



SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ACTIVITY IS THE MAIN DRIVING FORCE OF SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This article provides a scientific and theoretical analysis of the role and importance of research activity in societal development. The impact of scientific research on the advancement of science and technology, socio-economic development, and innovation processes is examined. Particular attention is paid to the integration of education and research activities. The article also highlights the significance of research in the context of digital transformation and proposes practical recommendations for the development of research activities in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Scientific research, societal development, innovation, science and technology, education integration.

Introduction

In today's conditions of globalization and digital transformation, it is impossible to imagine the development of society without science and scientific research. The experience of modern developed countries demonstrates that sustainable economic growth, social well-being, and the enhancement of intellectual potential are directly connected with the level of development of scientific research activity. Uzbek scholars also regard science and innovation as important factors in social development and pay special attention to the implementation of scientific achievements in production and social life. In this regard, the scientific analysis of the role and significance of scientific research activity in the development of society is considered one of the urgent issues of the present day.

The development of society is continuously enriched by new knowledge, scientific discoveries, and innovative ideas. Scientific research serves as an important tool for finding scientific solutions to social problems, increasing production efficiency, and improving the education system. Uzbek linguist and pedagogue J. Yo'ldoshev



emphasizes that the integration of education and scientific research is one of the main factors that enhances the intellectual potential of society. Therefore, scientific research activity appears not only as a result of social development, but also as its driving force.

Uzbek scholars have studied the content, types, and impact of scientific research activity on social development from various perspectives. In particular, S.N. Karimova evaluates scientific research as the highest form of the cognitive process and considers the harmony of theoretical and practical aspects to be essential within it. Furthermore, local scientific sources particularly highlight the role of scientific research in innovative development, the knowledge economy, and the preparation of competitive specialists. These views confirm the strategic importance of scientific research activity in the development of society.

The purpose of this article is to provide a theoretical and practical justification of the role of scientific research activity in the development of society. To achieve this goal, the following objectives were defined:

- to explain the essence of scientific research activity based on scientific sources;
- to analyze the interrelationship between social development and scientific research;
- to determine the role of scientific research in innovative development under modern conditions;
- to develop scientific conclusions and recommendations aimed at improving scientific research activity in Uzbekistan.

Scientific research activity is one of the most important forms of human cognition and is interpreted as an activity aimed at identifying, analyzing, and systematizing new knowledge about objective reality. Among Uzbek scholars, S.N. Karimova evaluates scientific research as a creative process that emerges through the integration of theoretical and practical knowledge, emphasizing the importance of scientifically defining problems and finding their solutions. The essence of scientific research lies not merely in repeating existing knowledge, but also in contributing to the formation of new scientific conclusions and theoretical perspectives.

Furthermore, A. G‘ulomov interprets scientific research as a systematic, consistent, and logical form of cognition, noting that scientific accuracy, evidence-based reasoning, and objectivity are its main criteria. Therefore, scientific research activity serves as a fundamental source of scientific knowledge necessary for the development of society.



According to their content and orientation, scientific studies are divided into several types. The most important of these are fundamental studies, which are aimed at identifying the general laws of nature, society, and human thinking. Fundamental research may not always produce direct practical results; however, it creates a strong theoretical foundation for further scientific and practical investigations.

Applied research, on the other hand, is based on the results of fundamental science and is directed toward solving specific social, economic, or technical problems. Uzbek pedagogue J. Yo‘ldoshev particularly emphasizes the role of applied research in increasing efficiency in education, production, and social spheres. Innovative research is associated with the implementation of scientific ideas in the form of new technologies, products, and services, and it plays an important role in ensuring the competitiveness of society.

The process of scientific cognition is a complex and multi-stage process that includes identifying a problem, proposing a hypothesis, conducting research, and drawing scientific conclusions. Among Uzbek scholars, Sh. Safarov emphasizes the importance of methodology in the process of scientific cognition, noting that the correct selection of research methods determines the reliability of scientific results. Methodological approaches constitute the theoretical basis of scientific research and include such methods as systematic, functional, comparative, and statistical analysis. Through these approaches, the research object is studied comprehensively, and scientific conclusions are formed on the basis of evidence and well-grounded arguments. As a result, the process of scientific cognition develops in accordance with the needs of society.

Scientific research activity is an important factor in socio-economic development. New scientific knowledge makes it possible to create innovative solutions in various sectors of the economy, thereby ensuring the sustainable development of the national economy. Uzbek economists and pedagogical scholars note that innovations created on the basis of scientific research lead to the creation of new jobs, the reduction of production costs, and the improvement of service quality in society.

In particular, A. G‘ulomov emphasizes that the development of scientific thinking contributes to strengthening the economic potential of society and that it is difficult to solve social problems effectively without a scientific approach. Therefore, scientific research appears as the main driving force ensuring the socio-economic development of society.



The organization of scientific research activities in higher educational institutions contributes not only to the development of science, but also to the enhancement of the intellectual potential of society. In this regard, the close interconnection between education and scientific research emerges as one of the important factors ensuring social development.

Scientific research creates the intellectual foundation of innovative activity. Innovations that arise on the basis of fundamental and applied studies play a significant role in increasing production efficiency, improving the quality of education, and finding scientific solutions to social problems. Therefore, scientific research activity serves as the main driving force of innovative development.

Sh. Safarov notes that the use of modern methods and technologies in scientific research increases the accuracy and effectiveness of research results.

Scientific research conducted in the digital environment strengthens interdisciplinary integration and creates the basis for the emergence of new scientific directions. This situation ensures the rapid adaptation of science to the needs of society and accelerates the implementation of scientific results into practice.

In Uzbekistan, the development of scientific research activity has been identified as one of the priority directions of state policy. Special attention is being paid in the country to supporting science and innovation, modernizing the activities of scientific institutions, and encouraging young scholars. In his speeches, Shavkat Mirziyoyev has repeatedly emphasized scientific research and innovation as important factors of national development and highlighted the necessity of widely introducing scientific achievements into the economy and social life.

The conducted analyses show that scientific research activity is the main and decisive driving force of social development. Scientific achievements serve as an important factor in ensuring the socio-economic development of society, creating an innovative environment, and enhancing intellectual potential.

During the research process, the theoretical foundations of scientific research activity, its types, and its impact on social development were comprehensively examined. The analyses demonstrated that fundamental, applied, and innovative research are closely interconnected and collectively serve the needs of society. In addition, the integration of the education system and scientific research plays an important role in training competitive and innovation-oriented specialists. Under modern conditions, the



application of digital technologies to scientific research further increases the effectiveness and practical significance of scientific results.

In conclusion, the development of scientific research activity is an important factor in ensuring the sustainable development, innovative progress, and intellectual advancement of society. Consistent policies and practical measures implemented in this direction will contribute significantly to future development.

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