

THE ROLE OF PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS IN SHAPING THE SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK OF STUDENTS.

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Annotation: The article emphasizes that in the process of forming the scientific outlook of students currently studying in higher education institutions, there are a number of requirements for the activities of professors and teachers. As a result of the fulfillment of these requirements, the effective development of students' research activities is envisaged. In addition, the theoretical knowledge, age characteristics and levels of intellectual development acquired by students in the curriculum should be clearly taken into account, it is impossible to organize research activities of students on topics not covered by state educational standards, not included in the curriculum. that only gifted students can organize research activities, where teacher collaboration is extremely necessary, and in some cases tasks that are difficult for one or more students may be easy for others. It was concluded that the teacher should be very vigilant and organize their research activities by dividing students with similar intellectual levels into small groups.

Keywords: form, method, method, principle, professor-teacher, intellectual degree, educational process.

A mentally and morally perfect teacher can develop the mental ability in every student. That is why the thinker-scientist Ulugbek urges the teacher (current professors) to be fair and honest in the educational process, to improve their pedagogical skills, to conduct each lesson at a high level. The scientist emphasizes that it is possible to arouse students' interest in knowledge. In his opinion, the educator says that he must first educate himself, acquire his knowledge and skills.

By the way, a number of requirements are set for the activities of professors and teachers in the formation of the scientific outlook of students currently studying in higher education institutions. As a result of the fulfillment of these requirements, students' research activities are developing effectively.

Determining the organizational foundations and principles of this is of great didactic importance for the successful formation of students' scientific worldviews. Its organizational basis is reflected in the theoretical directions of the formation of their scientific worldview on the basis of the organization of research activities in students. While the organization of students' research activities manifests itself as a unique didactic situation, we also paid special attention to the definition of its principles. This in turn allows teachers to organize and manage research in a goal-oriented way. There is a mutual cooperation between the teacher and students in the organization of research activities of students. Such cooperation is based on mutual trust, determination, common views between them, and determines the behavioral norms of the subjects of the learning process.

Indeed, it should be noted that the formation and development of "teacher-student" relations in the education system helps to increase the effectiveness of education, gives the desired effect of training highly qualified students. According to the ideas of pedagogical doctrine, practical skills and abilities are formed through direct training, ie the direct performance of a particular activity. The tradition of "teacher-student" is important in that it creates favorable conditions for students to work directly, to approach them taking into account their individual characteristics, to further develop their existing talents. Such situations teach young people not only a responsible approach to labor and production activities, but also spiritual and moral qualities such as respect for the work of others, honest work, pride in the effectiveness of work. In the upbringing of children, special attention should be paid to the effective use of the national educational system of our people in the observance of the customs, traditions and morals of the ancient ancestors, and in this regard, teachers should not spare their strength and intelligence. From the above, it is clear that in the current environment of comprehensive democratic reforms, educating the next generation as highly qualified personnel who can contribute to the development of the country has become a requirement of the times.

In this regard, the effective use of the opportunities of the "teacher-student" tradition in the education system is important. It should be noted that at the Youth Forum organized this year, the President also criticized the tradition of "Teacher-Apprentice" and made the following proposals: "Our people say that a skilled person is not despised. But lately, not enough attention is paid to the fact that our children learn a trade in the ashes of skilled craftsmen. However, our sons and daughters, built by the teacher, strive to be worthy of their teacher, and with their help they will find their place in life. Therefore, if we strengthen the tradition of "teacher-student" in the regions, I think it will be a great light upon light. "

Returning to the issue, it is known that the concept of "Competence" (Latin "competere" - means to match) expresses the following meanings: Professional competence is the ability to effectively apply knowledge and skills in practical practice in solving problems related to professional activity. Competence is a sign of activity that leads to the expected result. It is a product of knowledge and the ability of an expert to apply it in practice. Competence differs from knowledge in that a task cannot be defined or evaluated without practical performance. Competence is an

