Intent Research Scientific Journal-(IRSJ)
**ISSN (E):** 2980-4612
Volume 3, Issue 10, October - 2024
**Website:** intentresearch.org/index.php/irsj/index

# OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' RESEARCH SKILLS

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**Abstract**
In this article, each student is able to choose a research topic based on his interest, ability, and ability, to be able to select, collect, and systematize facts, evidence, information, and information from the studied problem, literature on the topic, and other sources. mentioned. It is mentioned that it is of great importance for the researcher to collect scientific facts, evidence, information, and information in a hurry, study them thoroughly, compare and contrast them.

**Keywords:** Research activities, research qualifications, research skills, scientific research, researcher, educational-research activities, scientific-technical, educational-research work.

## INTRODUCTION

Scientific and technical progress in our country has brought about great changes in all spheres of human activity, including education, and the process of improvement continues continuously. Modern scientific and technical progress is making serious changes not only in the field of material production, but also in any field of activity.

The current labor market requires not only a high level of general education and professional knowledge in specialties, but also the ability to research and search, which requires special training and flexibility of thinking.

Scientific and technical progress goes along with the constant change of new information; therefore, society needs personnel capable of choosing the most necessary from the changing flow of information, comparing and analyzing the best options for solutions, and making independent decisions.

Today, it is not obedient performers, but precisely such specialists who put forward new ideas and thoughts that allow to raise the production process to a higher level.

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Currently, young people who are our future are studying in educational institutions. A large number of graduates of higher educational institutions work in the production sector, therefore it is necessary to conduct work on the formation of research qualities of a person in higher educational institutions. To fulfill this task, new forms of organizing and conducting scientific research with students are needed.

Currently, such methods are needed that teach independent research and explanation of real objects, processes and events. This would have developed intellectual flexibility in the students without memorizing knowledge.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Now we will touch on the term qualification. Qualification means that knowledge acquired by a person, passing through the skill stage, turns into a type of permanent action, skill is formed.

In the book "Professional Pedagogy" by H.F. Rashidov, it is defined as follows: competence is the ability of learners to automatically perform actions in the labor process accurately, quickly and appropriately. A skill can also be called an "Automated Skill". [5]

I. A. Zimnaya, "Proficiency is the result of multi-faceted, goal-oriented exercises, which have been achieved to a solid, perfect performance of an action." [6]

V. A. Mijrikov comes to the following conclusion: "Skill is an educational action that becomes automated as a result of repeated execution." So, competence includes actions expressed by a high level of mastery.

Research skills are the ability of each student to choose a research topic based on his interest, ability, and opportunity, to be able to select, collect, and systematize facts, evidence, data, and information from the studied problem, the literature on the topic, and other sources. qualification. It is of great importance for the researcher to collect scientific facts, evidence, data, and information without haste, study them thoroughly, compare and contrast. [2]

Talented students, as a rule, come to the attention of teachers from the first year, they are attracted to perform not so difficult tasks related to the scientific work carried out in the departments. Starting from the lower courses, it is becoming a habit to work separately with talented students, organize additional training in the subjects of foreign languages, computer technology, specialized training.

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Under the guidance of the teachers of the department, students carry out academic research works in accordance with the educational programs of their chosen specialty, pedagogy, psychology and other subjects. They learn to write down what they read and know, compare scientific concepts and rules with their own understanding. Understands connections between facts and events, thinks independently. During the writing of essays and independent educational work, students acquire the skills of working with literature, modern sources of information, and have the opportunity to independently solve important theoretical issues. They get acquainted with the rules of formalization of scientific works.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Traditional conferences held during the academic year are also important in training students for scientific research. This form of work relies on referential works. Speakers are selected from students who have written the best abstract, independent educational work on the problem. Their speeches at section meetings are supplemented by others. At each performance, the lecture is discussed and enriched.

In the process of educational practice in the lower courses, students are involved in studying the age and individual mental characteristics of schoolchildren. In doing so, they learn the interests, aspirations and other characteristics of young people through observation, interviews and questionnaires, and acquire research skills.

Before starting to write a scientific work, it is important to thoroughly study all sources related to the topic, collect scientific facts, information, organize, classify, and analyze them in depth. After that, a plan is drawn up to cover the content of the topic, and it is tentative, and changes can be made to the plan as you write. In this way, research experience is accumulated, skills and qualifications are formed.

The second stage of formation of research skills in students takes place during their studies in higher courses. At this stage, students carry out research work of various levels in scientific laboratories, educational and scientific expeditions, participate in the research of scientific circles and department teachers, scientific researchers, and doctoral students: course work, qualifying graduation work, and

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related to writing a master's thesis. They carry out scientific research work, participate in scientific work contests and contests.

