

The Need to Develop Analytical Thinking

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Abstract: Uzbekistan is achieving many successes as a result of rational economic reforms in its new stage of development. In recent years, the economic potential of our national economy has increased; it has gradually gotten rid of the bureaucratic system and has entered the path of development based on the free economic requirements of the market. Economic cooperation is also developing in the international arena, and the economic relations of our country with foreign countries are expanding.

Keywords: Education and training, innovation, technology, methodical requirements, economist, debate, analytics.

As a result of reasonable economic reforms, Uzbekistan is achieving many successes in its new development phase. In recent years, the economic potential of our national economy has increased, it has gradually gotten rid of the bureaucratic system and has entered the path of development based on the free economic requirements of the market. Economic cooperation is also developing in the international arena, and the economic relations of our country with foreign countries are expanding. In such a process, the demand and need for high-potential and competitive economists is increasing. This calls for a revision and reform of the system of training of personnel with modern knowledge and skills, qualifications required by today's economic space, through the organization of high-quality and effective education, along with the expansion of the training of economic specialists in higher educational institutions.

In the "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Philosophy" the term "analytics" is "interpreted as the art of analysis, discussion, proof¹". The term analytics was first used by Aristotle as a name given to the technique of logical analysis. In his work entitled "Analytics", attention is paid to two aspects related to this way of thinking: the complexity of thinking during the initial division of an object with a complex whole into simple parts and their examination²».

Researcher Sh. According to Hasanov, "analytical thinking is the art of analytical thinking, the ability to come to a thorough, clear, deep, deep, meaningful, solid conclusion about a problem, issue, information, event, in the process of studying it. The possessor of analytical thinking carefully examines the object under analysis in every way: divides complex information into parts, thinks seriously about every word, sentence, detail, thing, logically connects the parts, comes to an acceptable conclusion and makes the necessary decisions. When thinking about any phenomenon, the possessor of analytical ability does not limit himself to reading the outer meaning of the event, but also tries to determine its inner layers. As a result, a comprehensive understanding of the analyzed object is created.

Based on this tariff, the researcher justifies the manifestation of analytical thinking as follows: "analytical thinking is a type of mental activity strictly connected with logic, aimed at clear,

¹Ghaziev E. Psychology of thought. Tashkent.: Teacher.-1990. -B. 25

² Mirkosimova M.M. Technology for the development of analytical thinking in students// NamDU scientific newsletter - Nauchnyy vestnik NamGU 2020 issue 4. -B. 479.

correct, objective, comprehensive analysis of the subject; analytical thinking - a productive way of thinking that allows to analyze all areas of social life, react, understand the past, perceive the present, predict the future, and define promising ways of development; analytical thinking is a creative way of thinking that encourages a person to promote innovative ideas, create new technologies, and implement them; development of analytical thinking skills of students in the educational system allows to raise a mature generation that thinks independently, can quickly find a rational solution to any problem, and is far from intellectual dependence. Analytical thinking is a mind generator that gives a person the ability to perceive people and the world, and rationally activates his thinking mechanism³". Therefore, analytical thinking is the type of thinking that stands out for its effectiveness in increasing the erudition and intelligence of a person. Because analytical thinking requires approaching the studied object from different sides, comprehensively checking its internal and external relations and coming to a stop. Aspects such as speed of thinking, ability to approach the problem from different sides, comprehensiveness, finding the most appropriate and effective solution to the problem are prioritized in analytical thinking. Since ancient times, the owners of such thinking were especially valued. People who could think like this were called analysts in ancient Greece. Since then, a peculiarly complex type of thinking has been called analytics.

It is known that analytical thinking, like other intellectual qualities in a person, is not formed by itself. It emerges due to systematic mental activities. Analytical thinking in higher literary education should begin with analytical reading. Therefore, in higher literary education, a didactic event focused on teaching students analytical reading should be considered⁴". Therefore, analytical thinking can be interpreted as high analytical thinking. At the same time, analyzing and synthesizing information, approaching it with deep observation, critical analysis and logical discussion are also the basis of analytical thinking. Therefore, special emphasis on the development of analytical thinking of future personnel, whether they are historians, biologists, or chemists, linguists, or mathematicians, or economists, is one of the modern students of higher education. Today, advanced higher education institutions pay special attention to the development of critical and analytical evaluation and analytical thinking of future specialists in their teaching methodology. Today, in the international educational environment, the development of higher education institutions is measured by their ability and competence in training competitive personnel, the work efficiency and quality of the personnel they train, and the popularization of this approach in the higher education system of Uzbekistan, and through this, the future personnel are quick decision-makers, quick to adapt to the situation, and have strong analytical thinking. one of the important tasks is to pay attention to it.

"Regardless of what the modern way of thinking is called, it should be open to constructive ideas, realize the real goals of ideologies based on destructive ideas, and help people distinguish white from white and black from black in this regard. The modern way of thinking is not only against methods that ignore all aspects and connections of phenomena, but also against methods that mechanically combine various connections and relationships without distinguishing important features and decisive factors⁵» The same approach is the main condition for the success of human knowledge and practical activity.

There are different ways of thinking, and each of them tries to replace a universal way of thinking that can reveal the truth. However, "many of them were rejected to a certain extent because they could not meet the requirements of the new era in the process of historical development. Sophistic, eclectic, metaphysical, mechanistic, metaphysical and other ways of thinking are among them. Although they are still used sporadically today, they cannot be the

³ Hasanov Sh. Improving the technology of developing analytical thinking in students in the process of literary education. (In the case of higher philological education). Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) Dissertation in Pedagogical Sciences. Namangan. ADU. -B. 11.

⁴ Mirgosimova, M. M. (2020) Technology of developing analytical thinking in students. Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University: Vol. 2 : Iss. 4, Article 89. Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/namdu/vol2/iss4/89>

⁵Mirkosimova M.M. Technology for the development of analytical thinking in students// NamDU scientific newsletter - Nauchnyy vestnik NamGU 2020 issue 4. -B. 479

dominant mode of modern thinking. Likewise, the dialectical and synergistic methods that attract the attention of many people today are unlikely to remain the absolute, only way of human thinking. They also occupy a special place among other methods that have their own place and importance in the "pillapoya" of universal human thinking.

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