

## THE PROBLEM OF ANALYTICAL THINKING IN THE CURRENT MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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In today's rapidly developing era, there is a real need to develop young people's analytical thinking in the wide-spread information space. In turn, "problematic task" serves as a way of creating a specific problem situation and can be created orally or in writing in the context of educational activities and taking into account the capabilities and needs of educational subjects. The concept of "task" itself has different meanings in psychological and pedagogical sciences. A task can be understood as a goal to be achieved. In this sense, in addition to the goals set in the task, there are conditions or situations that determine the nature of its achievement. A problem situation requiring a solution is often viewed as a task, and sometimes it takes the form of an independent stage of a larger activity<sup>1</sup>. And finally, the "problem situation" as a set of tasks serves as a means of reflecting the problematic, and also combines the conditions and situations in which student activities are carried out to solve a problem that contains contradictions and does not have a clear solution.

The development of science can be considered as a specific form of intellectual interaction between the student and the subject of knowledge, which reflects a certain state of mind expressed in intellectual analytical tension and the desire to solve cognitive disagreement, that is, the student tries to solve the difficulty caused by the situation, but solves the problems due to the lack of certain knowledge and methods, he is forced to form them himself. The problem situations themselves can be distinguished according to the following parameters: finding a specific method of action; perform this method at the necessary level of activity development; to demonstrate the unique intellectual abilities of students. Along with the concept of "problematic situation", the concept of "educational problem" is also important, which implements the principle of problematic in education. The educational problem reflects the characteristics of the subjectivity of the problem to be solved and realizes a state of intellectual difficulty, creates a problematic situation.<sup>2</sup> Thus, a number of scientists, considering educational problems, distinguish some important features in them: the place of manifestation of problems; their content and form; the presence of a known and new aspect in difficulties; methods of solving them and, finally, the importance of educational problems for the educational process. According to D. B. Elkonin, the specific features of the educational

<sup>1</sup> Якушкина, Г.В. Педагогические технологии в преподавании учебной дисциплины "Народное музыкальное творчество" : учебно- методическое пособие / Г. В. Якушкина. – Орёл:, 2014. – 160 с.

<sup>2</sup> Шатило, И. С. Мировоззренческие коллизии XX века и проблема разработки современного социального идеала : учеб. пособие / Российский заочный ин-т текстил. и лег. пром-сти, каф. истории и культурологи. – М. : 2001. – 90 с.

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problem and task are such that the methods and methods of solving them planned by the teacher lead to change and the mental development of students. In this way, they are not like other tasks and problems, their meaning is determined not by the subject of activity, but by the change of the subject.

In today's modern pedagogy, under the technology of problem learning, we understand such a set of tools and activity methods of the subjects of the educational process, as a result of which students can acquire new skills and knowledge with each other and with the teacher, develop a desire to learn, and on this basis, create an opportunity for creative cooperation in the process of forming effective thinking. is increased. The main goal of technology is not to acquire a certain amount of knowledge through analytical thinking, but to develop the ability of a person to produce it independently and in an original way.

In addition, based on the pedagogical design of the model of effective use of problem-based learning technologies in the philosophy course in higher education institutions, it depends on the subject area used in the development of analytical thinking by implementing problem-based learning technology in higher education institutions. The problem-solving technology discussed in this study is planned to be used in the study of "philosophy", so its role in the humanities learning process should be determined.

At the same time, getting acquainted with the science of philosophy among students makes a person truly cultured and educated, because it allows the student to excel in summarizing information about the surrounding world based on analytical thinking with particular facts of reality in any field of human activity, and in addition to applying, in addition, personally generating the principles of the existence of the surrounding world gives the opportunity. It helps to form a student not only as a professional and highly qualified specialist, but also as a person and a citizen.

On the other hand, a pragmatic approach to defining the content of education leaves little room for expanding the teaching of philosophical subjects. However, experts demonstrate the additional functions of philosophy, helping to develop important qualities necessary for a professional in any field. In particular, critical and predictive functions determine the importance of philosophy for understanding and solving crisis phenomena and global problems of our time.<sup>3</sup> The critical function examines the processes, phenomena and events occurring in the world from the point of view of the value approach developed in philosophy, the concept of norms and deviations from them. Critical understanding of negative events in social life and objective reality contributes to human efforts aimed at improving the conditions of reality in the desired direction. The predictive function draws society's attention to natural, social or technical genesis risks that threaten people and contributes to the creation of a scientifically

<sup>3</sup> Harrison A.F., Brainson R.M. The art of thinking / A.F.Harrison, R.M.Brainson. – N. Y. Berkley Books, 1984. – P 189–193.

based forecast (scenario) for the future. In addition, philosophy continues to perform its own developmental and educational functions: within it, independent critical and effective thinking is formed, free of conventional tests and templates suitable for all situations.

According to the opinion of a number of researchers-teachers regarding these mentioned problems, there should be a basis for the development of specific analytical thinking among students, including the formation of broad humanitarian knowledge, including philosophical knowledge. This brings students to a higher level of generalization of information and understanding of reality, which gives new content and meaning to the world around them. The relevance of issues of information and psychological security of a person and the problems of thinking culture related to the formation of various aspects of information culture in modern society are especially important nowadays. In philosophy classes in higher education institutions, these issues are becoming more important and urgent from the point of view of considering the issues related to the development of society and national security.

At the same time, well-known researchers of social processes believe that the information revolution is the cause of all large-scale changes in modern society. It includes extensive automation and computerization, information industry, computing and telecommunication networks, national and global databases, and others. Under its influence, a special social-informational structure has emerged, including production and education, the sphere of consumption of goods and management of social processes, defense and security, transport and communication. This structure seems to correspond to "telecomputer networks", through which people have the opportunity to solve their professional and personal problems through direct communication. Information dissemination can make a great contribution to the fight against negative and extremely dangerous phenomena of social life, such as corruption or manifestations of extremism. As a result, it is possible to conclude about the contradiction and extreme complexity of social development in modern society, because there are not only effective means of solving old problems, but also problems that are solved with difficulty. The whole cultural system, which is more and more separated from religious, moral, knowledge and social values, has fallen to the level of emotional, entertainment and consumption, is undergoing a radical change. The development of modern culture causes negative events related to the emergence of organized terrorism in society and at the international level. The American scientist E. Toffler was one of the first to study the negative consequences of the information age for people. He noted that the result of the formation of the information society is not only the growth of the economy and the spread of information, but also many negative consequences for people. Human adaptability is unable to keep up with the speed of information production and processing, as a result of which man and the whole society are experiencing the so-called futuroshock. This phenomenon is considered by E. Toffler as a

specific reaction of a modern person to the influence of excessive information. E. Toffler, overstimulation affects three levels: emotional, cognitive and decision-making. The emotional level provides an active influence on a person's emotions: if a person receives a large amount of information unknown to him, the accuracy of the transmission of images decreases, and it becomes problematic to distinguish illusion from reality.

In conclusion, a number of scientists in their works touched on the problem of information stress affecting a person, drew attention to some important aspects of information in society, and were the first to find the ability to work with information an important condition for survival in the modern conditions of information overload. He is a person who intellectually works on changing the quality of information (processing it logically, harmonizing it, highlighting its value) to a certain extent, removing quantitative restrictions that lead to excessive tension, somatic disorders, inculcation of behavioral motives into the minds of the young generation and a decrease in activity efficiency. stated that it is possible.

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