At this stage, students should be able to independently choose a topic for their research work, create a research methodology, organize and conduct research, analyze research results qualitatively and quantitatively, express their conclusions, Students acquire skills such as the ability to prepare research results for scientific work competitions.

As students are involved in the collection of facts, evidence, data, information and their preliminary development during the scientific research conducted in the department, formalizing the result of these works as an independent scientific work or a professor working in this field it can also be published in co-authorship with teachers.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The role and importance of course work, qualification graduation work and preparation of master's thesis in the system of formation of research skills of students is insignificant.

All students participate in these activities, and in this process all components of research activity (social and personal valuable motive, specific goal, appropriate tools, expected result) are present: planning of the selected topic, list of literature, scientific information on the topic, facts Competence of formalizing the main results of the research in written form is formed on the basis of editing and re-development, organizing, describing, classifying, comparing, summarizing, drawing theoretical conclusions.

When formalizing the results of scientific research performed by students, it is necessary to fully comply with the requirements for manuscripts to be published. Any scientific work, including the student's scientific work, will have a strict structure. It can be:

a) Introduction. In this, the relevance of the research topic is justified, the purpose, tasks, research methods and sources of the scientific work are shown, the important issues to be solved in the work are noted, and their theoretical and practical significance for the development of science and practice is expressed.

b) The main part of the scientific work can consist of two or three chapters, each chapter can consist of two or three paragraphs. Usually, in the first chapter, the theoretical foundations of the chosen topic, the results achieved in this subject,

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i.e. the scientific ground and foundations of the research are defined (on the basis of the available theoretical and scientific sources) and its research and scientific justification are determined.

The existing state of the problems that require research is analyzed in practice. In the following chapters, the facts, information, and materials collected during the research are systematized, summarized, and scientifically analyzed. The content, forms, and main results of the researched issues are described.

d) In the concluding part of the scientific work, the achievement of the goal set at the beginning of the research, whether the established hypotheses have been proven or rejected, to what extent the specified tasks have been fulfilled, the main results of the research, general conclusions and recommendations are concisely expressed.

e) After the conclusion of the scientific work, a list of the literature used in the process of the work is presented. It shows the level of awareness and knowledge of the author of the scientific work. It is also important to be able to choose the most important ones from the literature read and studied for inclusion in the list, those directly related to the work.

The list of used literature is usually compiled in alphabetical order. Only normative documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, works of the President are given at the beginning of the list, and then all sources are written in alphabetical order, observing the rules of bibliography.

f) The table of contents is given at the beginning or at the end of the scientific work, if there are also appendices, at the end of the work.

g) The manuscript of a scientific work: it is formalized in the form of a title page, an introduction, main chapters, general conclusions, a list of used literature, appendices, and a table of contents. On the title page, the name of the ministry, higher educational institution, department, then the name of the author, the name of the topic, the status of the work (graduate work, dissertation), the name of the scientific supervisor, academic degree, title, the name of the place where the work was performed , will be displayed.

h) The manuscript of a scientific work is written on a computer or by hand, in which case it is necessary to write with a pen on one side of the paper. A serial number is placed on each page, paper — 30 mm from the left side of the page, 25 mm from the bottom and top. Manuscript must be written with 56-60 characters per line, with open spaces between the lines of the text.

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## CONCLUSION\ RECOMMENDATIONS

In various educational and research activities, students' research skills are not only formed, but also perfected, experience gained and professional knowledge expanded. The student's research activity, properly organized and managed by the teacher, is of great importance for the gradual formation of research abilities and skills.

The activity of the teacher includes the monitoring of the state of students' educational and research abilities and skills, the analysis and selection of the content of software and additional materials for the subject, the use of active forms and methods of education outside the classroom and the auditorium. organization, allowing students to independently choose a research task or problem, training students in scientific research and educational research technologies, providing the research process with didactic and methodological tools, helping students in planning, during research, and in evaluating the results 'consists of showing. [3]

Our chosen methodology allows for an in-depth study of the subject and directing students to research, effectively organizing educational and research activities throughout the entire period of study.

The optimal level of formation and development of research skills and competencies in students is represented by the activity of the teacher and students in mutual cooperation, and it is characterized by the following factors: the purpose, structure, nature and teaching methods of research, didactic tools and students' age characteristics and others. All these factors develop and improve students' research skills and qualifications.

The subject of improving students' educational and research work is not an individual teacher, but a team of teachers of the entire department. The scientific organization of the process of developing students' research abilities can be based on the implementation of the level of scientific management of the educational and research process. The main condition and means of this is the creation of a pedagogically controlled system of formation and development of research skills and qualifications of students in the educational and research process, and its existence increases the quality of the educational process.

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