www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 2, Issue: 2, 2023

IMPROVE STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK INFORMATION SUPPLY

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Abstract: This article is about shaping the scientific worldview of primary school students.

Keywords:worldview, scientific worldview, Strategy of action, quality of education, child consciousness, historical roots, idea, consciousness, thought.

Introduction. The expansion of students' scientific worldview occurs under the influence of the results of the regular development of science, education and technology. In such a process, techniques and technologies are regularly improving and developing, and as a result, the need to train suitable mature specialists also arises. Effective implementation of all stages, starting from research and technical solutions of students' scientific worldview and its information supply, to the application of the obtained results in practice (in production, education, upbringing, etc.) is of great importance.

The scientific worldview first appears in the thinking of a future specialist in the form of thoughts, then they develop, improve, turn into a view (concept), idea, doctrine, and research on issues related to them begins. In conducting research, the developments up to the studied research work are analyzed analytically, that is, it carries out such activities as analysis and synthesis, generalization, conclusion, testing in experiment, making observations, drawing logical conclusions, expressing internal hypotheses.

Discussion and results. So, raising the scientific outlook of future specialists means raising their current state to a new level of quality by developing science, technology, spirituality, education, art, etc. It is no secret that training specialists who can achieve such results is extremely responsible and urgent today. In particular, one of the main tasks of modern specialists is to regularly improve their intellectual potential in accordance with the level of development of society.

This, in turn, requires the search for a solution to the following problems:

• can provide effective activities in making people knowledgeable and educated;

• can be the main support in the widening of people's scientific outlook;

• can help people expand their intellectual potential;

• able to create conditions for scientific study and development of phenomena and processes in nature and society, etc.

It is known that today's educational system does not allow to conduct the educational process in an outdated way within the framework of new standards and programs created on the basis of the demand for modern specialists. For this reason, now pedagogical innovation is considered as a whole complex process, and its interactive qualities, educational parts, functional description and coherence are being consistently researched. In this regard, we solved the problem of creating a computer system that helps to improve the scientific outlook of students,

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which is part of innovative educational technologies. For this, databases (MB) were created in the following forms:

• MB1 on stages of mental maturity of a person;

• MB2 on the formation of personal outlook;

• MB3 on the formation of a person's scientific outlook;

MB4 on scientific values and their importance in the development of society;

• MB 5 on the continuity of development of a person's scientific outlook;

• information support of the rise of the scientific outlook of the person MB 6;

• MB 7 based on the algorithmic stages of intellectual education of students by raising the scientific outlook of the individual.

Through the above-mentioned MB, an information control block was created and the following were included in its composition:

• special educational and didactic teaching (information bank, MB, knowledge bank);

• multimedia information technologies.

The results of our long-term scientific research in this regard show that the use of a computer system, which helps to improve the scientific outlook of students, gives the opportunity to obtain a number of educational advantages as follows:

• a creative environment of teaching is created;

• students are provided with high-quality and reliable educational-didactic and intellectual information, that is, they are aware of the latest achievements of science and technology in the field they are engaged in;

• computer-aided system provides an opportunity to ensure the use of computer programs in all types of educational activities;

• the auxiliary computer system teaches students to use new information technologies and creates conditions for their independent education, that is, as a reliable universal tool in their professional activities, independently, in acquiring knowledge, and forms the need and inclination to use new information technologies.

The remarkable thing about such a process is that the future specialist approaches the improvement of his professional activity in a conscious and creative state.

Therefore, pedagogical innovations, in particular, computer-aided systems, are a comprehensive, multi-functional complex dynamic creative organizational-pedagogical activity, with the help of which it is possible to create a promising and effective methodology of the educational process and to achieve the training of competitive modern personnel, as noted in the "National Personnel Training Program". as possible.

Now let's move on to the description of the computer-aided system and call it "INTELLIGENCE". The first stage in the development of the computer-aided system called "INTELLECT" was to collect data and prepare it by presenting it as information.

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Data collection is mainly carried out according to the MB mentioned above. Here are their descriptions.

Information on MB1 is carried out on the basis of the algorithm MB1 = F {M1, M12}: here the following indicators are taken into account:

M1 – mind;

M2 – consciousness;

M3 – opinion;

M4 – thinking;

M5 – science;

M6 - knowledge (used in the formation of empirical and theoretical knowledge. Theoretical knowledge - implies the explanation of empirical situations, that is, the discovery of laws that allow to know the essence of things and phenomena);

M7 – thinking (the process of reflecting objective reality in the mind);

M8 – faith (is a system of motives that encourages a person to act in accordance with his views, principles, worldview);

M9 – outlook;

M10 – views (hypothesis formed by a person in relation to the source and in relation to the solution of the problem posed in it);

M11 – idea;

M12 - discovery (scientific innovation created as a result of research, investigation, scientific research, and sometimes accidentally).

