



The Property of Scientific Activity

A.K.Ibragimov

Head of the Department of Interfaculty Physical Culture and Sports of

Bukhara State University, Associate Professor

E-mail: [sitorabonu.savriddinovna93@mail.com](mailto: ritorabonu.savriddinovna93@mail.com)

ABSTRACT

This article describes the characteristics of the activities of those who seek to gain knowledge of the truth.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 15 Feb 2021

Received in revised form 17 March 2021

Accepted 27 March 2021

© 2021 Hosting by Research Parks. All rights reserved.

Keywords: science,
rationality, authenticity.

Introduction

Science is a specific activity of those who seek to have a knowledge of the truth. Science is the main product of scientific work, but not the only one. Science can be rational (rational, justified, justified) by scientific method, which can be applied to all aspects of human activity, including the field of production of various equipment, techniques, methodologies and technologies are widely used.

Science is directly related to rational scientific methods of products of other social sphere. Rastionalism is a philosophical stream that is distinct from the philosophical point of view that distinguishes the mind from emotional intelligence and is the only source of knowledge of reason. Rationality and rationality are used in terms of reasonableness, favoritism, purposefulness.

Science is also the source of spiritual values in society. Although science is aimed at obtaining the true knowledge of reality, science and reality do not have the same meaning: Reality 1 - reality, certainty, reality, possibility to do; Reality 2 - Reality is used in the meaning of truth (Russian-Uzbek dictionary, Moscow, 1954).

Main Part

True knowledge may also not be scientific. It is important to note that except for scientific requirements, it does not mean that the situation is negative. The role of science in the life of society is growing, but scientific foundations are always inadequate and inadequate. From the history of science, scientific knowledge can not always be rational. Scientific knowledge is often used in cases where theoretically does not guarantee the receipt of real knowledge.

In fact, real knowledge is created in various fields of human activity: daily life, economy, politics, art and engineering. Although they are true in these areas, they have different aspects to literally get scientific knowledge. In art, for example, works of art with a new artistic value, engineering - new projects, technologies, inventions and efficiency in the economy.

As in other fields, the educational and methodological activities of the pedagogy sector, which is a social phenomenon of origin and development, are focused on project, technology-based education and training, as well as in scientific and methodological activities (academics and academics)) new laws, scientific knowledge, facts - are the priorities of development tendencies in the system of higher education.

Many scientific theories have been rejected in the social process. Sometimes (for example, Carl Popper) affirms that any theoretical statement always has the potential to deny it in the future.

Science concepts - astrology, parapsychology, uphology and others. Not recognizing these concepts, this is not because he does not want it, but because, according to T. Heksley, "science suicides with the obtaining of beliefs." There is no reliable and concrete evidence in these concepts, but the likelihood of coincidental coincidences is high.

The important aspect of modern science today is that it has become a special profession, because the free movement of scientists and special funds was not provided until recently. Scientists working in the higher education system have solved the problem of material security through their teaching activities. But today, a scientist (a small researcher, a senior researcher) is one of the most prestigious occupations in our society. Only in the twentieth century came the concept of "scientific worker". There are statistical data on the number of professional science professionals involved in more than 5 million worldwide science.

At the Nuclear Physics Institute, President ShavkatMirziyoev held a profound analysis of the problems and solutions of science development in the course of a dialogue with academics, scientists and young researchers at the Academy of Sciences and research institutes, to support the implementation of scientific developments. The allocation of scholarships and the increase in the salaries of researchers will be several times higher (<http://darakchi.uz/uz/54451>).

The contradiction between different ideas and trends determines the tendency and peculiarity of science development. The new ideas and theories will be aggravated in the struggle, and will be confirmed. M. Plansk states: "In fact, new realists are not able to convince themselves as intellectuals, but in the course of time someone admits their injustice, and when the time passes by most opponents, the new generation will quickly absorb the truth. ". The constant struggle (conflict) between different ideas and thoughts, in order to find new ideas in life.

It is important to determine the most effective methods of physical culture in education using selected methods in empirical research. As empirical methods to study the content of special sources, literature, research papers, protocols on problems through pedagogical observation and descriptive research methods. and creating a data system.

Determining to what extent the theoretical state of the problem has been developed by previous researchers, the method of literature analysis is an important key factor in the research.

Learning effectiveness is ensured through a combination of individual classroom activities in the group and the student's independent work. Allocating up to 70% of the classroom time to individual teaching, as well as up to 70% of the total classroom time to independent work, allows students to master the subject at the level of their abilities, improving the quality of education.

