International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol. 24, Special Issue 1, 2020
ISSN: 1475-7192

Scientific Study Procedure

[1]Shakhnoza R Abzalova, [2]Surat S. Gulyamov,
[3]Dilfuza T. Ashurova, [4]Jahongir B. Husainov

Abstract*--*This article describes data that will be useful in writing and searching for scientific literature. How to search for the correct spelling of the article, as well as a description of the scientific terminology of the monograph, thesis and abstract. These data will help when writing scientific articles.

Keywords*--*search; article; monograph; thesis; the abstract; annotation

I. INTRODUCTION

In the process of human social development, knowledge comes from ignorance, and knowledge goes from simple to complex and exact. One's knowledge of the material world is relative and it constantly evolves. Knowledge can be gained by daily experience, learning. In the doctrine of implementation of knowledge, ephemeral forms of perceptual, emotional, and scientific knowledge are often shown. The scientific literature also distinguishes scientific knowledge from non-scientific forms. Extracurricular knowledge includes culture, literature, art, mythology, religion, and so on. Knowledge that is commonly used in science is called exothermic knowledge, while knowledge of astrology and other fields is called esoteric (latent) knowledge. Exothermic knowledge may violate the rules of science, while esoteric knowledge may conflict with such rules.

Science is a great example of knowledge, which is based on reading, learning and life experience. The source of new knowledge that scientists establish is also a source of knowledge.

Nowadays, many of our most experienced scientific researchers and practitioners have come up with a lot of research and development questions, such as: What is an article through your university, where you are enrolled.

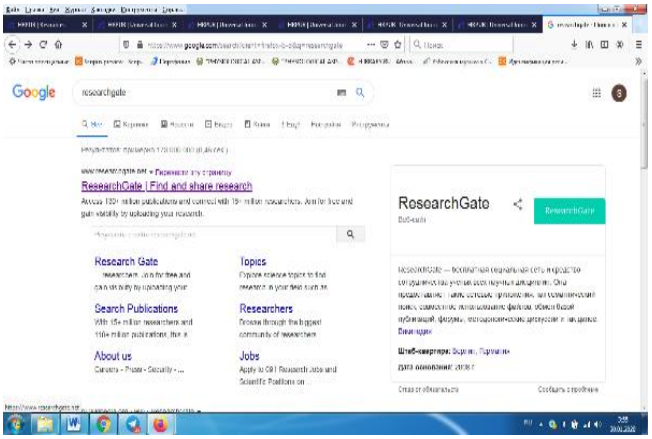

Fig: 1

[1]*Ph. D., assistant professor Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan abzalova71@mail.ru*
[2]*doctor of medical sciences, professor Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan abzalova71@mail.ru*
[3]*doctor of medical sciences, assistant professor Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan abzalova71@mail.ru*
[4]*editor at international journal portal www.tadqiqot.uzconf@tadqiqot.uz*

DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24SP1/PR201236
Received: 19 Jan 2020 | Revised: 08 Feb 2020 | Accepted: 27 Feb 2020

where can I get scientific information? ..... We hear a lot of questions. This is the reason why we decided to write this article.

Firstly, it is related to sharing some knowledge of where to look for information in the area where data is searched for effective data collection.

Secondly, it is Google.com that we remember when it comes to searching for information from the Internet.

Google.com is a free-for-all website for browsing data, but for scientific articles, it is not. InTuran we are looking for the first keywords.

Fifth, there are also free platforms from Google.com, for example: https://www.researchgate.net - a platform for search, annotations, a forum for methodological discussions, and tools for personal profiles. The only disadvantage is that you need to register

You may use multiple keywords on this platform, when looking for a scientific article. For this you need to enter keywords in the “search” box to search the site. From the collected articles, we choose the best one. The article’s page opens and and includes the article’s annotation, the author's personal page, the statistics of the article, and the DOI numbers are listed, but the article is not available for download. Downloading an article will charge certain amount of sums. If you have have no chance of paying the download we offer another method: searching an article using their DOI numbers. Then the site will give access to the article. Now we have learned the right ways of searching articles.

