



THE IMPORTANCE OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES IN THE FORMATION OF A SCIENTIFIC WORLDVIEW AMONG STUDENTS

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SUMMARY

It is known that for many decades the process of forming a scientific worldview was built in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist worldview proclaimed in our country. The changed historical situation and the accumulation of a huge array of new scientific data required a rethinking of the problem of the formation of the scientific worldview of the individual in the educational process. The study of psychological and pedagogical sources and dissertations allowed us to conclude that, despite the available approaches to the study of this topic, many of its aspects remain insufficiently studied to date. As the analysis showed, one of the reasons for this essence of the issue is the complexity, ambiguity and poor knowledge of the very term "scientific worldview" in the scientific literature. The worldview problem has a long history (Homer, Pythagoras, Plato, Heraclitus, Aristotle, Descartes, Kant, Hegel, Marx, Engels, Lenin, P.V. Alekseev, V.S. Buyanov, V.I. Drygin, V.F. Chernoolenko, G. Meyer, M. Scheler et al.) And is described in multivolume literature.

KEYWORDS: *worldview, self development, values, critical thinking, systems approach.*

DISCUSSION

Each person has personal ideas, views and their attitude to what is happening. But the main feature of these ideas, views and relationships is different. In accordance with the requirements for the results of mastering the content of a worldview and its connections with scientific knowledge, faith and the life skill of a person, three types of worldview are distinguished: scientific, religious, everyday or worldly.

Consequently, the development of the scientific worldview of the person expresses the process of assimilation by a person of the interests and needs of society, their internal perception,

leading to a harmony of the interests of the individual and society. Obviously, this is a long and difficult process, depending on many reasons, and, initially, from who educates whom. Since the rise of science caused not only the formation of its theoretical part, but also left an imprint on the forms and style of progressive thinking, one of the foundations of which is a zeal for actual reliability. The facts of reality become facts of science, one of the primary foundations of a scientific worldview. The holistic process of forming a scientific worldview among students is supported by the continuity in training, the interpenetrating connections between subjects. The implementation

of interdisciplinary connections allows you to see the same action from different points of view, to get a holistic view of it.

Understanding the deepest interconnection of the worldview we can say that the scientific worldview today should be based on an understanding of the world as a constantly evolving system in which human and nature might and could develop only in interconnection. The changes taking place in the world could not but affect the social institution - the system of higher education, which plays an important role in the evolution of civilization. Worldview cognition is characterized by a peculiar incompleteness, dynamism, and a natural, internal motivation for renewal. Thus, there is a need to develop effective ways and means of forming the scientific worldview of students in the educational process in accordance with modern socio-economic conditions for the development of society.

It is believed that the object of a scientific worldview is not just the world, the world as a whole, but the world as the knowledge system is the foundation on which the entire worldview system of a person is built. A scientific worldview is based on a set of generalized philosophical, fundamental scientific and general scientific knowledge of the world. In the course of the study, it was required to answer the question of what is the degree of generalization of worldview knowledge, which would reflect not individual fragments of the world, but the world as a whole. In answering it, we relied on the following position. In science, it is generally accepted that the highest form of systematization of knowledge about the world is the scientific picture of the world, which allows one to develop an individual's view of the world as a single, harmonious, harmonious whole.

New sociocultural and economic conditions, which future specialists have to adapt to, cannot but affect their worldview. The student's worldview is more variable and flexible in contrast to the worldview of an adult and a person who has already taken place personally and professionally, which is manifested in the activity of cognizing the world, in mastering new information technologies, in the possibility of mastering new forms of socio-economic and cultural life, in the style of communication and behavior. The formation of a student's worldview in the process of studying at a university is a complex and multi-stage process, where a correctly selected theoretical approach is an important component.

Thus, the axiological approach as the goal of forming the worldview of university students involves values, value meanings and value orientations, which are the "axiological spring" of the emerging worldview. The axiological foundations of the worldview of university students can be revealed through a system of axiological principles, which include: recognition of a person as part of nature as the highest value, respect for the

uniqueness of each person, recognition of social rights and freedoms, attitude to society and the environment as subjects of their own development, kindness, mercy, love, tact, help, spiritual "nutrition" of students.

The worldview has a complex and multidimensional structure and as a psychological entity. Its core is views and beliefs that are organically linked to the developed ability of theoretical thinking, the manifestation of intellectual feelings and conscious will. The worldview has two sides: rational and emotional-psychological, closely intertwined. Views are determined by people accepted as reliable ideas, knowledge, theoretical concepts, assumptions expressed in ideas and concepts. They explain the phenomenon of nature and society serves as guidelines in behavior, activity, relationships and form the basis of the worldview. General provisions and principles turn into beliefs - a special state of knowledge characterized by firm confidence. Beliefs are a qualitatively higher state of view. This is such knowledge, ideas, concepts, theories, hypotheses in which a person believes, as in truth. He considers their realization in life a blessing necessary for people and therefore emotionally defends them, takes strong-willed efforts and practical actions in order to implement them. The organic property of beliefs is feelings.