So, MB1={M1, M2, M3, ... M12} consists of data and it is made convenient to use in a computer-aided system, that is, it is placed in a file named MB in the computer memory in the following relationship, and based on the levels of a person's intellectual maturity is used.

Now, let's move on to the description of the process of creating a database on the formation of MB2 - personal outlook.

MB2 is information related to the formation of a person's worldview, in which attention is paid to the following indicators:

M1 - what is worldview?;

M2 – individual outlook (see 1.1.);

M3 – social outlook (see 1.1.);

M4 – holistic outlook (see 1.1.);

M5 – levels of intellectual maturity of a person (see 1.1. and MB related to intellectual maturity of a person);

M6 - mythological outlook (see 1.1.);

M7 – religious outlook (see 1.1.);

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M8 – philosophical outlook (see 1.1.).

So, MB2={M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8} consists of data and is made convenient for use in KTT.

MB3 is information related to the formation of a person's scientific outlook, for which it is necessary to prepare the following information:

M1 - what is the scientific outlook?;

M2 – what is mentality?;

M3 - written sources leading a person to goodness;

M4 - holy books that exhort people to virtue;

M5 - the wishes of our people, who urge the goodness of man;

The role of scientific values in expanding a person's scientific outlook is incomparable. For this reason, we found it necessary to create information bases on scientific values and their importance in the development of society in the auxiliary computer system called "INTELLECT".

MB4 is information about scientific values and their importance in the development of society, which mainly consists of:

M1 - national values;

M2 – universal human values;

M3 – scientific values;

M4 – civilization;

M5 – intelligence;

M6 – intellectual property;

M7 - the sequence of inculcating scientific values in the minds of students;

Therefore, there is no doubt that MB4={M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7} contains information in the form and its use in the training of future primary school teachers will give positive pedagogical results. For this reason, MB4 is included in the computer-aided system.

It is important to regularly develop a person's scientific worldview in the growth of the intellectual potential of a person.

Therefore, MB5={M1, M2, M3, ... M24} consists of data in the form of data, and they can be a solid intellectual basis for ensuring the continuity of the scientific worldview of future primary school teachers, and scientific and practical support for the mental education of future primary school teachers . Therefore, when using the computer-aided system, it is necessary to refer more to this block of databases5.

As can be seen from the expressions of the above databases, their information supply is also very important. Therefore, in this computer-aided system, attention is focused on solving the informational support of the rise of the scientific worldview of the person.

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MB6 consists of information on the informational support of the rise of the scientific worldview of the person.

Future elementary school teachers guarantee the implementation of educational technology, which is planned to be carried out on the basis of a certain algorithmic stage, based on a scientific worldview.

MB7 - consists of algorithmic stages of intellectual education of future elementary school teachers by raising the scientific worldview of a person.

So, taking into account MB7 - the MB organized on the subject under study and the bank of information corresponding to it, the control algorithm of their use is developed. MB8 – at the sixth stage, scientific-theoretical substantiation of the completeness of the control algorithm to the research object and its functional task is carried out; MB9 – the theoretical bases developed in the seventh stage are scientifically and methodologically analyzed and the technology for their use in the improvement and development of the educational process is created; MB10 – at the eighth stage, the development of recommendations for choosing options that have a positive pedagogical effect is considered; MB11 – based on the results obtained in the ninth stage, the creation of an assessment criterion is considered in order to rate the expansion of the scientific worldview formed by students; MB12 – at the tenth stage, a system of recommendations for the practical use of the technology created based on the analysis of the results of the technology for expanding the scientific worldview of students is implemented; MB13 – at the eleventh stage, the advantages of students with a broad scientific outlook in entering creative activities are clarified and, based on these, guidelines and instructions are prepared to attract students to this direction; MB14 - in the twelfth stage, the future primary school teachers prepare themselves to teach their students to think creatively.

So MB6={M1, M2, M3, . . . M14} forms the algorithmic stages of the expansion of the scientific outlook of future elementary school teachers, and they guarantee continuous activity in this field.

Conclusion. When organizing the sequence of MB formation, attention is paid to the interrelationship of the above-mentioned databases, and their relationship has the following organizational-structural form (Fig. 1). Based on the above, information and software will be created to create a computer-aided system.

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