What is an article? What are scientific publications? - We answer these questions.

A scientific article is a publicist, scientific, and free literature, a peculiarly analytical piece, or a set of seminal or periodical publications, a scientific compilation, a dictionary and an encyclopedic section of science.

Monograph - (Greek "monos" - one and "grapho" - means to write). A monograph is a specialist work of writing (in contrast to reference works) or exhibition on a single subject or an aspect of a subject, often by a single author or artist, and usually on a scholarly subject.

Thesis - (essence, confirmation, status, acknowledgment) - the shortest variation of speech, point of view, reports, messages, rules. The thesis generally is a system of certain views, the different recognition of theories. Thesis requires an emphasis on proof argumentatio. In this sense the term "thesis” is used as a synonim of the phrase "theory" (as opposed to axioms, definitions, or proofs). Hegel's thesis is considered to be the first in the form of a triad based on the process of dialectical development, the formation of astrophysics, the antithesis and the synthesis. Throughout the 18th century, divine or philosophical texts have been added and ornaments painted, with illustrations by divine beings or historical figures.

DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24SP1/PR201236
Received: 19 Jan 2020 | Revised: 08 Feb 2020 | Accepted: 27 Feb 2020

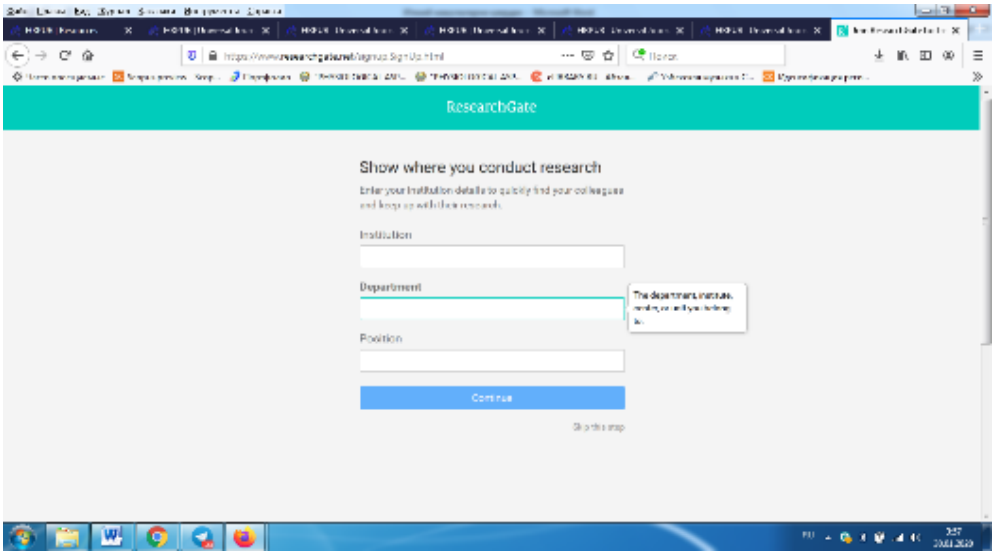

Fig:2

The abstract - (in Latin "newsletter") this is a summary of the contents of the document or its parts, including basic factual information and conclusions necessary for the initial familiarization with the document and determine the appropriateness of accessing it.

The abstract is used in the study of a specific subject or scientific subject, and it aims to promote the development of scientific and research skills that are necessary for the scientific researcher. This is why the researcher will be able to study selected scientific topics, analyze sources and ideas, consolidate materials, make extensive research and draw conclusions. Researchers can learn how to analyze complex scientific problems, prepare conclusions, provide clear and concise ideas, correct logic and to present the results of work. At the same time, the preparation of abstracts has led to the creation of a scientific debate, the strengthening of knowledge, the development of the ability to independently analyzing contemporary scientific issues, and the scientific debate on scientific issues.

Writing an abstract requires the following:

1. Selection of the theme;
2. Research of a suitable literature, study and analysis;
3. Planning;
4. Writing and registering the article;
5. Conduction of a brief presentation of the abstract or give individual illustration to the instructor.

