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Research Article

THE CONTENT OF FORMING SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the importance of developing scientific-research competence among future teachers. It analyzes the content and methods of fostering this competence, shedding light on the training and practical application of research skills in teachers' professional practice. Key aspects of teaching research methods, data analysis, literature review, and dissemination of research findings are discussed.

KEYWORDS

Scientific-research competence, future teachers, educational practice, educational practice, research methods, professional training, pedagogical activity, academic skills, application of scientific knowledge, innovations in education, professional development.

INTRODUCTION

The educational system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is entering the world education area, higher education institutions are working based on international standards in the process of training specialists. General social, cultural and economic changes require young professionals to improve their professional skills, independent thinking, research, organizational, creative skills, quick adaptation and self-development in modern conditions.

Scientific research is the process of developing new knowledge, one of the types of cognitive activity. It is characterized by objectivity, reliability, accuracy. A scientific research should always give the same result when it is repeated following all the conditions and prove the issue under discussion. Scientific research consists of two interconnected practical experiences and theories. The main components of scientific research: definition of the topic, preliminary analysis of

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available information, conditions and methods in the field of research, scientific hypotheses, conducting experiments, analyzing and summarizing the obtained results, checking the hypotheses based on the obtained evidence, expressing new facts and laws, consists of scientific prediction. It is common to divide scientific research into fundamental and applied, quantitative and qualitative, unique and complex research. The methods and experiences of scientific research are widely used not only in science itself, but also in solving many economic and social issues[1]. It is a form of existence and development of any science.

Research activity is an activity aimed at obtaining new knowledge and applying it in practice. Despite being classified according to the field of scientific knowledge, subject and basis, scientific research is an integral part of any science. "Fundamentals of scientific research" is studied in almost all higher educational institutions so that scientific experts can properly conduct the necessary scientific research in the study of science. Today, our government is creating ample opportunities and conditions for future teachers to consistently prepare for this activity and conduct effective research. Including: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 113 dated 09.03.2020 "On measures to further improve the regulatory legal framework for the development of scientific research and innovative activities", the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan's "Scientific-The decree "On improving the organization of research activities" is a program for future teachers to carry out scientific research[2].

Explaining the concept of "competence", we pay attention to the essence of this term. Competence is a Latin word that means "appropriate", "corresponding" or "suitable" in Uzbek[3]. He can be understood as a person capable of solving simple and complex problems using his knowledge, skills and practical experience. In many cases, the term "professional competence" is used. This word can be understood as the ability to successfully apply one's practical experience, knowledge and skills in the performance of one's professional duties. Competence is a legal term. It is the rights and duties under the authority of a specific body or person, and determines the place of this person in the state and public system. According to the content of jurisprudence, competence includes the following elements: promoted objects (areas, events, actions, carried out in a certain framework), which can be used by a certain body and a person for their activities. is a set of rights, duties, and powers. Competence (social right). This is the legal authority of a specific subject for management processes, and a certain social task is assigned to this authority. Competence management authority. This is the personal authority of a specialist (employee) in solving certain professional tasks. Intercultural competence. The ability to successfully communicate with people from other cultures and backgrounds. The main competence of the organization. It is a factor that ensures the organization's competitive tolerance and is considered the main support tool in the competition[4]. Area of competence. It consists of the sum of knowledge and skills of a person or a team, they perform their task in a high and competitive framework. In the Russian-Uzbek dictionary published by the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in 1983[5], "kompetentnost" means "possessing deep knowledge", "based on deep knowledge", "awareness", "factoriality" in uzbek and 17 languages. entered. "Competence" is translated in the meaning of having sufficient information, well-educated, well-versed, having skills and qualifications, having the right

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to consider the issue. "Competence" is defined as an area or matter, right or discretion that a person has knowledge of.

Today, in the higher education system, a lot of attention is paid to the formation of scientific and research competence of future teachers. The formation of research competence begins with the development of the student's creativity, creation of scientific innovations, and creative abilities. It is very important for independent education to occupy a large part of the curriculum in order to form the skills of scientific research and scientific research in students. The development of research skills in students based on modern approaches is based on:

- teaching methodological bases of research activities;

- guiding students in organizing their professional research activities;

- to give the right direction according to the student's interests;

- development of motivation to carry out research activities in the field of education;

- development of the ability to analyze various scientific literature;

- directing the student to research activities in the organization of independent education;

- to ensure the educational process aimed at achieving the goals of the specific level of education using modern information technologies;

- design and implementation of professional self-education.

The following forms and methods are used to form the research competence of future teachers:

* term papers and theses on a specific topic;

* pedagogical problem situations;

* scientific research works;

* practical tasks and games;

* pedagogical production practice.

Pedagogical tools are also used in the formation of research activities:

* problematic reports;

* thematic seminars;

* joint reading and discussion of scientific texts by students and professors;

* reflexive practices;

* research cases [6].

Acquired research abilities and skills are necessary for future teachers to generalize their experience, publish scientific works, organize professional activities as a result, and further develop as a highly qualified specialist.

Scientific and pedagogical research does not require rooms with expensive laboratory equipment, and it is not necessary to go on expeditions to study the pedagogical process. The student himself is a participant in the pedagogical process, studies pedagogical theory and undergoes pedagogical practice. At the University of Pedagogy, students undergo pedagogical practice during their studies. This allows you to carry out a full cycle of research during

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your studies. It is also very important to teach undergraduate students such subjects as the methodology of pedagogical science, the basics of pedagogical research, methods of organizing pedagogical research from the first stages of the educational period. Because students may have a desire to engage in scientific research, but they will not have enough knowledge and imagination about the content of scientific research and the requirements for it.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, the articles written by future teachers based on the materials of educational projects differ only in form and text, but not in content. The scientific articles of students contain the results of their research, and in such article it is not enough for a student to state certain facts and points of view, it is necessary to achieve some new results and formulate their conclusions. In this case, they are guided by a scientific-practical supervisor. So that, during the research, it is important to be able to learn the methodology of the problem, to be able to reveal the problem, to be able to conduct the experiment-testing process, to give personal opinion and conclusion, and to be able to guide and support it. Thus, the role of pedagogues in the development of students' interest and ability in research activities, the formation of large-scale research qualities in students, learning to use modern technologies in the research process, and the selection of talented students with deep theoretical knowledge and is skills important.

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