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MODERN METHODS OF WORKING WITH SCIENTIFIC COMPETENT YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the youth policy of any state is to strengthen the economic and political potential of the country in advance, that is, to create the future reserves of the foundations of statehood, to lay the foundation for economic, social and political development. The implementation of youth policy, firstly, imposes specific tasks and responsibilities on the state, and secondly, sets a number of requirements for young people, such as education, acquisition of modern skills, finding a place in society, becoming a useful person for himself, his family and society. One of the important factors in ensuring not only social stability, but also the social development of the country as a whole is the implementation of an effective state policy in the field of educating young people with scientific potential and the improvement of mechanisms and technologies for its implementation. This, in turn, increases the need to develop a model of public policy on youth in general, the issues of long-term scientific potential of the younger generation, using innovative mechanisms and technologies that synthesize global standards and national-regional characteristics.

KEYWORDS: *Youth, politics, science, democratic thinking, society, democratic society, intellectual youth, education, higher education, entrepreneurship, young scientists, youth policy, law, crisis, youth issues,*

INTRODUCTION

The transition from one socio-political formation to another in the Republic of Uzbekistan has created specific contradictions in the problems of young people, as well as in all spheres of society. The issue of the balance of youth with society has entered a critical phase. Conflicting

processes have given rise to the need for creativity. Building the essence of the issue on the basis of creativity, initiative, national values has become a criterion for saving society from crises.

Today's youth of Uzbekistan is a generation of historical period. Because they came to life in the conditions of exchange of one formation with another. Systemic changes have led to changes in thinking and consciousness. Because if the consciousness does not change, there will be no people who are able to live in the new conditions. Therefore, young people had to understand themselves at a time when economic, social and political conflicts and tensions have multiplied, to find the right path, not to get bogged down in problems, to form new values. In times of crisis, the demand for courageous, enterprising, progressive, intelligent and active people also increases. While the fate of today's society depends on the older generation, the fate of the future society depends on today's youth, their aspirations, potential, values, dreams, activism in building a new society. One of the key factors in building a democratic society is learning to live in such a society.

Living in a democratic society requires knowing the principles of that society and how to use them. The main purpose of all state documents developed and adopted on youth is to encourage young people, who are the backbone of the country, in the areas of development and personal development, to create the necessary opportunities for their future and growth.

Organizing the entry of young people into society on the basis of creativity and ingenuity is a characteristic feature of advanced countries, which includes youth education, health, employment, environmental cleanliness, family protection, social protection of young people, access to life, housing. Issues take precedence.

High morality and worldview, the use of world civilization and the processes of scientific and technological progress, confidence in democratic principles, understanding, strength, power and potential for the prosperity of the state and the development of his family,¹ honesty, integrity, determination, purity, loyalty The inculcation of universal values in the spiritual psyche of young people, the respect for these human qualities in society², the formation of legal knowledge and thinking are among the factors that facilitate the entry of young people into society and ensure the desired goal.³ "It should be noted that each new generation requires a new history, creates and improves it."⁴

MAIN PART

In today's intense and controversial times, shaping the minds of young people in the spirit of nationalism naturally makes the issue of protecting young people from ideological threats a pressing issue. The last few years have been marked by dramatic changes around the world. As a result, maintaining their national freedom and liberty at the borders of a world prone to political change is a priority.

The formation of the content of a new modern youth policy in response to various modern threats is a necessity that has risen to the level of not only political but also universal demand. Therefore, the state should strengthen its investment and innovation character in youth policy, and in its implementation introduce a system of special programs of a preventive nature. In this regard, youth policy requires the improvement of new institutional technologies, strengthening systems of work with young people, ensuring their diversity, methodological and methodological knowledge of staff working with young people. Strengthening the principles of working with

young people is to attract social investment, ensure the innovative development of young people, the effective use of their initiatives. New modern methods of working with young people require a variety of activities aimed at the well-being of their activities and the formation of their thinking, the general efforts of such disciplines as history, political science, sociology, pedagogy, psychology, ie scientific research. It is a pressing issue to reform and implement all modern methods of working with young people on the basis of national interests. Today, the youth itself is characterized by diversity, diversity, diversity of interests. On the basis of this diversity, the correct definition of work methods for each young person, educating him in the spirit of democratic values is an effective form of protecting young people from destructive ideas. At the same time, internal conflicts in society increase based on the diversity of interests. At the same time, it is natural that the main goal is to unite young people around different interests - to build a civil society, which will be the basis for future stability, peace and prosperity.

The upbringing of the younger generation is a very topical issue, which requires continuity, perseverance and assertiveness in education, modern and effective methods and means of work.

It is science that determines the development of a society and ensures its progress. Strengthening the development of our country, the effective organization of research work in determining the prospects, ensuring cooperation in science, education and industry is a topical issue today. The purpose of research conducted in higher education institutions today can be fundamental, practical, project or experimental-design. Fundamental research programs are aimed at gaining new knowledge and discovering laws in the field of natural, technical and social sciences, as well as creating a scientific basis for the development of applied research and development, lasting up to five years. The applied research programs are a set of research and technological development programs for up to three years, which provide effective solutions to important scientific and technological problems in the priority areas of socio-economic development of the country.⁵ Fundamental and applied research is a set of scientific projects funded by the state order, funded, scientific and technical directions, executive organizations, leaders. A research project is a scientific work that defines the topic, goals, objectives and expected results of fundamental and applied research. Particular attention is paid to the implementation of research results in higher education, ensuring their effective use in relevant sectors of the economy.

