

**МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ:
ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА**

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Ilmiy tadqiqot ishi bilan shug'ullanuvchilarda ilm-fanning falsafiy metodologik muammolaridan xabardorlik ko'nikmalarini

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Annotatsiya:

KIRISH: ushbu maqolada Ilmiy tadqiqot ishi bilan shug'ullanuvchilarda gnoseologik tajriba va ilm-fanning falsafiy metodologik muammolaridan xabardorlik ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishning ahamiyati yoritilgan.

KALIT SO'ZLAR:

Ilmiy tadqiqot, gnoseologik tajriba, ilm-fan, falsafiy metodologik muammolar, xabardorlik, ko'nikma, Matematik modellashtirish, mantiqiy modellashtirish, texnik modellashtirish

Аннотация

ВВЕДЕНИЕ: В данной статье подчеркивается важность формирования навыков гносеологического опыта и осознания философско-методологических проблем науки у лиц, занимающихся научными исследованиями.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА:

Научное исследование, гносеологический опыт, наука, философско-методологические проблемы, осведомленность, навыки, Математическое моделирование, логическое моделирование, техническое моделирование

Annotation

INTRODUCTION: This article emphasizes the importance of developing the skills of epistemological experience and awareness of philosophical and methodological problems of science in individuals engaged in scientific research. In addition, in epistemology, any science that has a specific subject of study consisting of "thinking, truth, subject, object, materiality and spirituality, man and computer, emotions and rationality, theory and practice, concepts and categories" is the essence of this subject.

KEYWORDS: Scientific research, epistemological experience, science, philosophical and methodological problems, awareness, skills, Mathematical modeling, logical modeling, technical modeling

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Ilmiy izlanish murakkab, serqirra va ziddiyatli kechadigan jarayondir. Tadqiqotchi ichki va tashqi ta'sirlari ostida izlanish olib boradi, mazkur ta'sirlarni ilmiy maqsadga yo'naltirish oson emas. Ilmiy tadqiqot o'tkazish metodikasini egallagan, ilmiy metodlardan yaxshi xabardor va ularni qo'llay oladigan shaxs ko'zlagan maqsadiga erishadi, ilm-fan sohasida biror e'tiborli fikr ayta oladi. Ilmiy tadqiqot o'tkazishning asosiy maqsadi obyektning real holatini ideal holatga ko'tarish hisoblanadi. Mazkur maqsadga yetishning samarali yo'llarini, mexanizmlarini topish va jamiyatga taklif etish olimning vazifasidir. Mualliflar yosh tadqiqotchilarni o'z burchini obyektiv bajarishga, buning uchun esa ilm-fanda shakllangan metodlarga tayangan holda ijodiy kreativ pozitsiyada turishga da'vat etadilar.

Ilmiy tadqiqot mavzusini tanlashgacha bo'lgan jarayonlarni tadqiqotchining «o'zini o'zi izlash», «o'zligini topish» davri deb atash mumkin. Bu davrda tadqiqotchi hali biror-bir mavzuni tanlashdan, uni biror muammo bilan bog'lashdan uzoq bo'ladi. Tajriba ko'rsatadiki, ilm sohasiga birinchi qadam tashlaganidayoq mavzu topib, uni biror muammo bilan bog'lay olgan tadqiqotchi deyarli uchramaydi. Demak, mavzu tanlashda ilm sohasidan, mavzuga oid izlanishlar va muammolardan yaxshi xabardor mutaxassisning yordami, maslahati zarur. Bunday mutaxassis mavzu tanlashga ta'sir etuvchi obyektiv omillardan xabardor bo'lgani uchun ham «ilmiy rahbar», «ilmiy maslahatchi», tadqiqotni ratsional olib borishni o'rgatuvchi «ustoz» deb ataladi.

Mavzuni tanlashga undovchi obyektiv omillar quyidagilardanI borat:

- ijtimoiy taraqqiyot talabi;
- ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyot talabi;
- iqtisodiy rivojlanish omili;
- madaniy yuksalish ehtiyoji.

