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THE ROLE OF RESEARCH WORK IN PERSONNEL TRAINING

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Abstract:
The main goal of organizing and developing students' research work is to increase the level of scientific training of specialists with higher professional education. Students' research work is a continuation and deepening of the educational process. Research work develops their creativity, skills and abilities, and increases their motivation to study the taught sciences.

Keywords: Research work, educational process, specialists, professional education, ability, skills, motivation, professionalism.

Introduction

The research work of students is an integral part of the education and training of qualified specialists who are able to independently solve scientific and practical professional problems. Research work contributes to the formation of the readiness of future specialists for the creative implementation of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired at the university, helps to master the methodology of scientific research, and gain research experience. [1]

The main goal of organizing and developing the research work of students is to increase the level of scientific training of specialists with higher professional education and to identify talented

youth for subsequent replenishment of the university's scientific and teaching staff

- mastery of methods of scientific knowledge, in-depth and creative assimilation of educational material;

-teaching methods for independently solving scientific and technical problems and skills for working in scientific teams; familiarization with methods of organizing their work;

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-mastery of methods of scientific knowledge, in-depth and creative assimilation of educational material;
- developing students' ability to competently design and present scientific results.

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Research work of students is divided into research work included in the educational process, carried out during extracurricular time and parallel to the educational process [2]

Students' research work included in the educational process includes:

- fulfillment of assignments, final qualifying works containing elements of scientific research

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performing specific non-standard research tasks during the internship period;

- studying the theoretical foundations of the methodology, formulation, organization and implementation of scientific research, planning and organizing a scientific experiment, processing scientific data within the framework of special courses.

Научно-исследовательская работа, параллельная учебному процессу, предполагает участие студентов группами или в индивидуальном порядке в выполнении хоздоговорной тематики, в работах по индивидуальным планам, выполняемых в рамках деятельности научных структур университета: научно-исследовательских институтов, иновационно-технологического центра, бизнес-инкубатора[3]. Research work, parallel to the educational process, involves the participation of students in groups or individually in the implementation of economic contractual topics, in work according to individual plans, carried out within the framework of the activities of the university's scientific structures: research institutes, innovation and technology center, business incubator[3]. Students' research work, which goes beyond the educational process, is a special type of pedagogical activity that has a number of significant differences from the main traditional methods of teaching compulsory disciplines. One of the main methodological approaches in organizing research work is the teacher's ability to turn students' research activities into an effective tool for developing their creative abilities, skills and abilities, and increasing their motivation to study the taught sciences [4-5].

Among the main tasks of research work with students at the department are:

developing students' interest in scientific creativity;

training in methods and methods for independently solving research problems and skills for working in scientific teams;

training from among the most capable and successful students of the reserve scientific, pedagogical and scientific personnel not only for the department, but also for other research organizations in the country. It is important to note that in science there are two ways of research: theoretical; empirical

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Empirical (sensory) scientific knowledge in its elements has facts of reality obtained through observations and experiments, recording the characteristics of observed processes and phenomena. This is the initial scientific knowledge that allows us to make an empirical analysis of the problem and give directions for its further study. The facts of reality obtained at the stage of empirical analysis are the basis of the entire research process.. The theoretical level of scientific knowledge, based on an empirical basis, involves the discovery of patterns and laws that make it possible for an idealized, abstract description and knowledge of the essence of processes and phenomena. Research work is a way of self-expression for students and undergraduates, because Allows them to gather the best properties of their intelligence. This work at the university is carried out under the guidance of the university teaching staff in accordance with the topics recommended by them, but the topic of the research work must be chosen by the student or undergraduate in accordance with his individual preferences [6] It is important to note that it is very difficult for a first-year student to immediately determine these preferences. Such self-determination of the student should occur in the process of studying academic disciplines, as he immerses himself in the world of scientific work. The scientific and educational activity of the student involves. Such self-determination of the student should occur in the process of studying academic disciplines, as he immerses himself in the world of scientific work. The student's scientific and educational activities involve completing tests, abstracts, coursework, speaking at seminars, student scientific conferences, colloquiums, etcFrom the entire list of different recommended topics, it is advisable to choose for yourself, already at the turn of the first and second year, the one that is most consistent with the student's personal desires. On this topic,

select empirical data and subject it to your own analysis, try to speak on this topic at conferences and other scientific meetings (not necessarily only at your university).

Thus, by the time of completion of general higher education in the direction (bachelor's degree), the student will have developed his own topic of research activity, which will be embodied in his final thesis.

The future master, entering the master's program, is already a person with a higher education, who has been engaged in research work and has a certain skill in organizing it. Therefore, the very philosophy of master's training involves immediately conducting research work and preparing a master's thesis on any problem that the future master has developed. Actually, the presence of this unsolved problem, in fact, should lead him to graduate school to conduct research under the guidance of the university faculty. Working with scientific literature is of particular importance in the research activities of students and undergraduates. Any scientific research requires preliminary work with scientific literature Working with scientific literature is of particular importance in the research activities of students and undergraduates. Any scientific research requires preliminary work with scientific literature This information should be reflected in the introductory part of the work, or in a special section (in the introduction). A necessary element of scientific work is citation and references to primary sources and statistical data.

Since, as is known (we noted this above), all sciences are divided into socio-humanitarian (public) and natural (technical) - it is advisable to identify both possible similarities and differences in approaches to defining the subject and method of research. In the natural sciences, due to their specificity, the object of study is the relationship between man and the surrounding world according to the principle of "man-environment" or "subject-object relations". One of the founders of the

methodology of science, the Englishman F. Bacon, noted: "...science comes not only from the nature of the mind, but also from the nature of things" [6.7]. Modern people, in order to improve the comfort of their lives, use many specially created technical means. Civilization has invented such a number of various devices that it is impossible to count. Often their use leads to disruption of the ecological, energetic and psychophysiological balance. Therefore, in the modern world there is an increasing need to create various systems that increase the level of life safety in households, social facilities, transport, production, etc. Accordingly, scientific research in this direction is relevant. Since, as is known, all sciences are divided into socio-humanitarian (public) and natural (technical) - it is advisable to identify both possible similarities and differences in approaches to defining the subject and method of research

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и trips of faculty members to take advanced training courses, give lectures, and become familiar with the scientific work of the university.

One of the main tasks of the functioning of university complexes is the establishment of close ties between other educational organizations. The Nizami Pedagogical University has close ties with leading pedagogical universities in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan.

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