In 1992, there were 52 higher education institutions in the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, where more than 340,000 students studied.⁶ By 2017, the system of higher education will include 85 higher education institutions, including 19 universities, 2 academies, 38 institutes and more than 10 branches, as well as 12 branches of foreign universities.⁷ In recent years, in the training of young professionals with higher education, special attention is paid to quality, not quantity. We can see this in the ongoing reforms in the higher education system. This means that the training of young professionals with higher education is carried out extensively in higher education institutions - universities, institutes and other educational institutions.

After completing the master's program in higher education, which provides fundamental and practical knowledge in some specialties in Uzbekistan, bachelor's degree lasts at least 2 years, and defends a master's dissertation of scientific or scientific-technical content; graduates are awarded a master's degree. A diploma entitling him to engage in professional and scientific activities. For the first time in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1828 people graduated from the

master's degree in 2001. In this regard, President I. Karimov congratulated the masters, as well as the first graduates of academic lyceums and professional colleges on their successful completion. It is known that the introduction of master's education in the training of highly qualified specialists in the system of continuing education is of particular importance. Master's degree education is aimed at providing talented young people with a wide range of knowledge in the field and involvement in research, who are capable of scientific research, want to gain in-depth knowledge of the specialty and have special abilities. Carrying out scientific research work requires a high level of preparation from the researcher, both physically and intellectually, psychologically. It requires the researcher to concentrate, to manage their intellectual potential, to know the methodology and technology of scientific research, not only the skills to use scientific knowledge, but also to some extent analyze them and apply them in practice.

Dissertation - Latin *dissertatio* - research, review - a scientific work submitted for an academic degree and defended individually in front of the scientific community. The defense of the dissertation first appeared in the universities of German-speaking countries in the middle Ages. From the XVI-XVII centuries it began to spread to other countries. In Uzbekistan, since 1934, the defense of dissertations for the degree of candidate of sciences and doctor of sciences has been carried out.⁸

Today, there are 23 universities, 33 institutes, 2 academies, 1 conservatory, 1 high school, branches of 20 higher education institutions, a total of 91 higher education institutions in the country. There are also prestigious universities in 11 foreign countries. In total, more than 337,000 students and masters study at them.⁹

However, the strong need for highly qualified specialists in higher education institutions, the increase of scientific capacity remains one of the most pressing issues.

Today, out of 27,288 professors and teachers of higher education institutions and their branches in the country, the total number of scientists with the degree of Doctor of Science is 2,643, and the total number of scientists with the degree of Candidate of Science is 8,280. Of the total number of academic degrees, 129 or only 4.9% are doctors of science under the age of 40, and 1168 or 14.1% are candidates of science.

The region with the highest scientific potential is 40.1% in Tashkent, 21.9% in Navoi, 22.4% in Surkhandarya and 23.3% in Syrdarya.

In 2015-2017, 737 people were admitted to the postgraduate education system, of which 16.8% (124) defended their dissertations on time, 32.2% (375) defended their dissertations late, and the remaining 50.9% did not protect.¹⁰

It is also possible to see that there are a number of problems in the establishment of innovation funds in higher education institutions, the timely and effective use of funds, the commercialization of scientific and innovative developments. Undoubtedly, today the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is the flagship of science in our country. It includes 32 research institutes, including 23 large institutes, a research center, four museums, the Karakalpak regional administration, and the KhorezmMamun Academy.

More than five thousand staff members are conducting research, including 370 doctors and 900 candidates of science, and those with 200 PhD degrees are continuing their research. Since the

independence of Uzbekistan, the volume of exports of scientific products of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has increased 8.2 times.¹¹

On February 17, 2018, President of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev signed a decree "On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of research activities." It reflects the issues of strengthening the role of science in the innovative development of the economy, increasing the prestige and improving the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the formation of a unified system of management and regulation of research and innovation.

The resolution also outlines the main tasks and activities of the Academy of Sciences, in particular, the development of mechanisms for conducting, strengthening and developing fundamental, applied and innovative research in the natural, technical and social sciences, integration of science with education and production. , participation in international cooperation with research organizations and foundations, as well as participation in the organization and holding of international scientific forums and conferences, participation in the training of highly qualified personnel.

The launch of 5 important initiatives by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to make the country's youth healthy and educated in all respects and to systematically organize their efforts in the social, spiritual and enlightenment spheres has launched another new stage in the history of youth education in Uzbekistan.

This noble idea of the head of state was met with great interest by the people of Uzbekistan, especially the youth, and in a short time spread throughout the country.

CONCLUSION

Over the past period, the entire necessary regulatory framework has been formed; the activities of postgraduate education institutions, the preparation and defense of doctoral dissertations have been improved in accordance with the established requirements. At the same time, the pace of socio-economic development of the country requires a re-understanding of the experience gained in the context of a one-stage system of postgraduate education, taking into account the best practices of a number of foreign countries in this area. In the current situation, the issues of accelerated development and improvement of the quality of training of scientific personnel, wide involvement of talented youth in science, strengthening the scientific potential of higher education and scientific institutions and its effective use in the innovative development of the republic are of particular importance.

In general, Uzbekistan is doing its best to create modern, advanced and innovative conditions for young people to get an education, acquire a profession and grow into mature people. Because the more attention is paid to the support of the younger generation, their upbringing as spiritually mature, physically healthy, patriotic and selfless, the protection of their rights and interests, the higher its effectiveness. That is why Uzbekistan sees the youth, which is recognized as an active layer of society, not as a "problem", but as a great force for the country's development, a strategic resource of the state. As a result, today highly educated, modern-minded, strong-willed young people are becoming an increasingly decisive force in the future development of the country.

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