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Aspects Of Using Interactive And Digital Platforms In Developing Students' Analytical Thinking

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Annotation. The development of students' analytical thinking can be algorithmically optimized based on individual monitoring of the content, organizational, and technical components of the integration of digital educational resources in open information content. The use of interactive and digital platforms in developing students' analytical thinking includes several key components, such as analytical and critical thinking, logical analysis, information synthesis, and problem-solving skills.

Keywords: Communication, project, research, laboratory, law, technology, skills.

Talabalarning Analitik Fikrlashni Rivojlantirishda Interaktiv Va Raqamli Platformalardan Foydalanish Jihatlari

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Annotatsiya. Talabalar analitik fikrlashini rivojlantirishda raqamli ta'lim resurslari integratsiyasining mazmunli, tashkiliy, texnik komponentlarini ochiq axborot kontentlarida individual monitoring asosida algoritmik maqbullashtirish mumkin. Talabalarning analitik fikrlashni rivojlantirishda interaktiv va raqamli

platformalardan foydalanish analitik va tanqidiy fikrlash, mantiqiy tahlil, axborot sintezi va muammolarni hal qilish koʻnikmalari kabi bir nechta asosiy komponentlarni oʻz ichiga oladi.

Kalit soʻzlar. muloqot, loyiha, tadqiqot, laboratoriya, qonun, texnologiya, koʻnikma.

Introduction. In the system of pedagogical personnel training, the student's independent thinking and development of unique solutions in problem situations are directly related to his professional reflection. The growth of students' creative potential relies on their self-awareness and motivation to constantly improve their professional competencies. In this process, the environment in a higher educational institution should encourage the student to abandon rigid patterns and expand his intellectual boundaries. From a psychological point of view, the formation of creative abilities is manifested in the harmony of the student's memory, attention and imagination.

Not only the material base, but also investments in human capital are important for sustainable economic growth and long-term development. This is what makes it possible to solve the problems of modernization, digital transformation and increasing efficiency in various sectors of the economy. Countries that pay attention to developing the potential of their citizens achieve competitive advantage in the global economy and become centers of innovation.

Analysis of literature on the topic. G. Becker emphasizes that human capital is not only skills or knowledge, but also the ability to adapt and learn new technologies and processes, which makes it an important factor in the era of global innovation [1, p. 57].

E. Hanushek studied the impact of the quality of education on economic growth and innovation. He argues that not only the volume of investments in human capital, but also the quality of these investments, especially in the education system, directly depends on the level of innovation activity of the country [3, pp. 12-26]. His work emphasizes the importance of forming the skills and competencies necessary for the effective use of modern technologies.

The use of interactive and digital platforms in the development of students' analytical thinking allows for a fundamentally new approach to teaching and upbringing, which:

– is based on broad communication, free exchange of thoughts, ideas and information between participants in a joint project, a completely natural desire to learn new things and expand their horizons;

- is based on real research methods (scientific or creative laboratories), allowing to understand the laws of nature, the foundations of technology, social phenomena in their dynamics, in the process of solving life problems, in the process of joint activity of a group of participants, the features of various types of creativity;

– helps students and teachers to acquire various relevant skills, including the skills of using computer equipment and technologies, which can be very useful in professional activities.

M. Vakhobov emphasizes that the effectiveness of using digital educational resources in the educational process largely depends on a number of factors:

– on the reliability and capabilities of the equipment and software used;

– based on the genuine interest of the participants of the joint project in the chosen topic;

– on the ability and skills to use remote databases;

- on the ability to work on a computer;

– on the practical application of the results obtained;

– on encouraging students to use digital educational resources [2, p. 25].

Research methodology. Analytical thinking includes several key components: critical thinking, logical analysis, information synthesis, and problem-solving skills. It requires students to ask the right questions, analyze data, and justify their conclusions. Developing these skills will help students not only in their academic careers, but also in their future careers.

Analytical thinking is a key skill for successful learning and professional growth. It helps students develop the ability to make decisions, analyze information, and draw conclusions, and solve complex problems.