important criterion of competence, which is manifested as a result of repeated application in different situations, as well as in problematic situations. Currently, the competencies required of a professor of higher education are divided into the following types: • regular enrichment of their knowledge by professors and teachers, readiness to improve their skills, knowledge of modern news; • have the skills and abilities to use all types of information and communication technologies, information technologies and teaching aids in the educational process; • comprehensible and independent activity (independent thinking, goal setting, proper use of textbooks and additional resources); • be able to take responsibility for their actions in the initiative; • be able to think critically and positively solve problems that arise during the lesson; • be able to establish pedagogical communication based on cooperation, mutual understanding, empathy, mutual respect and trust; • have deep professional knowledge. Criteria of professional knowledge and ability of a modern university professor include: Social literacy - the ability to effectively interact with the audience during the lesson, to communicate with young people and to create a healthy spiritual environment. Methodological knowledge is the ability to convey all knowledge, experiences to young people in an understandable, fluent language, the effective use of educational technologies and methods. Professional knowledge - the ability to have in-depth and comprehensive knowledge in their field of science and subject, the ability to work on themselves. Today's student, due to his strong interest in science and innovation, as well as his knowledge of modern information and communication technologies, can achieve great success in the pedagogical process only if he knows the system of his needs, the requirements for the teacher. For pedagogical activity to be effective, a teacher must have the following types of abilities. Cognitive ability - that is, a teacher with such an ability knows the science not only in the scope of the course, but also much broader and deeper, constantly monitors the discoveries in their field, knows the material perfectly, is very interested in it, also conducts research. Ability to explain - to be able to explain the material in a way that is understandable to students, to arouse students' interest in thinking independently and correctly. The teacher should be able to change the teaching material if necessary, to convey to the students what is easy, what is complex, what is simple, what is vague. The gifted educator takes into account the level of knowledge and maturity of the students, imagining what they know and what they do not know yet, what they have forgotten. observation ability is a psychological observation associated with the ability to understand a student's personality and his or her temporal mental states. Such a teacher can also perceive invisible changes in a student's psyche on the basis of small symptoms, not large external signs. Speech ability is the ability to express one's thoughts and feelings clearly and distinctly through speech as well as through gestures. The teacher's speech will always be student-centered in class. Even if the teacher is explaining new material, analyzing or evaluating the student's response, his or her speech is always characterized by his or her inner strength, confidence, and interest in what he or she is saying. Organizational skills - firstly, to organize a team of students, to motivate them to solve important tasks, and secondly, to organize their work. Organizing your own work means being able to plan and control your work properly.

Experienced teachers have a unique sense of time - the ability to distribute the work correctly according to time, to reach the deadline. The ability to gain prestige is to have a direct emotional and volitional impact on students and to gain prestige on this basis. Reputation is gained not only on this basis, but also on the basis of teachers' knowledge of the subject, kindness, delicacy, and so on. Students have a lot of respect for a teacher who is not rude, does not intimidate, and can make honest demands. The ability to communicate properly is the ability to approach children, to establish a very effective interaction with them from a pedagogical point of view, the presence of pedagogical delicacy. The ability to see the future is expressed in the ability to see the consequences of one's actions, to imagine what kind of person the student will be in the future, to be able to predict what qualities should be developed in the pupil. This ability is associated with pedagogical optimism, the power of education, confidence in the person. It is important for the teacher to have the ability to distribute attention - all the features of attention - size, strength, mobility, manageability, mobilization, etc. are developed. In addition to the above-mentioned abilities, a teacher should have a number of positive qualities - such as purposefulness, perseverance, hard work, humility. We have come to the conclusion that a professor can successfully organize the pedagogical process only when he feels that he has professional competence at the level of his position. It is already enhanced by such qualities as professional knowledge, honesty, truthfulness, inquisitiveness, tireless productive work, creativity and ingenuity. His knowledge, activism, hard work, humility, spirituality and culture, enlightenment earn the respect of students and future professionals. Similarly, it is expedient to shape students' research activities in a standardized way. Only then will the scientific worldview be rapidly formed in them. The teacher should be the main subject that organizes and manages the research activities of students. At the heart of his work is the formation of students' scientific worldviews based on certain laws. It is important that the teacher has a technological approach to the process of organizing students' research activities. The teacher should know the ways of organizing the process and the main tasks of organizing and designing students' research activities. Students' research activities should be organized based on the following principles as an opportunity to focus their pedagogical efforts on the formation of their scientific worldview: comprehensibility, naturalness, deep thinking, independent activity, experimentation, culture.

The most important principle to be followed here is that research is based on the independent work of learners. Students will be able to understand the research only if they are personally involved in it. To do this, the trainee must go through it completely, have experience in this activity. Students should have independent work experience at the beginning of the study.

If the teacher aims to teach students the forms, methods, techniques, principles, ways of research activities in his work plan, he should give students assignments of a scientific nature and create conditions for them to carry out their research activities. In teaching each topic, academic science teachers should engage students in research activities as prospective professionals. As a result, students begin to acquire research

activity skills and develop a certain scientific outlook. Including mathematical worldview, linguistic worldview, historical worldview, religious worldview and so on. As a result, students are provided with favorable conditions and opportunities to carry out research activities in their chosen field. Students gain the ability to deeply analyze the results of their work. The results achieved by students provide them with creative thinking, the birth of creative plans. In communication with teachers and peers, their plans become clearer and more refined. Their learning activities, on the other hand, are consistent and develop based on specific inclinations. Such independent activities of students form in them the ability to work together, to defend their views with determination. As a result, students will be able to accurately assess scientific phenomena and understand their social significance.

With this in mind, it is recommended that professors use collaborative learning technology to teach students to think independently. This method combines the individual characteristics and abilities of the presenter in teaching students to think independently, special selection of material, independent introduction of students to the informational social pedagogical reality, the organization of education at a high level.

They will always need the advice and support of their teachers while testing the results of their research. For example, find the similarities between scientific phenomena and explain them? Distinguish synonymous words from the given text and explain their stylistic meanings? such as.

If students are unable to complete the assigned assignments, they will lose interest in the lesson. At this point, the research loses its value as an activity for these students. They cannot become the subject of collaborative research activities. As a result of their independent work, students are able to understand the content of scientific events and information. This allows them to master the theoretical knowledge and scientific information related to specific subjects. They acquire skills to use scientific concepts and information effectively in their activities. At this point, students' perspectives emerge as the product of a deeply understood and thoughtful activity. This represents their scientific worldview.

