

**INNOVATIVE TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING  
CRITICAL THINKING IN THE CLASSROOM**

**ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ДЛЯ  
ПРОДВИЖЕНИЯ КРИТИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ В КЛАССЕ**

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INNOVATSION O'QITISH STRATEGIYALARI**

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**Abstract:** *In the twenty-first century, pupils need to be able to think critically. To assist children in developing this skill, educators must find innovative ways. Innovative teaching techniques that promote critical thinking in the classroom are discussed in this article. It also describes how these techniques can enhance pupils' capacity for learning and problem-solving.*

**Keywords:** *Critical Thinking, Innovative Teaching Strategies, Problem-Based Learning (PBL), Socratic questioning, flipped classroom, debate activities, mind mapping, student-centered learning, active Learning, independent thinking, creativity in education, 21st century skills, classroom discussions, problem solving, analytical skills.*

**Абстракт:** *В двадцать первом веке ученикам необходимо уметь критически мыслить. Чтобы помочь детям в развитии этого навыка, педагоги должны найти инновационные пути. В этой статье обсуждаются инновационные методы обучения, способствующие критическому мышлению в классе. В нем также описывается, как эти методы могут повысить способность учащихся к обучению и решению проблем.*

**Ключевые слова:** *критическое мышление, инновационные стратегии преподавания, проблемно-ориентированное обучение (PBL), сократические вопросы, перевернутый класс, дебаты, картирование связей, лично-ориентированное обучение, активное обучение, независимое мышление,*


*креативность в образовании, навыки 21 века, дискуссии в классе, решение проблем, аналитические навыки.*

**Abstrakt:** *Yigirma birinchi asrda o'quvchilar tanqidiy fikrlash qobiliyatiga ega bo'lishlari kerak. Bolalarga ushbu ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga yordam berish uchun o'qituvchilar innovatsion usullarni topishlari kerak. Sinfda tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantirishga yordam beradigan innovatsion o'qitish usullari ushbu maqolada muhokama qilinadi. Shuningdek, ushbu usullar o'quvchilarning o'rganish va muammolarni hal qilish qobiliyatini qanday oshirishi haqida gapiradi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Tanqidiy fikrlash, Innovatsion o'qitish strategiyalari, Muammoga asoslangan ta'lim (PBL), Sokratik so'rov, teskari sinf, munozarali faoliyat, ong xaritasi, o'quvchiga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim, faol ta'lim, mustaqil fikrlash, ta'limda ijodkorlik, 21-asr qobiliyatlari, sinfda muhokamalar, muammolarni hal qilish, tahlil qilish qobiliyatlari.*

The modern world is information-rich and changing quickly. Along with learning information, students also need to learn how to think for themselves. Making rational conclusions and thoroughly examining information are components of critical thinking. Memorization of facts is a common focus of traditional teaching approaches. Innovative approaches, however, can better equip students for life in the real world. Under the problem-based learning approach, students collaborate in groups to find solutions to actual situations. Teachers pose a problem and invite pupils to come up with solutions rather than providing answers. Students could, for instance, create a plan to lessen pollution in their city. PBL fosters students' creativity, collaboration, and research abilities (Hmelo-Silver, 2004). Open-ended questions are used in this method to get students to think critically. Teachers pose "why" and "how" questions rather than accepting straightforward responses. For instance, a teacher might question, "Why do you think the main character acted this way?" after reading a narrative. This encourages pupils to think critically and articulate their thoughts clearly (Paul & Elder, 2006).

Under the flipped classroom paradigm, students watch videos or read books to learn new subject at home. Discussions, projects, and problem-solving exercises follow in the classroom. By actively participating, students can apply what they have learned and cultivate critical thinking skills (Bergmann & Sams, 2012).



Critical thinking can be effectively and entertainingly fostered through debates. In addition to researching their subject, students also need to prepare arguments and address counterarguments. According to Kennedy (2007), this exercise enhances logical reasoning, public speaking, and the capacity to view problems from several angles. A graphic technique called mind mapping aids pupils in structuring their thoughts. Students draw diagrams that illustrate how various ideas relate to one another. This technique pushes them to clearly organize their ideas and consider how they relate to one another (Buzan, 2018).

Students can build strong critical thinking abilities by using innovative teaching tactics like Mind Mapping, the Flipped Classroom, Socratic Questioning, Problem-Based Learning, and Debate Activities. Students gain independence, creativity, and readiness for new challenges when teachers employ these strategies. For all students to have a better future, schools should help instructors implement these tactics.

**New teaching strategies and critical thinking.** Students' learning results and critical thinking can be improved by using innovative instructional approaches. In order to establish a learning environment that encourages deeper understanding and improved knowledge retention, instructors must incorporate strategies that support higher-order thinking, problem-solving, and active involvement. Instead of just having students absorb knowledge, teaching strategies including inquiry-based learning, project-based learning, and problem-oriented learning push them to think critically, evaluate, and synthesize it. As explains, these methods improve students' critical and creative thinking skills by requiring them to work together and perform ongoing study.

Numerous studies have looked into how gamification—the process of introducing components of games into learning environments—can increase student motivation, engagement, and critical thinking. Higher education learning results and critical thinking are improved by cooperative learning. Deeper comprehension and critical thinking are fostered by experiential learning. Learning results are improved when experiential learning and critical thinking are combined. Through the integration of academic study with community service, students enhance their critical thinking, problem-solving, and general learning outcomes. Additionally, the creation of successful teaching strategies that foster critical thinking is supported by design-based research.

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