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EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY – AS A BASIS FOR FORMING A SCIENTIFIC AND SYNERGIC WORLDVIEW IN STUDENTS

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Abstract
The article scientifically emphasizes that educational technology is the basis for the formation of a scientific and synergetic worldview in students, the development of education, and describes a comparative description of the approach, the use of individual-oriented and non-traditional educational methods in classes to increase the effectiveness of students' logical thinking and their development, the advantages of the essence of the term "educational technology, scientific and synergetic worldview", the scientific basis of the child's development levels.

Keywords: Education, lesson, technology, teaching, synergy, general educational goal, educational goal, scientific worldview, thinking and culture, practical goal.

Introduction

TARBIYA TEXNOLOGIYASI – TALABA-O‘QUVCHILARDA ILMIY VA SINERGETIK DUNYOQARASHNI SHAKLLANTIRISH ASOSI SIFATIDA

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Annotatsiya

Maqolada tarbiya texnologiyasining talaba-o‘quvchilarda ilmiy va sinergetik dunyoqarashni shakllantirish, ta’lim taraqqiyotining asosi ekanligini ilmiy jihatdan ta’kidlaydi va u yondashuvning qiyosiy tavsifini tasvirlaydi, yo‘naltirilgan shaxs va noan’anaviy ta’lim usullari o‘quvchilarning mantiqiy fikrlash samaradorligini oshirish va ularning rivojlanishi uchun darslarda tez-tez ishlatiladi, “tarbiya texnologiyasi, ilmiy va sinergetik dunyoqarashni” atamasi mohiyatining afzalliklari, bolaning rivojlanish darajalarining ilmiy asoslangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: tarbiya, dars, texnologiya, o‘qitish, sinergetika, umumiy ta’lim maqsadi, tarbiyaviy maqsad, ilmiy dunyoqarash, fikrlash va madaniyat, amaliy maqsad.

Education is becoming an important sector that determines human activity. Therefore, solving many problems related to human activity in the education system is one of the urgent issues of the day. It is obvious that these tasks can be implemented as a result of creating a new theory of education and upbringing associated with the change in the scientific and technical process, that is, turning science into a productive force of society and developing its practical indicators.
Problem statement: The purpose of providing education and upbringing to a student is as follows. In particular:
a) To form a scientific and synergetic worldview in students.
This idea is implemented on the basis of the theory of knowledge of the world.
b) To form an interest in studying academic subjects in students and to further develop it.
In educational activities, students learn to draw conclusions independently from the first lessons. They draw conclusions as a result of their own observations and learning to think logically through these observations. All conclusions drawn are confirmed by scientific and synergistic laws.
The teacher's task is to develop students' independent logical thinking skills and at the same time to cultivate their interest in studying scientific and synergistic laws.

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c) To form thinking, imagination and culture in students.

Each conclusion studied in the lessons is expressed by a large number of concepts and laws and requires consistency. In the process of gradually studying these laws, logical thinking develops in students and a culture of drawing conclusions is formed. In the formation of thinking, imagination and culture, it is important to teach students to correctly symbolically express ideas that express a scientific and synergistic law and, conversely, to express the law expressed symbolically in their native language.

g). To educate students in the theory of systems and the systematic approach to objective existence that arises from it.

Starting from the theory of systems in any work, firstly, simplifies the work several dozen times, and in some complex works, for example, in cybernetics, modern communication systems and astronautics, it is impossible to do the same work without mastering the theory of sets. Since the educational process is also very complex, it cannot be carried out in a modern way without using the theory of systems; secondly, it serves as a guarantee of the correct implementation of any activity; thirdly, it makes it easier to explain a certain thing and phenomenon to others and serves to quickly explain, quickly assimilate and retain the knowledge given. Because human consciousness and thinking were formed in accordance with the laws of systems theory in the process of its historical development. In fact, the theory of sets is derived from the natural activity of the human mind. It is not for nothing that it is called the organic method[24].

Literature review on the issue:

The idea that all things are made up of large and small aggregates was first expressed by the Italian philosopher Zeno (490-430 BC). He said that when a whole is divided, we have many units. Each of these units, in turn, is divided into units. This process continues indefinitely[28]. A similar idea was expressed by the ancient Greek philosopher Marcus Aurelius Antoninus: “Everything is intertwined. There is a divine unity everywhere. All things are united on the basis of common rules and serve to decorate one world”[28]. From the ideas of

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these two scholars, one can understand that the whole world is made up of an infinitely large number of interconnected wholes, that is, systems.

The approach can also be seen in ancient science and philosophy. The fact that the whole of existence is made up of some kind of interconnected parts can also be seen in the thoughts of Plato, Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina and other scholars. Mevlana Jalaluddin Rumi also spoke about the interconnectedness of the world, from a particle to the universe, and their attraction to each other. However, as a result of our voluntary, sometimes incorrect understanding of the world, we have become separated from the complex approach to thinking given by nature. In order to return to our identity, that is, to our natural essence, we must study the theory of sets.

Also, the solution of this interaction can be seen in the scientific research and educational-methodological works of M. Tojiyev[32,35], G. Izetayeva[56], G. Opayeva[72], B. Ziyomuhammedov[22,33], ... and others.

We give a model of an educational training project that serves to form a scientific and synergistic worldview in students.

Solution to the problem:

Process design algorithm. Module is a concept that expresses the structural units that make up an innovative educational technology. These structural units, that is, modules, consist of the smallest modules and their sets of different numbers. In this case, the smallest structural unit is called the smallest module, and the others are called medium and large modules, depending on how many such modules it contains. Modular educational technology represents an integrated approach.