If students have a need for research activities, they will be able to achieve the expected effectiveness. To do this, it is important to put assignments in front of students that are appropriate to their capabilities and needs. Only then can the student find the motivation and strength to carry out research activities. That is why the teacher should choose tasks that are understandable to the learners in order to facilitate their research activities. These assignments are required to be included in the curriculum topics. Some teachers give students tasks of varying complexity in order to accelerate their intellectual development. If students do not have the strength to complete these tasks, they will stop their research activities and decorate it. Classes aimed at teaching students research activities should be organized on the basis of teaching materials in textbooks and, in addition, scientific information provided by teachers. At the same time, the theoretical knowledge, age characteristics and levels of intellectual development acquired by students within the curriculum should be taken into account. It is not possible to organize students' research activities on topics

that are not provided for in the state educational standards and are not included in the curriculum of a particular course. On the basis of tasks with a high level of complexity, it is possible to organize only the research activities of some very talented students. In this case, the cooperation of the teacher is very important. Assignments that are difficult for one or more students in some cases may be easy for others. At the same time, the teacher should be very vigilant and organize their research activities by dividing students with similar intellectual levels into small groups.

In conclusion, from the first years of independence, targeted measures have been taken to bring up a healthy and harmoniously developed generation, to realize the creative and intellectual potential of young people, to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for training competitive personnel in the modern labor market. The development of society cannot be imagined without the development of science. Because science undertakes the tasks of production, creation of its material basis, technological development and, most importantly, staffing. Particular attention is paid to the widespread implementation of the achievements of scientific and technological development, which are important in increasing the economic potential of our country. In particular, the President said: "Every time I meet with our young people, I am strengthened by your enthusiasm, and my day rises like a mountain. I know that each of you is burning with the desire to serve our dear Motherland and people. I cherish you as the greatest wealth of Uzbekistan, a priceless treasure. " In fact, in the President's address to the youth, 200 young people with the highest scores in the university entrance exams will be awarded 4-year presidential scholarships, families with 2 or more children will receive preferential education loans, IELTS, TOEFL, GMAT, SAT at least 75% of the maximum score. full reimbursement of exam expenses, allocation of one unemployed person to one unemployed entrepreneur within the framework of the "Youth: 1 + 1" program, providing benefits to young entrepreneurs, allocating \$ 100 million to finance youth projects and creating youth small industrial zones there was a great light upon light.

The opportunities provided to young people in the educational process provide a solid foundation for the young generation to realize their full potential, study, work in their chosen profession, find their place in life and become professionals who make a worthy contribution to the development of society. It should be noted that scientific research plays an important role in the implementation of this issue. Because this research creates in young professionals a sense of discernment, the search for innovation, and increases the scientific potential of the institute. Rational use of the achievements of science, which is developing day by day, the training of qualified specialists in this field is an important factor in ensuring the prosperity of the country, the welfare of the people. Therefore, the educational process in a number of universities of the country is carried out by combining theory and practice with the help of existing programs and modern methodological technologies. It is also obvious that the research work in the form of master's dissertations, graduate work, aimed at solving the problems of large enterprises and organizations with the participation of students. The active participation of talented students in research forums of young scientists, especially at the national, regional, district and city levels, is noteworthy.

The Republican scientific-practical conference of young scientists and students "The role of intellectually gifted youth in education, science and industry" is an event aimed at supporting the aspirations of young people, the main purpose of which is to direct talented and gifted youth to research. to develop an atmosphere of cooperation, friendly relations, create conditions for mutual exchange of views and experiences, unite young people in the path of scientific and technological progress, as well as support and encourage the scientific activity of young scientists. another thing is that today the world community is undergoing multifaceted changes in all spheres of life, which in turn requires a new approach to the formation of a future professional. In our country, as in the rest of the world, the changes in the field of educational goals are in line with global issues aimed at ensuring human access to the social world. In particular, the competent approach in the education system improvement documents is proclaimed as an important conceptual aspect of updating the content of education. In order to implement a competent approach in the education system, it is necessary to train and retrain personnel in the field of information technology, who will be able to apply their core competencies in real life and professional practice. At a time when the reform of the system of continuing education in our country, that is, the reorganization of education and upbringing on the basis of educational standards, special attention is paid to the activities of teachers, their pedagogical skills, because only a teacher is a creator of a harmoniously developed generation. One of the principles enshrined in the Law on Education and the National Training Program is to identify the talents and abilities of young people and ensure their full development. Great attention should be paid to the development of young people's creative talents at all stages of the education system. Young people are required to cultivate high-spirited young leaders through the development of organizational skills and management skills, to guide them for the development of my country and its prospects. It is important that today's educator has a good knowledge of spirituality, ideological beliefs and the learning process. This is the head of our state is very reasonable. Today, as a teacher is required to think in a new way, in a new way, it is very important to analyze the level of his knowledge. In this case, of course, the professional knowledge and competence of the teacher is of particular importance.

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