



The Role of Education and Upbringing in The Development of Scientific Outlook Among Primary School Students

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Abstract: Through education, a person understands the events happening around him and expresses his attitude. The main basis of the work being carried out in our country today is to educate the future generation and thereby raise young people who are conscious, have a broad worldview and contribute to the development of society. With the development of worldview, there is a need to clarify the information absorbed into the mind. In order to clarify this information, education and science are turned to. Evidence is presented to the collected information, a clear conclusion is reached, and the worldview becomes scientific. A person with a scientific worldview and deep thinking helps solve global problems in the life of society. This article will talk about the role of education and upbringing today in the development of a scientific worldview.

Keywords: Education, worldview, science, critical thinking, thinking, environment, society, personal development, needs, global problems.

Introduction: The foundation of development and progress in every nation is directly tied to the intellectual capacity, knowledge, and moral values of its citizens—namely, to education and upbringing. It is well known that today, not only in Uzbekistan but around the world, great attention is being paid to improving the education system. This is because the future of any nation depends solely on the quality of its education and upbringing. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized in one of his speeches on education and

upbringing: “The cornerstone of development, the power that makes a nation great and a country strong, is science, education, and upbringing.”

Education enriches a person’s thinking, broadens their worldview, and helps make their understanding of the external world more scientific. Upbringing, in turn, teaches the individual how to wisely apply the knowledge they acquire.

Literature Review

Education and upbringing are among the most continuous and goal-oriented processes in a person’s life. Upbringing plays a decisive role in the life of any society and nation. A country that neglects the upbringing of its youth and citizens is doomed to stagnation and crisis. Indeed, it is through the processes of education and upbringing that an individual finds their identity within society and learns to express independent thought.

Education, as a purposeful process of imparting knowledge, always involves the shaping of personality. Even if the goals and standards of education and upbringing formally seem the same, their guiding principles can fundamentally differ.

When we speak of upbringing as a deep pedagogical process carried out in educational institutions, we refer to only one aspect—its professional dimension.

METHODOLOGY

This study examined the role of education and upbringing in developing a scientific worldview among primary school students. Throughout the analysis, knowledge was gathered through observations and experimental trials. Surveys were conducted to assess students’ knowledge, skills, and level of understanding in natural sciences. Furthermore, both international and local scientific experiences and practices were thoroughly studied.

RESULTS

The role of education in developing a scientific worldview lies in its ability to help students find answers to abstract concepts, gain access to scientific truths, and thereby understand the world in a scientific way. Education also fosters critical thinking, encourages the formation of free and independent thinkers, and teaches young learners to draw conclusions based on factual evidence.

On the other hand, upbringing instills values such as patriotism, devotion, belief, and ethical principles in students. It prepares them to use their knowledge for noble purposes, to live rightly, and to make responsible decisions in society.

In short, education develops thinking, while upbringing

shapes moral behavior and ensures that the acquired knowledge is used for the benefit of others.

The analysis showed that delivering education and upbringing to young learners not only imparts new concepts and knowledge, but also cultivates new ways of thinking, scientific worldview, critical and reflective thinking, and competencies. It was concluded that applying new educational strategies and types of upbringing positively contributed to the scientific worldview development of primary school students.

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