Date: 27th May-2026

METHODS OF FORMING STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC WORLDVIEW IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING UPBRINGING EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article discusses the pedagogical foundations, content, and significance of forming students' scientific worldview in the process of teaching the subject of upbringing education. The role of interactive methods, modern pedagogical technologies, and teachers' professional skills in developing scientific thinking is analyzed. Effective ways of forming independent thinking, critical approach, and conscious attitudes toward life processes among students are also highlighted.

Keywords: upbringing education, scientific worldview, scientific thinking, pedagogical technologies, interactive methods, independent thinking, educational process, student, upbringing, spiritual development.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются педагогические основы, содержание и значение формирования научного мировоззрения учащихся в процессе преподавания предмета воспитания. Проанализирована роль интерактивных методов, современных педагогических технологий и профессионального мастерства учителя в развитии научного мышления. Также освещены эффективные способы формирования самостоятельного мышления, критического подхода и осознанного отношения учащихся к жизненным процессам.

Ключевые слова: предмет воспитания, научное мировоззрение, научное мышление, педагогические технологии, интерактивные методы, самостоятельное мышление, образовательный процесс, ученик, воспитание, духовное развитие.

Annotatsiya: Quyidagi maqolada tarbiya fanini o'qitish jarayonida o'quvchilarning ilmiy dunyoqarashini shakllantirishning pedagogik asoslari, mazmuni va ahamiyati yoritilgan. Shu bilan birgalikda, ilmiy tafakkurni rivojlantirishda interfaol metodlar, zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar hamda o'qituvchining kasbiy mahoratining o'rni tahlil qilingan. O'quvchilarda mustaqil fikrlash, tanqidiy yondashuv va hayotiy jarayonlarga ongli munosabatni shakllantirishning samarali usullari yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tarbiya fani, ilmiy dunyoqarash, ilmiy tafakkur, pedagogik texnologiyalar, interfaol metodlar, mustaqil fikrlash, ta'lim jarayoni, o'quvchi, tarbiya, ma'naviy rivojlanish.

Introduction

In today's era of globalization, it is crucial to comprehensively educate the younger generation, fostering independent thinking, scientific reasoning, and a healthy worldview.

Particularly in secondary schools, the subject of upbringing education plays a key role in the moral, ethical, intellectual, and social development of students. Through the teaching of this subject, students' scientific worldview can be formed, which not only expands their knowledge but also develops the ability to approach life events consciously and critically. The scientific worldview is a system of views based on scientific knowledge about nature, society, and thinking. It manifests in students' ability to evaluate events scientifically, make conclusions based on evidence, and think independently. Therefore, one of the main objectives of upbringing education is to cultivate scientific thinking and a rational worldview among students. This article examines the content, pedagogical significance, effective methods, and the teacher's role in forming a scientific worldview during the teaching of upbringing education.

The Concept and Essence of a Scientific Worldview

A scientific worldview is a system of beliefs and thinking based on scientific knowledge about reality. It plays a crucial role in understanding the environment and responding appropriately to events. The formation of a scientific worldview is closely linked to continuous education and upbringing.

In students, a scientific worldview is characterized by:

- Interest in scientific knowledge;
- Independent and critical thinking;
- Analytical ability;
- Reliance on evidence and proof;
- Openness to innovation;
- Conscious attitude toward social and natural processes.

The family environment, school, mass media, internet, and teachers' activities are key factors in developing a scientific worldview. Upbringing education allows students to combine national and universal values with knowledge grounded in scientific achievements.

The Role of Upbringing Education in Forming a Scientific Worldview

Upbringing education is one of the primary subjects that ensures the moral and ethical development of students. Through this subject, students learn patriotism, humanism, diligence, ecological awareness, a healthy lifestyle, and other important virtues. One of the main goals of upbringing education is to foster a conscious approach to life. In this context, the scientific worldview plays a central role. A scientifically-minded student:

- Does not rely on false or unverified information;
- Can critically analyze online content;
- Takes an active civic position regarding social events;
- Strives to solve problems logically.

Using interactive methods while considering students' age and psychological characteristics is highly effective in developing scientific thinking during upbringing lessons. Pedagogical Principles of Forming a Scientific Worldview: forming a scientific worldview is a complex and long-term pedagogical process. The following principles are

crucial. Principle of Awareness and Activity: students must actively participate in the learning process and acquire knowledge independently. The teacher acts not only as a provider of knowledge but also as a guide. Principle of Scientific Basis: Information provided must be scientific, accurate, and reliable. Using real-life examples, scientific facts, and statistics during lessons increases student engagement. Principle of Systematic Approach: A scientific worldview cannot be formed in a single lesson; it develops gradually through regular and systematic pedagogical activities. Principle of Relevance to Life: Linking theoretical knowledge with practical applications helps students understand concepts more deeply. Various pedagogical methods can be employed to form a scientific worldview in upbringing education: engaging students in discussions on topics such as ecology, internet culture, or healthy lifestyles encourages independent thinking. Presenting students with problem situations and guiding them to solve these independently fosters logical reasoning and scientific thinking. Techniques such as clustering, brainstorming, debates, and project-based activities make students active participants in the learning process. Multimedia tools, internet resources, and e-learning platforms can effectively enhance students' scientific worldview. Assigning research projects, presentations, and essays develops students' investigative and analytical skills. The teacher's professional competence is crucial in forming students' scientific worldview. The teacher should:

- Be familiar with modern pedagogical technologies;
- Possess broad knowledge and worldview;
- Stay informed about scientific innovations;
- Apply individualized approaches for students.

A teacher's speech, behavior, dress, and personal example all have a significant educational impact, as students often imitate teachers. Today, the widespread use of the internet and social media presents both opportunities and challenges. False information and harmful ideas can negatively influence students' minds.

To mitigate this:

- Develop media literacy;
- Foster critical thinking;
- Promote reading culture;
- Strengthen cooperation between parents and schools.

Moreover, updating the content of upbringing lessons according to modern requirements is essential.

Conclusion

In conclusion, forming students' scientific worldview during upbringing lessons is a critical task of modern education. A scientific worldview allows young people to approach life consciously, think independently, and contribute meaningfully to society. Effective use of modern pedagogical technologies, interactive methods, and ICT tools during lessons helps develop students' scientific thinking. Additionally, the teacher's professional skills, personal example, and innovative approaches enhance this process. The comprehensive

development of future generations depends largely on the formation of their scientific worldview. Therefore, special attention should be paid to this task in upbringing education.

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