Analytical thinking allows you to find effective solutions to even the most complex problems. The ability to critically evaluate information in developing critical thinking helps prevent errors and misconceptions. In improving academic performance, students with developed analytical thinking usually achieve better results on academic assignments and exams.

Analysis and results. There are many methods that can be used to develop analytical thinking. The most effective methods include:

- Problem-based learning: This teaching method exposes students to real-world problems that require analysis and solutions. Students work in groups, discuss possible approaches, and apply their knowledge.
- Situations and cases: Using real or simulated situations helps students apply theoretical knowledge, analyze data, and draw conclusions.
- Debates and discussions: Organizing discussions and debates on relevant topics helps develop critical thinking and argumentation skills.
- Research projects: Participating in research projects allows students to delve deeper into the topic being studied, analyze data, and formulate conclusions.
- Text and source analysis: Engaging students in the analysis of research articles, reports, and other sources of information helps develop critical thinking and data analysis skills.
- Practical exercises and assignments: A variety of practical exercises and assignments are useful for developing analytical thinking
- Data analysis: Tasks that require analyzing and interpreting statistical data.
- Comparative analysis: Comparing different theories, concepts, or approaches to identify their strengths and weaknesses.
- Logical problem solving: Logical problems and puzzles help develop logical thinking and problem-solving skills.
- Written work: Essays and analytical reports that require students to justify their conclusions based on data analysis.
- The role of teachers and educational institutions: Teachers and educational institutions play an important role in developing analytical thinking in students. To do this, it is important to create incentives for critical thinking. It is necessary

to use a variety of teaching methods that encourage students to critically evaluate information.

- Reflection: Regular feedback helps students understand their strengths and weaknesses and improve them.

- Support independent thinking. Encouraging independent analysis and decision-making contributes to the development of analytical skills.

The rapid penetration of digital technologies into the educational process requires not only new methodological opportunities, but also the formation of specific ethical norms of virtual communication between teachers and students, and this process is of decisive importance in ensuring the spiritual integrity of learners. Pedagogical and adult norms primarily mean the principles of observing pedagogical tact in a virtual environment and respecting the student's privacy and honor when transmitting information, and compliance with these rules guarantees a healthy spiritual climate in the digital educational environment. Consequently, the process of forming cyber-culture not only instills a sense of responsibility in students when using the Internet, but also teaches them to protect themselves from various immoral content and manifestations of cybercrime. Conclusions and suggestions. At the same time, the personal example of the teacher in the use of interactive and digital platforms in the development of students' analytical thinking takes a leading place, and he should serve as a high moral model for students with his statements on social networks. This, in turn, contributes to the formation of a digital component in the professional ethics of future teachers and prepares them to build virtual communication with their future students on the basis of justice and mutual trust. In addition, the priority areas of cyber-culture include compliance with information security rules, respect for intellectual property, and the implementation of network etiquette rules in online communication. Therefore, pedagogical and adult norms are the main protective mechanism that regulates the digital architecture of the educational process and preserves the spiritual image of the student. In addition, the use of interactive and digital platforms in the development of students' analytical thinking increases the

ability of young people to distinguish truth from lies in the flow of information and educates them as strong-willed individuals who can resist various manipulations in the virtual world. Therefore, the transfer of pedagogical ethics to the digital space enriches the distance communication between the student and the teacher on the basis of humanistic principles and increases the emotional power of the educational impact. In turn, a high level of cyber-culture serves as a factor ensuring the international prestige of a higher educational institution and the competitiveness of its graduates in a modern information society. In short, the formation of pedagogical and adult norms and cyber-culture is the spiritual basis of higher pedagogical education, which is of fundamental importance in the development of young people as competent and enlightened representatives of the digital era. Therefore, the development of analytical thinking in students is an important task for educational institutions and teachers. The use of various teaching methods, practical tasks, and support for independent thinking help students develop this important skill, which is the key to their academic and professional success.

List of used literature

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