Project development stages and actions to be taken: Considering the educational training as a whole, we divide it into large and medium modules in terms of content and size and determine the goals of large modules, determine the topics and goals of medium modules within the large module, compile a set of skills in the form of verbs that arise from the implementation of the goals of medium modules, separate small modules within the medium module, determine their goals and determine the time allocated to them, determine the basic concepts and

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control questions in small modules, determine the type of training used in small modules, determine the type and type of educational methods and techniques used in small modules, and determine their places of use, and find those used in specific small modules from the stock of information technologies, visual aids and other didactic materials used in the educational process, determine their places of use, and write a script for a focused text expressing the content of the medium module and the course of the educational process.

Model of an educational project on the formation of a scientific and synergistic worldview in students I. FIRST MODULE: “The qualities of perfection inherent in the people of Uzbekistan as a component of a synergistic worldview and their interrelations

1.1. Purpose of the module

The student knows the most necessary social qualities for a person, understands the concepts of its elements: faith and belief, intelligence, decency and morality, knowledge, hardworking, healthy, national pride, patriotism, internationalism, humanity, courage, patience and generosity, imagines that the qualities of perfection inherent in the people of Uzbekistan are a component of a synergistic worldview, and understands the interrelationship between them, and develops the ability to apply them in educational practice.

Note: Given the size of the article, only the content of the first large module is given.

1.2. Module names and purposes

T/r	Name of small modules	The purpose of the small modules
1.	Thoughts of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev about the qualities of a harmonious generation	The student knows that in Uzbekistan, 2014 was declared - "Ensuring the rule of law, organizing public administration in the service of the people", and another step has been taken towards our noblest and greatest goal, and understands that the intended goal is to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for raising a healthy and harmonious generation in our country, for young people to realize their creative and intellectual potential, and for our country's young men and women to grow up as comprehensively developed individuals who fully meet the requirements of the 21st century.
2.	Eastern thinkers and their views on a harmonious person in philosophy and pedagogy	He will be able to analyze the ideas and views of the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev about the qualities of a harmonious generation and will develop the ability to apply them in educational practice.

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3.	Qualities of harmony inherent in the people of Uzbekistan	The student knows that with the advent of writing, the rules of human behavior were compiled and placed on the pages of sacred books, and understands that the criteria for a person's spiritual perfection, the scope of his thinking, the breadth of his worldview, and the level of knowledge acquired are shown in the works of our great scholars Abu Nasr al-Farabi, the first sacred books of the world, the Quran, and the Hadiths, as well as in the works of our great scholars Abu Nasr al-Farabi on all sciences, Muhammad Musa al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad Ferghani, Zakaria ar-Razi, Ibn Sina, Jurjani, and Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, and that religion should be understood from a doctrinal point of view.
4.	The role of pedagogical technology in the formation of the qualities of a harmonious generation.	The second direction is the socio-philosophical direction, which includes philosophy, history, logic, jurisprudence, psychology, rhetoric and other similar disciplines. In this field, students can analyze the work of encyclopedists Al-Kindi, Abu Mansur as-Saolibi, Abu Bakr Al-Khwarizmi, Ibn Sina, Abul-Fazl Bayhaqay, Abul Hasan Zahiriddin Bayhaqi, Muhammad Narshahi, Abul-Qasim Zamakhshari and others, and develop the ability to apply them in educational practice.

1.3. Small modules are basic concepts and based on themtuzilgan nazorat savollari

T/r	Basic concepts	Control questions
1.	Personality, social essence, perfect personality, upbringing of a perfect generation, high spirituality, noble person, perfect person,	1. What do you understand by a perfect person? 2. What roles does a person play in the educational process? 3. What do you understand by the social essence of a person? 4. Tell us about the thoughts of our President on Spirituality in his works? 5. Tell us about President I. Karimov's thoughts on the social qualities of a perfect generation suitable for Uzbekistan in the 21st century? 6. Comment on your opinion on "biosocial existence"? 7. Tell us about President I. Karimov's definition of a perfect person?
2.	"Avesta", Hadith, "Sunan", "City of Virtuous People", "Qabusnama", "Boston", Sufism,	1. What do you know about the world's first sacred books, the Avesta?
		2. Despite the large number of hadith writers, who was the most powerful among the hadith writers?
		3. What is covered in Imam al-Tirmidhi's book "Sunan"?
		4. How many directions did the development of science have?
		5. What do you know about the thinker Abu Nasr al-Farabi, the thinker of the development of medieval socio-philosophical thought?
		6. What did Abu Ali ibn Sina mean by the first criterion for achieving perfection?
		7. Describe the importance of the "Temur regulations" in raising a perfect person?

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3	Faith, belief, intelligence, decency, morality, knowledge, hardworking, healthy, national pride, patriotism, internationalism, humanity, courage, patience, contentment, and generosity	1. Which scholar stated that every person should be intelligent, moral, knowledgeable, wise, pure-hearted, generous, patient, just, kind, humble, courageous, and brave? 2. Who are the people of wisdom and unity? 3. Who do you understand by a person with perfect faith? 4. Is Islam only Sharia, can it be accepted as a doctrine? 5. What do you understand by reason and knowledge? 6. Who can be considered a completely healthy person? 7. What do you understand by a nation?
4.	Theory, systems theory, set, complex, quantum theory, synergetics, modern lesson, project	1. Explain the theory of systems? 2. Explain the difference between the concepts of “Set” and “Set”. 3. List the types and principles of sets, and explain them. 4. Apply the concept of a set to the educational process. 5. Explain the essence of “Quantum Theory” and “Synergetics”. 6. What is the result of starting from set theory in each work? Explain the place of the lesson in the educational process. 7. What are the requirements for a modern lesson?

Note: Control questions in small modules are also used by students in their independent learning.\

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