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## World Outlook as Basis of Pupil's Representations

**Key words:** *outlook, representation, the material world, the objective reality, an embodiment, perception, comprehension, reflection, a general concept, concrete thinking, values, life experience, moral culture.*

**Annotation:** *The world outlook of the pupil is a basic part of the whole panorama of the material world, reflected in its consciousness. In an overall picture and various knowledge specific character, various aspects of cultures. This article is devoted to the formation of the pupil's outlook as part of spirituality.*

The mechanism of perception and development of a complete picture of a material world is considered, directions and outlook sources are defined, psychological features and the properties of the person influencing formation of representations of the pupil about the surrounding validity are opened. The importance of the formation of social and cultural representations of the pupil is especially noted. In article underlined that the formation and development of outlook greatly affected the theoretical and practical knowledge, and socio-cultural concepts, especially the native language, the national idea. The world outlook is an important making part of spirituality of the person, system of the apprehended ideas and representations. And from in what direction the outlook of the pupil will be formed, depends on the development of its personality as a whole.

“The outlook is an important component of spirituality of the person, a complete view of the world and humanity, system of the perceived ideas - such interpretation of concept of outlook is accepted since old historical times (1). Outlook is inseparably connected with the ideas of each student of the world (universe) and its components.

Representations of each pupil about the world have subjective character. The world is embodied in them as complete system. The mental mechanism of consciousness of the pupil is arranged in such a manner that the acquired knowledge and the information fill all emptiness. In daily educational process the mechanism of thinking of the pupil is improved at the expense of mastering of social experience of the Uzbek people, a personal view of the results of intellectual activity and independent creative thinking. Thus representations of the pupil about a material world develop of knowledge, experience, belief, validity comprehension.

The picture of the material world reflected in consciousness of each pupil, differs from science-based objective reality. The outlook helps to find the answer to arising questions, in particular

for pupils the outlook is a basis for reception of answers to the put questions, which are caused by requirements inherent in everyone person. Thanks to the cognitive requirements the worldview opens, "highlights" before the person.

The outlook of the pupil is a basic part of all panorama of the material world, reflected in its consciousness (2). In the overall picture of the material world are expressed and diverse knowledge of the specific nature. For example, pupils are informed about the tragedy of the Aral Sea. But this knowledge is not included in the "structure" of their worldview. Pupils can apply to this knowledge, only when there will be a necessity to state the point of view on this point in question. In outlook of pupil are generalized ideas, attitudes, judgments about events and objects. That any ideas became an outlook part, they should be commented and subjected the analysis. It is possible to consider this way as feature of perception of the world. Representations about the general laws are formed on the basis of knowledge of the world, a society, the person.

The formation and development outlook of the pupils are strongly affected both theoretical and practical knowledge. Along with this basic philosophy of enrichment students are socio-cultural concepts, features of the native language and other aspects of the public sphere. As a result the representations of pupils concerning concrete worldview considerably extend: scientific outlook, spiritually-moral outlook. The outlook of each pupil is embodied in person-specific features. Knowledge of objectively existing reality provides hardness of outlook and its stability, thanks to it at pupils concrete representations about the surrounding validity are formed.

In the worldview of pupils should be particularly marked in different directions:

1. The maintenance of outlook of pupils carries explicit (developed) or implicit (curtailed) character, that is can be expanded or narrowed. On this basis, the pupil develops life related to the existing laws, such as the highest human values, the priority laws of Uzbek society. At modernization of the content of education it is necessary to consider the factor of an orientation of outlook on various objects of the material world and public relations. In modern conditions, outlook of students is mainly due to the views of nature, society, interpersonal relations, human rights, flora, technics and technologies.

The outlook of pupils focused on value, is based on the national idea. Pupils should relate their views and opinions with the ideas of society with their own country. Each student achieves the high end, but at the same time, goals coincide with the aspirations of society.

2. At formation of worldview of pupils the basic attention addresses on purposefulness and orderliness of its structure. Means that individual views of the pupil should be structurally organized and harmonious, not inconsistent, coordinated. It is undesirable to suppose scantiness in judgments, the superficial approach that often leads to instability and lack of understanding the essence of things and phenomena. In most cases the perception of the information of practical character is connected with achievement of certain level of a spiritual maturity, and also with presence in outlook of properties of the system analysis.
3. The outlook of pupils is affected by sequence of operations, characteristic for

knowledge process - perception, a way of judgment (thinking) and action. This influence may be directed (straight), totally or partially accepted, heightened or neutral. At some pupils transition from the first stage to the second occurs easily enough. Others may have certain difficulties. It is also possible that the process of formation of ideology is very addictive, and the outlook of students behind the realities of life. In this case, the teacher should keep individual work with pupils.

Task of the teacher - to form outlook of pupils based on objective reality. With that end in view formation process is necessary for carrying out on the basis of the account of aptitudes and abilities of pupils. The main condition - to keep a complete and steady picture of the world for each individual. The outlook reflects the reality, which constantly changes and develops. Changes occurring in the world come to the contradiction with developed in consciousness of the person representations that creates problems, which can have negative consequences under the relation to all surrounding.

The outlook first of all reflects the essence of the person. The main distinguishing feature of the world outlook - is its objectivity, which provides a specific and clear thinking. The subjective side of world outlook should not affect the objectivity of perception. This factor can be explained as follows:

- a) The Outlook is the generalized form which appears as a result of knowledge and thinking. It "eats" the thought.
- b) Distinctive feature of outlook is that it expresses the point of view of the person and its position. Means that each person in any reality situation states and protects the positions concerning concrete events and the phenomena. The outlook reflects the views of the person at the device of life to the device are the basis for determining approaches to the tasks of life.

The person uses the outlook first of all for construction of the world and the personality. The outlook is good means of knowledge of psychological characteristics of the person. It can be used to study personality and way of thinking of the individual. We result here methodical principles of formation of the representations based on outlook. Representations help to create a picture of the material world in the mind. According to this worldview formation should begin in childhood [3]. That the pupil was capable to generalize the personal life experience, being based on the general laws, it is necessary for it to seize speech.

Outlook of pupils result of a clear and certain perception of the world. It is especially felt at teenage and young age. Pupils of the given age start to feel deeply the material world and to understand its features. Practical and theoretical outlook of pupils is formed in accordance with the development of the individual. Development of outlook of the person is a long process. The outlook of separate persons can be shown in different forms and at different levels.

The highest form of outlook is the theoretical worldview, based on the practical experience of the pupil impracticable, and its theoretical knowledge.

Personal outlook is based on two sources:

1. The generalized personal practical experience.

## 2. Socially-cultural representations of the person.

These two aspects, personal relationship with the material world.

The pupil, living in a society with the existing culture, perceives himself as the subject of the given society. He acquires culture of a society and becomes the participant of social processes equal in rights. The beginning of this participation begins in a family, and then proceeds in the course of training. As the member of the Uzbek society equal in rights the pupil acquires national and human values, national and world culture.

The outlook of pupils is enriched with concepts national culture, culture of the nation, professional culture, and culture of communication, culture of cooperation, religious culture, and moral culture (4).

In conclusion it is necessary to notice that the structure of the outlook of the pupils can be included various aspects of socio-cultural phenomena and processes in society.

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