Annotation - (from Latin, "annotatio" is to defining); A document, a piece of paper, or a documentary description of the contents, importance, form and blank characteristics of the view. Annotation may be interpreted as a description or recommendation.

DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24SP1/PR201236
Received: 19 Jan 2020 | Revised: 08 Feb 2020 | Accepted: 27 Feb 2020

An annotation is extra information associated with a particular point in a document or other piece of information. It can be a note that includes a comment or. Annotations are sometimes presented in the margin of book pages.

In most cases, monographs, scientific articles, dissertations are made through annotations that explain the content of scientific works.

We have learned many types of scientific publications. Now we discuss how to prepare a scientific article for publication.

The author of the scientific article should pay attention to two criterias:

The relevance of the scientific topic covered by the article, the need to study the questions raised in the scientific article;

The purpose of the article - to increase the accuracy of the illustrated scientific decision, proposals, authoring ideas and considerations.

The author must be able to compose an article, and act accordingly, otherwise the purpose and objectives of the article might not be effectively highlightened.

Article title - the content of the article must be clear and well-defined;

Article Structure: - Annotation, Criteria, Main Section: Research Methods, Research Findings, Conclusions, and References.

Annotation - along with a brief introduction to the topic of article writing, serves as a clear reference to the author's thoughts and ideas.

The introductory section of this article is based on comparative information on sources, scientific studies of foreign countries.

In the main part - scientific research, it is necessary to note the analysis, results, news, ideas and suggestions of the accumulated data.

It is necessary to analyze specific scientific results, to express the scientific originaloty of the research. The ideas and discussions on the given problem must be included in brief in conclusion part. There should be a short list of the literature that is included in the scientific issue.

Terminology - In this article, the terms should be used correctly: some scientific terms can be defined in details.

Expression style: scientific, well-grounded, meaningful, comprehensive, and scientific.

II. DISCUSSION OF SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

The scientific articles that are to be published will be observed and discussed in the following order. The significance of the article. How we can see the distinction of this article, the purpose, content, and importance of the

DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24SP1/PR201236
Received: 19 Jan 2020 | Revised: 08 Feb 2020 | Accepted: 27 Feb 2020

article. Issues that are being raised in the article. The importance of articles, the expected result, the criteria of effectiveness of the article and its monitoring. Practical importance and scientific novelty will be analyzed. A separate reviewer will be selected for the article and will be involved in the discussion. The article be recommended for publication with the decision of the department's staff or scientific seminar.

Thus, we are in the main peat of the article, in conclusion, the following should be mentioned : "The main theme of this article is the involvement of science and talented students in science, the development of fundamental scientific research, the creation of scientific communities and authors; Promoting students' ability to publish scientific articles and to promote scientific work and research papers writted by them; mastering of professional skills of pupils and improving their knowledge on the disciplines of higher education; to create a system of scientific schools for the purpose of training talented and motivated youth and promoting the model "Master and the student" based on the tasks set out in the national guidelines.

Clarivate Analytics is a global leader in providing trusted insights and analytics to accelerate the pace of innovation. Our vision is to improve the way the world creates, protects and advances innovation.

To achieve this, we deliver critical data, information, workflow solutions and deep domain expertise to innovators everywhere. We are a trusted, indispensable global partner to our customers, including universities, nonprofits, funding organizations, publishers, corporations, government organizations and law firms.

We offer solutions that drive the entire lifecycle of innovation:

- Scientific and academic research
- Patent intelligence and compliance standards
- Pharmaceutical and biotech intelligence
- Trademark, domain and brand protection.

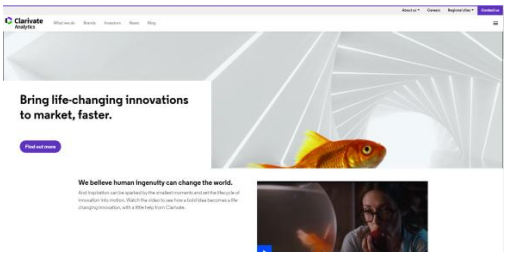

Fig:3

The world of scientific research is more demanding than ever before Whether it's to discover funding information, advance your career, make strategic decisions, prove ROI or simply to save time, being able to quickly access and make sense of emerging trends, find collaborators and discover competitive insights is crucial. And Scopus provides you with the platform and analytical tools to showcase and leverage research quickly.

DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24SP1/PR201236
Received: 19 Jan 2020 | Revised: 08 Feb 2020 | Accepted: 27 Feb 2020

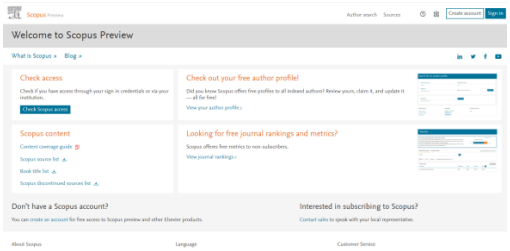

Fig:4

Lead the way in advancing science, technology and health. Elsevier help institutions and professionals advance healthcare, open science and improve performance for the benefit of humanity. Combining content with technology, supported by operational efficiency, we turn information into actionable knowledge. Elsevier empowers knowledge which empowers those who use it.

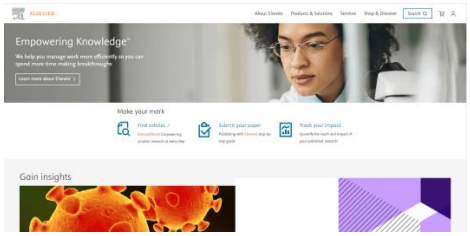

Fig:5

Index Copernicus International is an international specialist platform to promote scientific achievements and support national and international collaboration between scientists, publishers of scientific journals, and science. The main areas of action Index Copernicus are promoting, parameterization, and commercialization of science. Based on proprietary solutions, Index Copernicus is the creator of tools for the collection, processing, and distribution of information about scientific achievements.

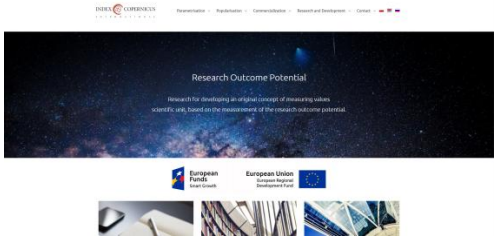

Fig:6

Crossref makes research outputs easy to find, cite, link, assess, and reuse.We're a not-for-profit membership organization that exists to make scholarly communications better. We rally the community; tag and share metadata; run an open infrastructure; play with technology; and make tools and services—all to help put scholarly content in context.

DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24SP1/PR201236
Received: 19 Jan 2020 | Revised: 08 Feb 2020 | Accepted: 27 Feb 2020

The strategic landscape Scholarly communications is changing, and putting research outputs into context is becoming more complicated. Our membership is part of a community that values and exchanges metadata between themselves as well as with a broader community.

III. CONCLUSION

Some of our existing members no longer classify themselves as “publishers”, and some of our newer members have never classified themselves as “publishers”. Governments, funders, institutions, and researchers—parties who once had tangential involvement in scholarly publishing—are taking a more direct role in shaping how research is registered, certified and disseminated. Additionally, low income (but emerging) countries increasingly see it as a strategic imperative that they own and manage a research communication system that reflects their regional research priorities.

Researchers are increasingly insisting that new kinds of research outputs, like data, software, preprints, and peer reviews form a critical part of the scholarly record. New players (e.g. sharing networks, alt-metrics services, and Current Research Information Systems) are becoming critical elements of the research landscape. New technologies like ML and AI promise to change the way in which research is produced, assessed, and consumed.

