

**UZBEKISTAN - 2030 STRATEGY TO DEVELOP AND IMPROVE LOGICAL
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Abstract: The Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy covers the development and improvement of logical thinking skills in older preschool children. The article presents theoretical foundations, methodological approaches and practical recommendations for the formation of logical thinking.

Keywords: preschool education, logical thinking, Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy, cognitive development, innovative educational methods.

Introduction:

The "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan envisages educating the new generation as a complete person, increasing their intellectual potential and ensuring the sustainable development of society. One of the main goals of the strategy is to improve the education system, in particular, to develop children's cognitive abilities, including logical thinking skills, at the preschool stage of education. Preschool age is the most important period in the formation and development of a child's mental abilities. The development of logical thinking in children during this period determines their successful study, independent thinking and ability to solve complex problems in the future.

Main part

The theoretical foundations of the formation of logical thinking skills in preschool children have been considered by different scientists from different points of view.

According to Z.I. Kalmakov, the most reliable indicator of the development of logical thinking concepts in a child is his educational, that is, the general rules of the child's assimilation of knowledge. G. Dzhanpeisova considers the formation of elementary mathematical representations in children as a human ability based on knowledge and skills that successfully achieve the goal, an activity expressed in the child's personal experience in solving the problem. The formation of logical thinking skills in preschool children is a pedagogical process that is carried out with the full purpose of human creative activity. Its goal is to prepare children not only for knowledge of mathematics, but also for life, to help them find their place in life.

Logical thinking is a process in which a person uses specific concepts to think, make decisions, apply and analyze the acquired knowledge. The formation of logical thinking skills in preschool children is a pedagogical process that is carried out with all the purpose of human creative activity.

The word "logic" comes from the ancient Greek word "logos" and is translated as "concept", "reason", "thinking". Currently, it is used in the following main meanings. Firstly, this word

means the change and development of objects and phenomena in the objective world. Secondly, logic is the development of connections and thoughts. This is called subjective logic.

Priority areas for preschool education in the “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy The following goals are set in the strategy:

- full coverage of children with preparatory groups for school;
- Provide 100 percent of preschool educational institutions with clean drinking water and modern sanitation and hygiene infrastructure.

The following are the main concepts of logical thinking:

1. Analysis is one of the central concepts of logical thinking, aimed at developing a person's ability to think more deeply and understand complex information by breaking it down into parts. Analysis plays an important role in improving a person's problem-solving, acquiring new knowledge, and decision-making processes.

In the process of analysis, a person performs the following stages:

- Understanding and defining the problem: A person identifies the essence of the problem or issue and identifies key questions;
- Dividing the data into parts: Identifying the main ideas of the data and their interrelationships;
- Understanding relationships: Deepening the analysis by identifying cause-and-effect relationships between parts;
- Evaluating alternative views: Considering different points of view and analyzing them;
- Drawing conclusions: Analyzing the data and drawing reasonable conclusions.

2. Inference is an important step in the logical thinking process, where a person analyzes data and then draws informed decisions and general conclusions from them. By inferring, a person gathers information and evidence and transforms them into a coherent idea. This concept is especially important for making complex decisions and solving problems.

Stages of the inference process:

- Data collection and evaluation: Collecting reliable data;
- Data analysis and determining their logical connections:
- Understanding the logical connections between data;
- Applying theoretical and practical knowledge: Relying on one's own knowledge and experience;
- Drawing general conclusions: Forming logical conclusions;
- Evaluating and improving conclusions:
- Checking the validity of conclusions.

3. Evaluating evidence is a key part of the logical thinking process, which teaches a person to carefully analyze the information or evidence received, assess its reliability, and draw conclusions based on them. Through this ability, a person is able to objectively consider evidence, compare different sources, and choose the most reasonable and truthful ones from among them.

Stages of the evidence evaluation process:

- Gathering evidence: Gathering evidence from reliable sources;
- Evaluating source credibility: Determining whether a source is reliable;
- Determining the relationship between evidence: Understanding the logical connections between evidence;
- Critically evaluating the reliability of evidence: Critically analyzing each piece of evidence;
- Comparing evidence and drawing conclusions: Selecting the most reliable evidence.

4. Problem solving is an important concept of the logical thinking process that guides people to solve complex problems in a logical and systematic way. This ability develops a person's

critical thinking, encourages them to create new knowledge and apply existing knowledge in practice. Problem solving skills are closely related to processes such as decision-making, creative thinking, and analysis.

Stages of the problem solving process:

- Identifying and understanding the problem: Clearly defining the problem;
- Generating solution options: Developing different options to solve the problem;
- Analyze and evaluate each solution: Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of each solution;
- Choose the most effective solution: Choose the most optimal solution;
- Implement the solution and evaluate the results: Apply the selected solution and evaluate its results.