The scientific basis for the organization and management of pedagogical processes in our country and abroad has its own deep historical roots - it is a process of development of a systematic approach. All the foundations of the scientific approach to the organization and management of pedagogical processes are based on the results of research on general, general, general technological, systemic approaches. Therefore, a researcher, scientist, leader, or educator must apply the principles of a systematic approach to each event and event, each object, and their activities as a system.

The main task of teachers and managers in the educational institution is to create the necessary conditions in the team to achieve positive results in the organization of pedagogical processes, to develop pedagogical processes as a whole system for the preparation of competitive graduates. If we consider pedagogical processes as an interconnected system, their organization and management must also be systemic. The content and essence of a systematic approach to the analysis of the specifics of pedagogical processes can be summarized on the basis of the following principles:

- Professors and students, who are participants in the pedagogical process, act as subjects of this process, ie the establishment of subject-subject relations in the pedagogical process;
- purposefulness, consistency and interdependence of the subjects of the pedagogical process;
- Integrity - the fact that pedagogical processes are a set of interrelated and interrelated components
- Integration - the interdependence of internal and external factors that serve the movement and development
- interdependence - the existence of pedagogical processes as a separate system and as an integral component of a high-level integrated pedagogical system;
- Communicative - the pedagogical system has the ability to interact with the external environment and other systems.

The effectiveness of pedagogical processes, ie the effectiveness of educational processes, determines the level of compliance of personal development and training of subjects with the requirements of state educational standards. The versatility and complexity of the problems arising in the organization and management of pedagogical processes in the activities of the educational institution implies not only a qualitative change in the organization and management of pedagogical processes, but also the need to improve its content. The process of reforming an educational institution

usually begins with local, individual, piecemeal, unrelated innovations in the creative and pedagogical activities of individual professors and teachers.

Reforms then cover industries, sectors, links, and parts. In the period when the reform process covers the whole object, ie the educational institution, all students, professors, leaders will participate and have a new goal and structure aimed at development, achieving positive results. there is a need and opportunity to create such an educational institution. In such cases, the educational institution develops as a separate social organism, a social system.

Conclusion

The process of pre-established, capacity-based activities aimed at achieving the goals of educational institutions includes basic (educational) and auxiliary (provider and conditioning) processes. The development processes associated with these activities are aimed at achieving newer qualities, higher and more effective results on the basis of capacity building, expansion and increase its efficiency, changing the generally established criteria for efficiency and development in their use, basic and it will be necessary to improve ancillary processes or activity processes.

References

1. Философия: Энциклопедический словарь / Под редакцией А.А. Ивина. — М.: Гардарики, 2004.
2. Нестеров, Вячеслав Цикл лекций: Научное знание как модель. Современная теория истинности.. sinog.ru. Проверено 4 апреля 2008.
3. Kamaliev G.A. Sportchilarni raqobat to'siqlari va qiyinchiliklarini engib o'tishga o'rgatishning modulli texnologiyasi. Obrazovanie men samoobrazovanie. 2010 yil; 4: 36-42 (rus tilida).
4. Nematovich KS, Savriddin kizi, AS, Azimovna FM, Kuldoshevich KS. Using of innovation terms in physical education and sport lessons and their social and educational features. Journal of Critical Reviews 2020;7(6):470-471. doi:10.31838/jcr.07.06.84.
5. S.S.Abdueva, Sh.Khurbonov,N.Sabirova. Evolution of physical performance and techniques of handball girls aged 11-12. International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJARSET). 2019 december
6. S.S.Abdueva,Sh.Kadirov,M.Fatullaeva,Sh.Khurbonov. Using of innovation terms in physical education and sport lessons and their social and educational features. Journal of Critical Reviews ISSN-2394-5125 Vol 7,Issue 6,2020
7. S.S.Abdueva. Activities that increase children's interest in the sport of handball. Innovatsionnoe razvitie nauki I obrozovanie mejdunarodnaya nauchno-prakticheskaya konferensiya 2020
8. Mirzayeva Sayyora Rustamovna. Psychological features of attitudes of students to their own health in conflict situations. journal of critical reviews. ISSN- 2394-5125 VOL 7, ISSUE 17, 2020. <http://www.jcreview.com/?sec=cissue>.
9. Abdueva Sitorabonu Savriddin qizi. Determining the speed and strength of 14-15 year old handball players in jumping. ACADEMICIA An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal) ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 10 Issue 11, November 2020 DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2020.01417.2