Ilm-fanning ijtimoiy taraqqiyotga xizmat qilishi aksiomadir. Shuning uchun tanlanadigan mavzu ijtimoiy taraqqiyot maqsadlari va vazifalari bilan bog'liq bo'lishi zarur. Ijtimoiy taraqqiyot deganda umuminsoniy rivojlanish, umumbashariy qadriyatlarni asrash va ko'paytirish, ijtimoiy hayotni yanada insoniylashtirish, global muammolarni hal etish, insoniyat erishgan yutuqlarni, pozitiv tajribalarni yanada ko'paytirish nazarda tutildi. Mazkur maqsad va vazifalarga xizmat qilish orqaligina ilm-fan, o'tkaziladigan tadqiqot, tanlanadigan mavzu pozitiv ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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Mavzuning dolzarbligini asoslash orqali tadqiqotchi muammoning davr, taraqqiyot, ilm-fan uchun qanchalik muhimligini isbotlaydi. Mavzuning dolzarbligini yuqoridagi obyektiv va subektiv omillar orqali asoslash mumkin. Mavzuning o‘rganilmaganligi yoki kam o‘rganilgani, muammoga oid ziddiyatli yondashuvlir, konsepsiylar yoki pastulatlar ilgari surilayotgani, u yoki bu hodisaning pozitiv natijalariga olib kelmayotgani, taraqqiyotga to‘siz bo‘layotgani, shaxs va jamiyat munosabatlarida «begonalashuv» hollarining paydo bo‘layotgani, huquqiy normalarni deviant xulq-atvorga samarali ta’sir etolmayotgani dolzarb mavzular sifatidatadqiq etilishi mumkin. Biroq mavzu dolzarbligini asoslashda ilmiy izlanishlardan kelib chiqarilgan bitta pastulatga tayanish darkor. U – tadqiqot obyekti (predmeti)ning real holati bilan ideal holati o‘rtasidagi qarama-qarshiliklardan kelib chiqishdir. Masalan, ob’ekt (inson) bugun, real holatida ikkita – o‘zbek va rus tillarini biladi. Lekin u ideal holatida qirqta tilni bilishi, o‘rganishi va ularda bemalol gaplashishi mumkin. Tadqiqot qanday sabablar, omillar insonning ideal holatga yetishiga to‘siz bo‘lmoqda, nimalar qilganda insonni ideal holatga yetkazish, tarbiyalash mumkin, degan savollarga javob izlashi darkor.

Tadqiqot obyekti (predmeti)ning real holati bilan ideal holati o‘rtasidagi fundamental mushtaraklik uning (obyekt yoki predmetning) makon va zamonda mavjudligidir. Tadqiqot obyekti (predmeti) izlanishdan oldin ham makon va zamonda mayjud edi, u izlanishdan keyin ham makon va zamonda mavjud bo‘lishi zarur. Lekin u real holatdan ideal holatga o‘tganida sifatan o‘zgarishi, ya’ni real holatida yo‘q xislatlar, qarashlar, ko‘nikmalar va aloqalarni o‘zida shakllantirishi mumkin. Real holat ideal holatning antagonist emas, u ideal holatning takomillashtirilishi zarur bo‘lgan ko‘rinishidir. Ideal holat ham real holatning antagonist emas, u real holatning takomillashtirilgan ko‘rinishidir. Biroq ijtimoiy taraqqiyot real holatni boricha, mavjudligicha qoldirolmaydi, uni takomillashtirmay, ijtimoiy taraqqiyot amalga oshmaydi. Ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning immanent qonuni real holatdagi g‘ov, to‘siz, konservativ qarashlarni ideal holatning ziddi, hatto raqibiga aylantirishi mumkin. Shuning uchun ham jamiyat bir ijtimoiy-tarixiy bosqichidan ikkinchi, ko‘pincha ilgarigi bosqichga zid, qarama-qarshi bosqichga o‘tayotganida real holatdagi mavjud to‘sislarni kuch bilan bartaraf etadi.

Har bir ilm sohasida mavjud empirik tajribalarni, gnoseologik izlanishlar

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natijalarini jamlash, umumlashtirishga zaruriyat mavjuddir. Bunday ilmiy izlanish fundamental ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, u ilm sohasining real holatini, u duch kelayotgan nazariy, falsafiy, metodologik muammolar nimalardan iborat ekanini vauning rivojlanish yo‘llarini, ideal holatga yetish bosqichlarini aniqlab olishga yordam beradi. Ilm sohasining bunday xususiy muammolarini o‘rganish tadqiqotchidan katta gnoseologik tajriba va ilm-fanning falsafiy metodologik muammolaridan yaxshi xabardorlikni talab etadi.

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