

Forming an approach to pedagogical activities based on critical thinking in future teachers

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Annotation: In today's era of globalization, the education system as an important component of society's life needs to develop and improve, to serve the interests of a fundamentally renewed society, and to be competitive like the education system of developed countries. Enriching the critical thinking skills of future teachers today means equipping schoolchildren with the same skills.

Key words: Future pedagogue, development, critical thinking, education process, society.

Currently, almost all countries have set as one of their main goals the quality education of their citizens, as a result, increasing the number of specialists useful to the country in every way and finding their place in the world community.

In today's information age, we have to work with a lot of information. Critical thinking and learning can only happen when educators understand and appreciate the diversity of ideas and experiences. President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev "Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal

"Responsibility should be the daily rule of every leader's work" who emphasized very valuable points. Critical thinking does not occur in a "one-size-fits-all" mentality. Developing critical thinking is not an easy task. It is not a task that is completed and forgotten at a certain age. At the same time, there is no perfect path to critical thinking. But there is a set of specific learning conditions that help to form critical thinkers. For him:

- to give students an opportunity to think;
 - acceptance of different ideas and thoughts;
 - ensuring students' activity in the educational process;
 - students should be convinced not to laugh;
 - that each student is capable of critical thinking
- instill confidence;
- it is necessary to appreciate the occurrence of critical thinking.

In this regard, future pedagogues:

- gaining self-confidence and understanding the value of one's own thoughts and ideas;
- active participation in the educational process;
- listening carefully to different opinions;
- he should be ready to form his judgments and to return from them.

Critical thinking is not about criticizing everything. This is to analyze the information coming to us, to question it, to check its basis, and to make a decision based on an independent assessment of the situation.

So how do you practice critical thinking? Below we will answer by analyzing the news in this regard.

It is necessary to think about who is more useful from this message. For example, when a pedagogue reads a piece of news, he should determine the motive for which field it will be more useful.

Always check the source. In today's internet age, it is possible to check every news. The source can be checked through various official sites.

Discuss the news with others. As a future pedagogue, it is necessary to analyze not the innovation itself, but the conclusions and opinions arising from it with the people in one's circle.

Critical thinking takes time. Pearson, Hansen, and Gordon note that creating one's own fiction leads to an archaeological exploration of previous ideas, imaginations, encounters, and experiences.

In order to have freedom in critical thinking, students must get permission to say, think about, and create interesting and enigmatic things. Students actively engage in critical analysis after understanding the acceptable situations. Allowing for critical analysis is based on the principle of mindfulness. It is necessary to clarify the difference between analysis and exaggeration. Critical thinking is allowed in a friendly and productive environment that truly aims for reflection. Different thoughts and ideas appear in the students' thinking process. Varied thoughts and ideas arise only when the illusion that there is a single answer is eliminated. When the expression of ideas is limited, students' thinking is limited.

A variety of tools and processes when there is only one answer
it is permissible to use it so that students can find this answer.

Critical thinking is directly connected with student activity. Usually, students are passive listeners because they believe that the teacher is knowledgeable, or that the text reflects his knowledge, and that the teacher is responsible for their knowledge. Active participation of students in the educational process and willingness to take responsibility for their studies gives expected results in critical thinking. Pedagogical approach of encouraging students to think and share their ideas and thoughts increases their activity. Critical thinking is not a simple process, it requires extensive thinking. Let us understand this more clearly with a question below:

In the next ten years, university graduates will have a better chance of finding a job.

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Employers are often unaware that the number of graduates has decreased by 25% in the last 10 years.

+

The number of students choosing to major in high-demand fields, such as math and engineering, has declined sharply and will continue to decline over the next 10 years.

What logical conclusion can be drawn from the above statements?

A In the near future, more graduates will begin to compete for scarce jobs.

B In the near future, there will be a shortage of specialists in some fields.

C Employers are aware of what subjects students are choosing to study.

D Fewer graduates will compete for scarce jobs in the near future.

E Forward-looking employers are ready for change.

Correct answer: B. Because in the near future, due to the decrease of students choosing the field of engineering and mathematics, the number of workers in this field will also decrease. This leads to a shortage of specialists in these areas.

Misleading Answers:

A We have not been informed of any future job growth

C This point is not made in the question. That is, we do not know whether employers are aware of students' field choices

D The number of graduates may decrease in the future, but there is no indication of a decrease in jobs

E The fact that employers are often not aware of the changes means that they are not ready for the changes.

The process of thinking involves mutual exchange of ideas and discussion among students. The mutual exchange of ideas between students lays the foundation for their friendship in learning from each other, establishing a sincere relationship with each other. As thinkers, students are required to reveal to others their capacity for big ideas and common mistakes. Students are also required to listen attentively, to refrain from forcing their own point of view on the speaker and correcting other speakers. In response, students will have the opportunity to use the general ideas of others.

Conclusion. The fundamental reforms implemented in our country require consistent and continuous changes in the field of education. The number of pedagogues in the educational system and the increase in the number of educational areas, creative changes in the field of personnel training in accordance with the global standards are demanded. Today, it is extremely important for future pedagogues to think critically, to approach problems and situations based on critical analysis. In this case, the pedagogue should work on forming critical thinking skills and developing existing ones.

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