The upholding, protection, implementation of beliefs in life is inextricably linked with the emotional experiences of a person. Especially significant for him are intellectual feelings, such as the joy of knowledge and the belief in the infallibility of truth, the aesthetic enjoyment of its beauty and devotion to it, social optimism and determination. Ideals are spiritual guidelines that give meaningfulness and purposefulness to human activity. Worldview provisions and principles contain an assessment of the phenomenon of reality, determine the life position of a person. Worldview includes moods, feelings, experiences that make up the emotional and psychological basis. The interconnection of sensory and intellectual representations of people about themselves and about the world, included in the "I" of each person, is an important aspect of the structure of the worldview. If you give a schematic formula, it sounds like this: a person's feelings are intellectual, and intellectual representations are riddled with feelings. Feelings and thoughts about the social and natural world that enter into the worldview are, first of all, the internalized ideas of previous generations about the world. What was known to him, a person receives as something objective along with natural phenomenon.

The formation of the worldview as a process belongs to social systems, therefore it is studied and organized as a system object, which includes all the variety of interconnections between its elements, where the leading idea is the idea of system, which consists in the assertion that personality formation

exists as a system object, system education and must be constantly taken into account not only with his knowledge, but with his organization. A systematic approach to the formation of the worldview of university students is in close interconnection with the axiological foundations that underlie the emerging personality. So, depending on the type of value systems, the content of this process can be varied as follows:

- worldview based on transcendental values includes such values as soul, immortality, happiness, faith, love, hope, guilt, redemption, and others;

- as basic in relation to sociocentric values, freedom, equality, fraternity, labor, peace, creativity, humanity can be singled out;

- worldview based on anthropocentric values implies self-realization, autonomy, subjectivity, benefit, etc.

The development of personality, the formation of its worldview is a very complex process, exposed to a variety of various factors. The upbringing of a worldview is a process of simultaneous, in organic unity, development of scientific consciousness, a culture of thinking, feelings and emotional relationships, determination and a culture of volitional actions. The child's consciousness, as a system of views and beliefs, is formed primarily as a result of the development of sciences, in this process feelings and will are also formed. Worldview education as an organic unity of consciousness, thinking, feelings and will, carried out in the unity of the educational process and life, requires an integrated approach. A worldview can only be the result of a holistic, integrated organization of the educational process: intellectual and emotional cognition of the world in the classroom and its practical development in extracurricular activities.

The sociological approach helps to identify the particularities of the views of various social groups, their goals, ideals. A holistic analysis of the worldview presupposes a evaluative, axiological approach, because a worldview is not only a system of knowledge and ideas about the world, but also conscious human interests, ideals, moral and legal norms, humanistic values that determine a person's behavior in life, his attitude to society and to himself. At the same time worldview is a specific knowledge that has a certain value orientation that determines the nature and orientation of practical activity, which takes the form of goals. The goals reflect the needs and interests of the current subject. The expression of the unity of knowledge and goals in human activity is coming. It reflects the present content of the phenomenon of reality, the tendency of their development, not only existing, but also due. An important component of the scientific worldview is principles. They allow you to systematize knowledge about the world, to determine the relationship to it, give the scientific worldview a systematic, conceptual approach. The totality of

ideas and principles, which are in unity and acquire a conceptual character, constitutes a worldview. This is a form of thinking that expresses an opinion, the point of view of the subject on. phenomenon of reality.

An important component of the worldview is the ideal. This is a holistic complex of ideas, principles, views on the most perfect life, corresponding to the interests, desires, aspirations of the individual. An ideal embodies in itself not only what really exists, how much desired, due, ideal, but not speculatively created, but based on a deep comprehension of the objective trends in the development of phenomenon or processes. The ideal answers the fundamental questions of human life - the meaning and purpose of life, points to appropriate patterns, standards of behavior. In our opinion, when considering ideals, it is necessary to take into account such characteristics as scientific validity, practical feasibility, and the concreteness of truth.

Man's behavior is controlled not only by the mind, but also by his feelings and will. The formation of a scientific worldview is possible only with a complex impact on the intellectual, emotional and volitional spheres of consciousness through activities on the basis of the socio-psychological characteristics of the individual. Faith plays an important role in the structure of beliefs. According to some authors, it is considered as the antipode of knowledge and contrasted with conviction. Sometimes the concept of faith is limited to religious content. The specificity of faith is that the learned information is accepted a priori. Knowledge taken on faith becomes a personal way of seeing the world. Life-meaning information becomes a guide to action. An unbeliever in difficult circumstances can become a believer depending on what kind of knowledge determines his life expectancy. Faith acts as the ability to perceive the wish for the reality; it becomes a certain sensual-emotional and psychological mood.

