



## THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE IN THE FORMATION OF THE WORLD VIEW OF THE YOUNG GENERATION

*G. Bayniyazova*

*NDPI "Primary Education" 2nd year student*

**Annotation:** Although the scientific worldview is always a common knowledge, it should not be expected that knowledge will shift from incomplete knowledge to fiber-rich knowledge. For example, during the Reconstruction period, everything changed, previous thinking views changed. In the new society, all innovations, decisions and decrees did not change, so the worldview should not be viewed as an ordinary participant in all these events and happenings, it is necessary to be an active participant in these changes, by synthesizing. realized that generalization required knowledge.

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Each epoch requires study, cognition, the development of the worldview of the younger generation, and the emergence of the world around it. This is because society needs to find solutions to the problems of human well-being and the issues that can be improved through different human attitudes. The proper use of scientific knowledge, concepts, rules of life, concepts and ideas is very important. Based on this knowledge, nature, society, the development of human thinking, the evaluation of events, the acquisition of the necessary knowledge.

Of course, there are distinctions and comparisons between a shallow or a knowledgeable, intelligent student. The reason for this is that, if we look at it with a simple eye, a student who we think is well-educated can be noticed by the school community with some achievements during his / her studies. to leave it does not correspond to the principles of humanity as well as to our national values. That is why President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said, "The prosperity of the future of the planet depends on what kind of people our children grow up to be. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people in accordance with their interests," he said. means.

Worldview is a very difficult dialectical situation that develops through knowing the world. Therefore, unscientific people do not have scientific views of the world. Worldview consists of a set of scientific, philosophical, political, legal, aesthetic, religious views on the universe and its change and development in humans. The worldview determines the social conditions of an individual, the proportions, direction, and proportions of a class or society as a whole. Once scientific knowledge is incorporated into the worldview, it serves to unequivocally apply the social and natural wealth of the human being or consciousness to the surrounding environment.

Worldview is a difficult, complex, contradictory process of acquiring knowledge as a pedagogical process. requires

As our ancestor Ajiniyaz said, "The beauty of this world is the child of man." Man has the ability to think, consciousness, with the help of which he acquires science. He knows the world through science and rules it. Animals adapt to nature as it is. Man, on the other hand, adapts and changes nature.

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innovations, decisions and decrees did not change, so the worldview should not be viewed as an ordinary participant in all these events and happenings, it is necessary to be an active participant in these changes, by synthesizing. Realized that generalization required knowledge.

One of the greatest poets and writers of Central Asia in the 19th century, Berdakh provided information in many fields of science. Several types of forms of public consciousness of the period mentioned in his works of art are widely described: philosophy, politics, economics, psychology, pedagogy, ethics, aesthetics, history, logic, law and other problems. In the song "Izler edim", which elaborates on the ideas of his worldview:

*Past Aristotle, Plato,*

*Creating a deposit of science,*

*Thought point to solve,*

*I was looking for enlightenment.*

They wrote. In other sources, Berdakh also highlighted important issues in his pedagogical ideas that shaped the world. It warns that the child is born in need of upbringing and will be molded in the direction in which he was brought up. He says he can learn good qualities by re-educating young people who have gone astray. This demonstrates the importance of young people setting an example and teacher influence in their work.

Berdakh demanded that young people rely on deep knowledge in all areas. His thoughts on the upbringing of the hiraad are closely connected with the notions of knowing the world. The poet suggested that the textbooks in the madrasah should be relevant to life, well-structured and age-appropriate. He tasked the young people with the sciences of people close to someone, to know many languages. Although he condemned the Russian leadership's actions, he exemplified their scientific achievements to his people, saying that an educated people would not be despised:

*Perfect science is great,*

*There will be no educated people,*

*The road to happiness,*

*I was looking for Orissa.*

to learn from Russian science, technology, public knowledge. He said that the more knowledge and discipline people have, the more productive society will be.

The poet Zardaesh, who lived at that time, had a very systematic way of thinking about education. Zardaesh said it was important to educate young people to keep their minds intelligent and self-governing. Educate young people to be honest, not to tell secrets to enemies, not to lie, to express their thoughts and ideas correctly, to unite in church, to be friends with the people, to think about the people's grief explains his ideas.

Everyone wants to be on the right path in this life, to be happy. So I think they need to love honesty and hard work first and foremost. When we are young, we need to justify the opportunity and trust given to us so that we can create our own path to happiness. Our great ancestor A. Navoi teaches the need for continuous, uninterrupted acquisition of knowledge. At the same time, the study of science is a difficult task, and it is necessary to overcome some difficulties in its study. warns that it is possible.

He says in the narrations that a tolerant, patient person will never tire of learning. According to the Wisdom of Science: An old father and his grandson lived by the river in the mountains. Every morning his grandson would see his grandfather reading a book and would sit quietly next to him, listening to him. So he learned to read on his own. One day my grandfather said that I read like you, but I don't understand the meaning, I will quickly forget what I read. Bobo... asked what was the benefit of such a reading. The grandfather put the coal in the basket in front of him and called his grandson to him. He said, "Go to the river and get a basket of water." The granddaughter did as her grandfather told her, but

all the water flowed out of the basket by the time I got home. The grandfather laughed and pushed his grandson into the river again. So he sent his grandson to the river at that moment. He took the water and ran home, this time the water flowed again. The granddaughter said it was impossible to bring water in the basket and at the same time took a bucket in her hand.

Then my grandfather told me to bring water in this basket, not in a bucket, you are not moving enough. The boy wanted to show his grandfather that water could not be brought in the basket, that no matter how hard he tried, the water was flowing out of the basket. And at that moment he threw the basket into the river and ran with all his might. When he came to his grandfather, not a drop of water was left in the basket. As the child grew weary, the grandfather said that water could not be brought in the basket. Did you think that my efforts were in vain? My son looked at the basket and saw that the old basket was clean. Then the father will tell him, my child, the same thing happens when you read a book. You may not have understood or remembered anything, but when you read it, you will change internally, you will be cleansed, he said.

It is said that knowledge is acquired as narrated, and that knowledge is acquired on the basis of that knowledge. Even if you don't remember what you learned, your knowledge will always be your guide. In carrying out a scientific worldview, a person should evaluate things and objects not on the basis of the apparent state and form of events, but on the basis of their inner meaning and content.

In the formation of the scientific worldview is a phenomenon of socio-historical nature, which is carried out not by one or two or more groups, but by the majority of social thought. So, forming a scientific worldview is a lot of work, a lot of experience, a lot of hard work.

Of course, the role of science is one of the first for the development of the scientific outlook of each student. Uneducated people don't have that attitude.

Kaikovus values knowledge and the importance of the mind, and prioritizes it over material possessions. He emphasizes the need for science as well as profession. Emphasizes the need to combine career with knowledge.

It divides a person into 4 categories.

- 1) He knows a lot and will know more. He calls such people scientists and reminds them of the need to obey.
- 2) He tries to know what he does not know, they are sincere people and he says that such people should be taught.
- 3) He doesn't even know what he knows, he lives like he's asleep, they need to be woken up.
- 4) He does not know, he does not admit that he does not know. These are people who can't control their anger and should be avoided.

The role of the 1st and 2nd categories of people mentioned by Kaikovus in the development of the human worldview is unique.

Of course, science plays an important role in the gradual emergence of the scientific worldview in the human mind.

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