging students to reflect, share their ideas and thoughts, cultivates their activism.

## REFERENCES

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