

## SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF A SCIENTIFIC WORLDVIEW AMONG STUDENTS

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**Abstract:** *This article describes the socio-psychological features of the formation of the scientific age of students and the necessary conditions for the formation of mental education in them.*

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Forming a scientific worldview and thinking. The worldview is a system of dialectical views and beliefs that determine the development of nature, social society, the content of thought and individual activity. Within this system, beliefs formed on the basis of socio-ideological, philosophical, economic, natural-scientific, spiritual-moral, aesthetic, legal and ecological knowledge are the main components. Having a certain worldview allows a person to have a clear understanding of the environment, social relations, labor and production processes, a certain attitude towards the subjects, as well as a sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of their social duties. creates the ground. An individual's worldview is formed as a result of a consistent, systematic, continuous and purposeful organization of education, his active participation in the process of social relations in various directions and content, as well as self-education. In the formation of the worldview of the younger generation, it is important that they thoroughly master the basics of the natural, social and human sciences, which are taught in educational institutions.

The spiritual and moral image of a person, his life approaches, the values that are of paramount importance to him, and the essence of moral principles reflect the content of his worldview. In turn, the enrichment of the worldview ensures the stabilization of personal qualities and attributes. A worldview that embodies good ideas in its content helps to enrich the positive qualities that are manifested in the person. Worldviews differ in nature from scientific (having a certain philosophical system) and simple (not having a specific philosophical system) worldviews. At the heart of the scientific worldview are ideas that have been sustained as a result of continuous, consistent mastery of the basics of the existing sciences, active participation in the process of social relations. The formation of an individual's worldview is a complex process with a long-term, dynamic nature. The main features and essence of mental education and scientific outlook. Mental training plays an important role in shaping a person's worldview. Mental education is a pedagogical activity aimed at imparting to a person knowledge about the development of nature and society, the formation of his mental (cognitive) abilities, thinking, and on the basis of its effective formation the worldview is formed.

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Mental education acquaints students with the achievements of science, technology, engineering and manufacturing, and creates the basis for them to develop creative, free and independent thinking skills. In the process of mental education the following tasks are solved:

- To provide students with scientific knowledge.
- Develop a conscious attitude towards the acquisition of scientific knowledge.
- Develop skills and competencies to apply existing knowledge in practice.
- Develop a sense of continual enrichment of knowledge.
- Psychological abilities (speech, attention, memory, thinking, creative imagination) and features (goal-orientation, curiosity, observation, independent thinking, creative thinking, reasoning, generalization, grouping of available information) that help to acquire knowledge, drawing logical conclusions and so on).

On the basis of the unity of mental education and upbringing, the individual develops thinking (reflection of social events in the mind, a higher form of human mental activity). Sources indicate that the current level of mental thinking is more complex and can be determined by the following criteria:

- Existence of a system of scientific knowledge.
- The process of assimilating existing scientific knowledge.
- Thinking skills.

The curiosity and need for knowledge. Mental thinking is the result of long-term concentration and relentless research. Scientific views and beliefs have a special place in its formation. Scientific view (Greek "idea" - goya, imagination, a set of concepts) - a specific phenomenon, a scientifically based idea that illuminates the essence of the process, a goya, when a person thoroughly masters the existing system of scientific knowledge, comparing knowledge with each other, comparison occurs as a result of analyzing the essence of an object, event, or process. Teaching students to think creatively, to develop inventive skills will allow them to conduct research and advance certain scientific ideas.

The effective organization of mental education ensures the development of scientific thinking in the individual. Scientific thinking is the highest form of human mental activity and means a scientific approach to social events and processes. An improved form of socio-philosophical, natural, economic, legal, spiritual, moral, aesthetic and ecological knowledge, reflected in the worldview of faith; there is infinite confidence in a particular idea, and its formation takes place in several stages. In the first stage, they are unstable and changeable depending on the situation. In the second stage, it becomes a stable principle of spiritual and moral views. The current requirement is to deviate from the ethical rules recognized by society, to organize a conscious movement in conflict situations, to act on the basis of volitional qualities.

In the third stage, faith remains a priority spiritual principle in all situations. When the scientific knowledge acquired by the student is widely used in the process of life relations, its essence becomes a belief only when it is deeply felt and understood.

There are several acceptable forms, methods and tools for the formation of the student's worldview, including conversations, debates, lectures, problem-solving on spiritual-moral, socio-ideological, economic, legal, aesthetic and environmental issues. practical trainings, debates, independent work, as well as business games that encourage students to think based on the creation of situations are considered more effective. The organization of independent work, in particular, the involvement of students in small research on a particular topic, serves as a basis for further enrichment of their worldview. Encouraging adolescents and young people to be critical of the ideas of a particular theory or doctrine, to reveal their methodological nature, and to act on the basis of sound arguments in expressing their personal opinions will also have positive results. The organization of the educational process on the basis of a consistent, continuous, systematic and clear social purpose, interdisciplinary interdependence in this process, as well as the unity of all available factors that are effective in shaping the worldview, is a guarantee of achieving the desired goal. This situation allows us to evaluate the essence of certain social events from different points of view, to see their development, to observe their transition from one state to another, to understand their interdependence and interdependence.

In the process of organizing education, it is expedient to strive to make effective use of the opportunities for interdisciplinary interdependence, the interaction of social and natural factors, the development of the individual under the influence of the environment and social relations. In-depth understanding of the basics of the subjects recommended in educational institutions by students will help them to form a broad outlook. Teachers need to take care of the formation of students' scientific worldviews and constantly pay attention to the practical application of scientific knowledge acquired by them.

As science teachers introduce students to certain laws and their meanings, they should explain to students that they need to be used or relied upon in a variety of life situations. It is important to be fully aware of the ideological ideas that play a key role in the formation of worldviews and their essence. Therefore, the idea of national independence, which is recognized as the main criterion in the social life of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the process of acquainting students with the essence of the basics of education in educational institutions, in particular, the social sciences and humanities. and giving detailed information about the views put forward in the context of ideology, the formation of a certain attitude of students to them is a pedagogically effective way. Economic education is an integral part of shaping students' scientific outlook. In the context of the formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the formation of skills and abilities to provide students with economic knowledge and the ability to conduct economic activities is of particular importance. Economic education is the provision of students with economic knowledge, the formation of skills and abilities to organize economic activities (family budgeting, family management, preservation, reproduction of existing material wealth, proper organization of trade relations, etc.). , is an important component of social education.

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