

ILMIY TADQIQOT ISHI BILAN SHUG'ULLANUVCHILARDA ILM-FANDA SHAKLLANGAN METODLARGA TAYANGAN HOLDA IJODIY KREATIV POZITSIYADA TURISH KO'NIKMALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH

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Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada ilmiy tadqiqot ishi bilan shug'ullanuvchilarda ilm-fanda shakllangan metodlarga tayangan holda ijodiy kreativ pozitsiyada turish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishning ahamiyati yoritilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *vositalar, mexanizmlar, shart-sharoitlar, yaratish, ilmiy-texnik empirik, gnoseologik, izlanishlar, natija, jamlash, ko'nikma, shakllantirish.*

Ijtimoiy taraqqiyotni bugun ilmiy-texnik kashfiyotlarsiz, ixtirolarsiz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Inson mehnatini yengillashtirish va samaradorligini oshirish, ijodiy salohiyatini to'la ro'yobga chiqarish imkoniyatini beruvchi vositalar, mexanizmlar va shart-sharoitlar yaratish ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyotning bosh vazifasidir. Bugun jon-jahd va fidoyilik bilan mehnat qilish yetarli emas, mehnatni, faoliyatni ratsional tashkil etish, samaradorligini oshirish yo'llarini izlash muhimdir. Jamiyatga ilmiy aqliy quvvatlariga tayanib, mehnatni, faoliyatni oqilona uyushtirishga, ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarni to'la qondirishga qaratilgan usullarga, vositalarga tayanadigan, ushbu usullarni va vositalarni kashf etadigan shaxslar kerak. Shuning uchun ham tadqiqot mavzusini ilmiy-texnik rivojlanish maqsadidan kelib chiqib tanlash talab etiladi. Ilm-fan oldiga ijtimoiy-siyosiy tuzum ham o'z talabini qo'yadi. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy tuzum ichki institutlarini o'z maqsadiga muvofiq faoliyat olib borishini istaydi, aks holda tuzum bilan institutlar o'rtasida begonalashuv yuzaga keladi. Aniq strategik maqsadi va rivojlanish dasturiga, modeliga ega ijtimoiy-siyosiy tuzum barcha sohalarni institutlarni, shu jumladan ilm-fanni ham ana shu strategik maqsad va rivojlanish dasturiga, modeliga xizmat qilishga yo'naltiradi. Ushbu obyektiv, ijtimoiy talabga xizmat qilishga tayyor tadqiqotgina siyosiy tuzum tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanadi.

Iqtisodiy rivojlanish barcha davrlarda, barcha davlatlarda ilm-fan rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi obyektiv omil bo'lib kelgan. Inson va jamiyatning moddiy ehtiyojlarini qondirish orqaligina ilm-fan, ilmiy izlanishlar o'zining ijtimoiy foydali mashg'ulot, faoliyat ekanini isbotlagan. Demak, ilmiy tadqiqot mavzusini tanlashda iqtisodiy rivojlanish omili unutilmasligi kerak.

Ilmiy tadqiqot o'tkazish ratsional tashkil etiladigan, o'ziga xos metodika va metodlarga ega ijodiy faoliyatdir. Uning ratsionalligi inson aqlu idroki va real hayotiy talablarni bilan bog'liqligida, metodikasi va metodlari esa, ilm-fanda qabul qilingan, ijodiy faoliyatni samarali o'tkazishga yordam beradigan usullar va mexanizmlardan foydalanganidadir.

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 tutiladi. Mazkur maqsad va vazifalarga xizmat qilish orqaligina ilm-fan, o'tkaziladigan tadqiqot, tanlanadigan mavzu pozitiv ahamiyat kash etadi.

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 yondashuvdir, konsepsiyalar yoki pastulatlari ilgari surilayotgani, u yoki bu hodisaning pozitiv natijalariga olib kelmayotgani, taraqqiyotga to'siq bo'layotgani, shaxs va jamiyat munosabatlarida «begonalashuv» hollarining paydo bo'layotgani, huquqiy normalarni deviant xulq-atvoriga samarali ta'sir etolmayotgani dolzarb mavzular sifatida tadqiq 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'siq bo'lmoqda, nimalar qilganda insonni ideal holatga yetkazish, tarbiyalash mumkin, degan savollarga javob izlashi darkor. Tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligini asoslayotganda ob'ekt (predmet)ning ideal holatga ketishiga g'ov bo'layotgan asosiy sabablar, omillar ko'rsatilishi zarur.

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 mavjud 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 antagonistidir, u ideal holatning takomillashtirilishi zarur bo'lgan ko'rinishidir. Ideal holat ham real holatning antagonistidir, 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'siq, konservativ qarashlarni ideal holatning ziddi, hatto raqibiga aylantirishi mumkin. Shuning uchun ham jamiyat bir ijtimoiy-tarixiy bosqichidan ikkinchi, ko'pincha ilgari bosqichga zid, qarama-qarshi bosqichga o'tayotganida real holatdagi mavjud to'siqlarni kuch bilan bartaraf etadi.

Ko'pincha tadqiqotchilar mavzu dolzarbligini asoslashda tasdiqlash usulidan foydalanadilar. Aslida muammo mavjudligini ta'kidlash ham konstatatsiya usulidir. Ammo, bizning fikrimizcha, mavzu dolzarbligini asoslashda nafaqat konstatatsiya, shuningdek, ziddiyatlarni keltirish, real holatdagi to'siqlarni sanash, ideal holatga yetishishning ijtimoiy zaruriyat ekanini ta'kidlash usulidan ham foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Chunki, ijtimoiy hayotning sotsiodinamik xususiyati mavzu dolzarbligini real holatdan ideal holatga borish yo'llarini izlash orqali asoslashga undaydi. Konstatatsiya usuli ko'pincha barqaror, turg'un narsalarni, amalga oshirilgan hodisalarni qayd etish bilan chegaralanadi. Tadqiqot obyekti (predmeti)ning real holatidan ideal holatiga borishi esa ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning sotsiodinamik xususiyatiga muvofiqdir, shuning uchun mavzu dolzarbligini asoslashga sotsiodinamik yondashish darkor.

Har bir ilm sohasida mavjud empirik tajribalarni, gnoseologik izlanishlar 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 va uning

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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