Students emerged naturally and are developing as a response to the objective need of society for highly qualified specialists. In the scientific literature, student youth is often divided into the following categories: students as a specific social group in the social structure of society; social and professional groups (engineers, teachers, doctors); students as part of youth (demographic group); small social groups (study group, scientific circle, student family, etc.); student identity. Such a division has not only theoretical, but also practical significance, primarily in the educational system. In our dissertation, we consider the features of students as a specific social group. We include the nature of labor and the role in the social organization of labor, preparation for the performance of the functions of the intelligentsia; partial participation in mediated productive work in the form of study, etc.

The formation of the worldview of university students from the perspective of the environmental approach considers the educational environment of a higher educational institution and a set of natural conditions, and the real world of human habitation, and those “noospheric” phenomenon that form the student’s world as a “human world”, and the people around the student, and human communities, organizations with which he has to interact to varying degrees. From the position of a humanistic approach, the formation of the student's worldview is carried out in several stages:

- diagnostic (includes axiological and cognitive components, aims at introducing students to the world of values and assisting in the selection of a personally significant system of value orientations, personal meanings, provides students with scientific knowledge about a person, culture, history, nature, the noosphere as the basis of spiritual development);

- personal (provides self-knowledge, development of reflective ability, mastery of the methods of self-regulation, self-improvement, moral and life self-determination, forms a personal position);

- activity-creative (contributes to the formation and development of students of a variety of ways of activity, creative abilities necessary for self-realization of a person in knowledge, work, scientific, artistic and other types of activity).

The problem of the formation of a scientific worldview is that the deliberate development of the theoretical level of consciousness “does not cancel out other layers of the worldview, mythological atavisms or worldly priorities that are actually present in a multifaceted human being. And vice versa, an individual speaking on behalf of only a theoretical, scientifically systematized and extremely rationalized worldview does not resemble a living, suffering and dreaming human being.”

The effect of the formation of a scientific worldview is achieved not by the influence of the teacher, but by the synergy of the interaction between the teacher and the student, society and the student, the external environment (nature, technology, art, etc.) and the student, i.e. society, the teacher, the world around and the learner - this can be seen in the structure of the worldview. As a synergistic education, a worldview develops in a complex non-linear process of self-organization, all of which cannot be taken into account; as a synergistic education, the worldview has alternative development paths; this development is not and cannot be uniform and predetermined. It is these features that determine the need to isolate in the process of forming a holistic worldview of individual parties, for which it is possible to determine certain stable states that are the result of a phased targeted impact in training and education.

Thus, the analysis of various approaches to the formation of the worldview of students in the

learning process at the university shows that the process of forming the worldview of the student's personality in the educational process of the university requires rethinking. The main system-forming principles of such education are a humanistic orientation, fundamental nature, variability, flexibility and openness, sociocultural determination of the formation of students' worldview based on systematic, active, axiological approaches.

The task originally set by the teacher, the essence of which is to develop a scientific worldview, will be achieved if he keeps to the problematic way of teaching. The essence of the method is to build a problem situation (task) and student learning, the ability to independently find the optimal solution to get out of this situation. At the same time, students do not receive a ready-made assignment, but must, based on their knowledge, as well as on their worldview (beliefs, views), find a way to solve a new problem, that is, offer their idea for solving the problem.

The selection of basic thoughts is the most important methodological condition for mastering any theory, which follows from understanding the idea as the highest form of reflection of reality, the essence of phenomenon, which makes it possible to summarize the experience of the formation of knowledge in a particular area, systematizes knowledge into an integrated system, and becomes the principle of explaining the phenomenon occurring around us, the reflection of objective reality and the setting of a practical goal in front of the student rallies within us. This awareness of thoughts enables the teacher to concretize the tasks in both educational and non-educational activities: the main ideas that have every chance of being the content of the humanistic beliefs of the individual. At the same time, great importance is attached to the organization of independent work of students. The interaction of the teacher and students as a meeting of their value aspirations is observed in the educational place, in pedagogical reality, where the main teacher-student relationship dominates.

The results of the study showed that the main place is given to the teacher, who, thanks to the focused pedagogical work, organizes students' thoughts, enriches and fills their understanding with value values.

Thus, the scientific worldview is achieved not by the action of the educator, but by the facilitating interaction of the educator and the learner, the community and the learner, the external environment (technology, nature, art, etc.) and the learner, that is, society, the teacher, the world around us and learner - this is also traced in the structure of the worldview. As a synergistic education, the worldview develops in a difficult non-linear process of self-organization, all the reasons of which are impossible to take into account; as a synergetic formation (self-education), the worldview has other ways of becoming, this

becoming is not classified and cannot at all be uniform and predetermined, it develops individually. Directly, these distinguishing features characterize the need for isolation during the formation of a holistic worldview of individual parties, for which it is quite possible to establish some stable states that are the result of a phased purposeful formation of a scientific worldview.

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