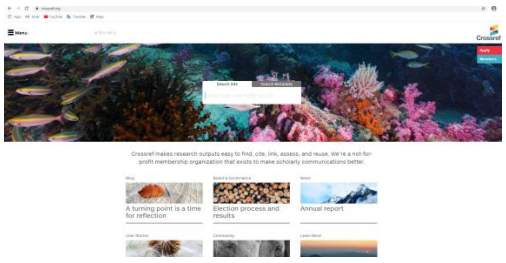

Fig:7

This is the web site of the International DOI Foundation (IDF), a not-for-profit membership organization that is the governance and management body for the federation of Registration Agencies providing Digital Object Identifier (DOI) services and registration, and is the registration authority for the ISO standard (ISO 26324) for the DOI system. The DOI system provides a technical and social infrastructure for the registration and use of persistent interoperable identifiers, called DOIs, for use on digital networks.

Fig:8

Academia.edu is a platform for academics to share research papers. The company's mission is to accelerate the world's research.

DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24SP1/PR201236
Received: 19 Jan 2020 | Revised: 08 Feb 2020 | Accepted: 27 Feb 2020

Academics use Academia.edu to share their research, monitor deep analytics around the impact of their research, and track the research of academics they follow. Over 115 million academics have signed up to Academia.edu, adding 24 million papers. Academia.edu attracts over 70 million unique visitors a month.

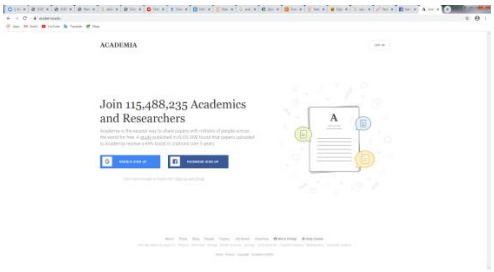

Fig:9

eLIBRARY.RU is the largest electronic library of scientific publications in Russia with rich search and analysis of scientific information. The library is integrated with the Russian Science Citation Index (RSCI) - a free publicly available tool for measuring the publication activity of scientists and organizations, created by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. eLIBRARY.RU and RSCI are developed and supported by the Scientific Electronic Library company.

Fig: 10

REFERENCES

1. https://www.researchgate.nethttps://www.researchgate.net
2. Shoeb, Mohammad, and Vishal Kumar Gupta. "A CRYPT ANALYSIS OF THE TINY ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM IN KEY GENERATION." International Journal of Communication and Computer Technologies 1 (2012), 9-14. doi:10.31838/ijccts/01.01.02
3. https://scholar.google.ru
4. Rahul Saxena, Farah Khan, Misha Masood, Zaineb Qureshi, Manoj Rathore (2016) review on organ transplantation: a social medical need. Journal of Critical Reviews, 3 (2), 23-29.
5. scopus.com
6. www.elsevier.com
7. Tiwari R, Tiwari G, Rai AK. "Probiotic Novel Beverages and Their Applications." Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy 2.1 (2011), 30-36. Print. doi:10.4103/0975-8453.83436
8. https://clarivate.com/
9. Shah Hirva, Patel Jenisha (2016) Bicelle: a lipid nanostructure for transdermal delivery. Journal of Critical Reviews, 3 (2), 17-22.
10. Lenin, G.J.N., Noora, J.A., Packiyalakshmi, D., Priyatharshini, S., & Thanapriya, T. (2014). Highly Directive Rectangular Patch Antenna Arrays. *International Journal of Communication and Computer Technologies*, 2(1), 68-73.

DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24SP1/PR201236
Received: 19 Jan 2020 | Revised: 08 Feb 2020 | Accepted: 27 Feb 2020

11. Oh,T.J.,& Anthony, (2017). New and Fast Emerging Advance Structure of Text Mining from Unstructured Data. *Bonfring International Journal of Industrial Engineering and Management Science*, 7(2), 13-16.
12. Forshaw, S.D. The third state: Toward a quantum information theory of consciousness (2016) NeuroQuantology, 14 (1), pp. 49-61.
13. Sayin, H.Ü. A short introduction to system theory: Indispensable postulate systems and basic structures of the systems in quantum physics, biology and neuroscience (2016) NeuroQuantology, 14 (1), pp. 126-142.

DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24SP1/PR201236
Received: 19 Jan 2020 | Revised: 08 Feb 2020 | Accepted: 27 Feb 2020