

# Components for Formation of Research Skills in Children of the House of Kindness

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## ABSTRACT

The article focuses on pedagogical activities, one of the best ways to develop personal intellectual and creative skills in the modern education of orphans, the organization of their research activities.

**KEYWORDS:** *skill, qualifications, knowledge research, degree, activity, ability, component, motivation, didactic tool, structure, diagnosis, theory, practice, idea, prospect, problem*

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the best ways to develop personal intellectual and creative skills in modern education for orphans is to organize their research activities.

The levels of development of teaching and research skills are calculated in relation to each other, each level of which is interrelated.

Determining the nature of the concept of teaching and research skills requires more extensive research. In many cases, research skills are defined as the ability to use existing knowledge and engage in creative activities.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

It should be noted that the research on the development of students' thinking in the education system and the increase of professional competence of teachers, pedagogical scientists R. Djuraev, B. Khodjaev, O. Gazman, E. Zeer, L. Tarita, E. Kazakova, E. Alexandrova, M. Pevzner, Performed by A. Maslow, A. Combas, and others[1].

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Analysis of effective factors, forms and means of developing personal intellectual and creative abilities in the modern education of orphans, the organization of their research activities and a comparative study of the relevant literature.

## DISCUSSION

One of the key issues in improving the effectiveness of teaching is to increase the cognitive research activity of the orphans. In the process of shaping the elements of research activity, learners' learning motives are formed, which is one of the most important aspects of education. From this point of view, the definition of "research skills" focuses on what practical activities they are aimed at[2].

Learning and research skills are interpreted as complex skills consisting of three main components:

1. Motivational (formed under the influence of a new activity goal, manifested as an interest in learning).
2. Content (covers the system of knowledge about research activities).

3. Practical (covers the system of practical skills and abilities formed in the person).

If any of the skills listed above are not present in an individual or are not sufficiently developed, it will not be possible to develop research skills. As Yu.K.Babansky noted, "motive not only sets a goal, but also calls for stronger and more dynamic management. It is clear that we need a deeper, stronger, richer content of education, not a voluntary one"[3].

In the pedagogical literature, the tariffing of research activities is approached from two different perspectives. According to the first view, a research activity is an activity in which a student's independent learning is related to a research activity. It is also interpreted as an activity of working with didactic tools of teaching. According to the second view, research activity is considered as learning activity.

In order to develop research skills in orphanages, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the purpose, content, methodology of formation of research skills in the development and creation of a methodological system of their involvement in research activities.

In order to successfully develop teaching and research skills, it is useful to list the following structure:

#### **Preparatory skills:**

- work with literature (textbooks, computer programs, Internet);
- knowledge of research problems;
- organization of educational and research work and drawing and sketching;
- selection of equipment for teaching and research work using the instructions;
- to use the knowledge of other disciplines at all stages of educational and research work.

#### **Technological skills:**

- assembly of the device or preparation of its elements;
- Improving research and modernization of mobile models;
- observance of technical safety in carrying out educational and research work.
- Measurement skills:
- Independent obtaining of experimental results using measuring instruments.

#### **Computing skills:**

- processing and analysis of the obtained data and results;
- work with information and communication technologies and computer aids;

- detection of measurement errors

#### **Organizational skills:**

- independent organization of educational and research activities;
- planning, coordination, control of their activities;
- it is difficult to achieve the set goals
- demonstration of willpower in situations.

#### **Communication skills:**

- cooperation in the discussion of tasks;
- division of responsibilities, mutual representation, mutual control, discussion of the results of joint activities.

#### **Intellectual skills:**

- theoretical substantiation of research results;
- intuition;
- organization and conduct of research work, discussion;
- search for alternative solutions and choose sensible solutions;
- be able to apply the acquired knowledge and skills in new situations;
- ability to work independently with information (writing lectures, abstracts, conferences, writing a research paper);
- determine the significance and place of learning outcomes.

An analysis of the results of a survey conducted among orphanages to determine their understanding of research skills showed that all orphans expressed their views on the concept of "research", but almost all of them wrote "research skills" and they do not have detailed information on "research activities"[4].

From the conversations with the children of the orphanage, it became clear that the tendency of the clergy to engage in research activities, to conduct research and to acquire theoretical knowledge, practical skills and competencies in this regard is gratifying[5]. They believe that the theoretical knowledge, practical skills and competencies they need to achieve will be useful both in their daily lives and in their future activities. However, in the question-and-answer sessions and subbotniks with the teachers, most of the teachers have enough theoretical knowledge and practical skills to organize the research activities of the orphans. 'admitted that they did not have the nickname and skills.

Summarizing the above definition, it can be concluded that research work is a qualitatively new and unique type of activity for a person, which is distinguished by its originality. In some sciences,

research work is analyzed as the basis of innovative activity. Preparing orphans for research activities is a method of involving the scholar in independent activities and direct observation, research work. Increases their interest in independent research, 'inventions', 'discoveries' and new ideas, develops their thinking and research skills.

## CONCLUSION

By involving orphanage inmates in research activities, first, they develop inquisitive activity and independent research activities; secondly, this activity, which is formed in the student, will serve as a basis for new successes in the future. More precisely, they are manifested in active research work, rationalization, and later in inventive activity. That is why this activity is an important part of the educational process.

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