5. Identifying cause-and-effect relationships is an important element of logical thinking, aimed at helping a person understand the causal relationships between events, phenomena and situations. This concept helps to deepen knowledge and makes it easier to draw more holistic, well-founded conclusions.

The process of identifying cause-and-effect relationships:

- Identify the outcome of an event;
- Understand the results of events or phenomena;
- Identify causes and analyze factors related to them: Determine the strength of the influence of causes;
- Consider alternative causes: Determine whether there are several causes;
- Analyze the relationship between causes: Understand the logical connection between causes;
- Draw reasoned conclusions: Draw conclusions based on the analyzed cause-and-effect relationships.

6. Exploring Alternative Views is an important part of the logical thinking process that encourages a person to look at a particular problem from different angles. This approach involves considering different points of view regarding a problem or issue, evaluating them, and examining the advantages and disadvantages of each.

The process of exploring alternative views:

- Identifying different points of view: Identifying alternative views;
- Evaluating each alternative view: Identifying the advantages and disadvantages of the views; - Comparing different points of view: Examining commonalities and differences; - Testing selected alternatives: Practically testing alternative views;
- Choosing the most suitable solution: Choosing the most suitable alternative based on the test results.

7. Critical thinking is an important element of logical thinking that teaches a person to be skeptical of any information, idea, or fact and to carefully evaluate them. Through critical thinking, people learn to evaluate the reliability of information, the validity of conclusions, and the logic of ideas. This method develops a person as an objective and independent thinker.

The main stages of the critical approach: - Analyzing data and asking questions: Asking questions to determine the validity of the information;

- Gathering and evaluating evidence: Assessing the accuracy and sufficiency of the evidence;
- Critically examining conclusions: Checking the validity of the conclusions;
- Considering alternative views: Analyzing different points of view;
- Getting rid of personal bias: Evaluating ideas objectively;
- Making a final decision: Making an objective decision based on the analyzed evidence;

8. Reflection or self-analysis is an important part of the logical thinking process, which encourages a person to reconsider their thoughts, conclusions and decisions. Reflection means that a person seeks to understand their own experience more deeply, to recognize their mistakes and correct them. This process serves the personal development of a person, as he has the opportunity to improve his conclusions and decisions.

Stages of the reflection process:

- Reviewing one's own thoughts: Carefully evaluating ideas and decisions;
- Critically evaluating one's own point of view: Evaluating ideas based on evidence;
- Recognizing and correcting mistakes: Identifying and correcting mistakes;
- Building new knowledge and concepts: Creating new knowledge;
- Striving for self-development: Focusing on personal and professional development.

9. Logical reasoning is the ability to substantiate an idea or conclusion, show the reasons behind it, and explain why it is correct. With the help of logical reasoning, a person strengthens his thoughts, shows why they are correct, and tries to convince others of his opinion. This ability helps a person to draw clear conclusions based on facts and approach them objectively in the process of thinking.

Stages of the logical reasoning process:

- Collecting and analyzing evidence: Selecting valid arguments that support an opinion or conclusion;
- Clearly formulating conclusions and reasons: Identifying the reasons for the opinion and supporting them with evidence;
- Building a logical chain: Showing the connection between evidence and reasons;
- Substantiating and ensuring the reliability of evidence: Confirming that the evidence is correct and reliable;
- Explaining conclusions to the public: Conveying the conclusion in a simple and understandable form.

CONCLUSION

In the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan until 2030, improving the preschool education system, developing logical thinking in preschool children is an important condition for forming the intellectual potential of the future generation, helping them find their way in complex life situations and become active members of society. The basic concepts of logical thinking teach a person to understand complex issues more deeply, draw objective conclusions, and make clear decisions. By developing these abilities, a person will be able to effectively manage complex situations that arise in life, make the right decisions, and be open to different opinions. Processes such as analysis, drawing conclusions, evaluating evidence, reflection, and a critical approach shape a person as a logical and objective thinker. The concepts of logical thinking considered in the article create the opportunity for a person to systematically solve complex problems, independently evaluate evidence, and continuously grow through recognizing mistakes. At the same time, the development of logical thinking skills, along with increasing a person's creative and analytical potential, prepares him or her for success in his or her field. Thus, the concepts of logical thinking and the approaches based on them serve to strengthen a person's knowledge and skills, increasing his or her effectiveness in everyday and professional life. The successful implementation of the Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy is directly related to the improvement of the preschool education system. The following measures are recommended:

1. Develop special programs aimed at developing logical thinking in preschool educational institutions.
2. Improve the skills of teachers in this area.

3. Strengthen cooperation with parents and familiarize them with methods for developing children's logical thinking.
4. Create modern textbooks, didactic materials and interactive games.
5. Develop a system for assessing logical thinking.

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