

CRITICAL THINKING IN EDUCATION

Murodbekov Avazbek

*Student of Tourism faculty of Chirchik Pedagogical
university Chirchik. Uzbekistan*

Scinfic adviser – Laylo Alimjonova

ABSTRACT

In this study, critical thinking skills in educational processes and the value of critical thinking for students enrolled in any educational programme were discussed. The cultivation of an analytical and deductive mindset is given a high priority in today's educational philosophies, practises, and models. The purpose of this research is to develop a conceptual framework for the use of critical thinking in educational settings. As a direct result of the fact that the world is continually growing more technically advanced as well as more complicated, the demand for education continues to rise with the birth of each succeeding generation. Over the course of the last few decades, it has come to be generally accepted that the development of one's capacity for critical thinking is an essential component of education in any discipline. The findings of study allow for broad generalisations to be drawn about the importance of having strong critical thinking skills.

Key words: Critical Thinking, Thinking, Learning, education.

INTRODUCTION

Critical thinking improves creativity and time management. Critical thinking involves applying logic and probability to non-content-independent real-world challenges. Critical thinking can improve self-awareness. You will be more objective, less emotional, and open to others' opinions. Planning ahead will give you the confidence to offer new viewpoints on difficult topics.

METHOD

Thinking is the fundamental building block of all cognitive actions and processes, and it is a feature unique to humans. Information about the environment is manipulated and analysed. Performing such operations requires abstract thought, logical deliberation, creative visualisation, the capacity to identify and solve problems, critical analysis, and sound judgement. The idea is the mind, and the brain's mental processes are what make things like idea generation, problem solving, reasoning, and value judgments possible. When people realised they could think is a crucial date in the history of the study of thought. What sets humans apart from other species is our ability to think. Internal representations are transformed or manipulated as one thinks [1, p.84]. She argues that the very act of thinking puts our acquired knowledge to use

in order to bring about some desired outcome. Thinking is essential since we all have to do something, but humans also have social connections, so no one is ever totally alone.

One definition of “critical thinking” is “thinking about your thinking while thinking about something else in order to enhance your thinking.” [2]

Education is the means by which people grow and change, making it one of humanity's most essential requirements. Some educational theorists believe that schools should serve as places where each student can flourish and reach his or her full potential. One school of thinking in education has long argued that kids' brains should be the main focus of school, not some nice bonus they get if they're lucky. A good education will show students both what and how to study. Students exhibit their ability to think critically by reflecting on and making decisions about their knowledge acquisition and retention strategies.

Students should never accept something at face value, therefore learning how to think critically is an important skill. There is a wide range of approaches that can be taken when instructing pupils in critical thinking. We can either devote a full course or unit to critical thinking, or we can incorporate it into all of our courses. The first strategy involves devoting time and space to the topic in the form of a specialised course or unit, and requires materials geared to fostering critical thinking attitudes, abilities, and knowledge. It is possible that students won't be able to transfer their knowledge from the programme or materials to other fields of study. One way to implement method number two, infusion, is to make critical thinking a standard part of all subject matter instruction. Some authorities indicate that companies commonly express concern over their staff's inadequate reasoning and critical thinking skills. As a result, those talents are vital in today's competitive employment market. We can use this scenario in the classroom as well.

RESULTS

Teachers must have the ability to think critically in order to succeed. It is vital to keep in mind that critical thinking is not the same as, or even near to, intelligence. The ability to think critically is a skill that can help anyone succeed. Now as more people than ever before recognise the importance of critical thinking, researchers and experts are developing theories on the numerous facets of this skill, proving that it is something that can be honed, explored, and analysed. Academics know that teaching critical thinking is possible.

CONCLUSION

What we have observed shows that critical thinking is vital in any field, but especially those that involve interacting with the public. emphasised the need of critical thinking for professionals in the field of human health, especially those who have direct contact with patients or clients, such as psychologists, counsellors, and teachers. An

educator's or counselor's commitment to the principles of critical thinking is the single most crucial element in any attempt to integrate the concept into the classroom.

REFERENCES

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