



ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF LABORATORY WORK IN TEACHING THE METHODOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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Abstract

This article provides information on the methods of organizing and conducting laboratory training as a methodical recommendation for the practical application of the theoretical knowledge obtained for the formation of knowledge, skills and skills of students in the field of methodology of sociological research .

Kalit soʻzlar : Sotsiologik tadqiqotlar, nazariy bilimlar, seminar va amaliy mashgʻulotlari, laboratoriya tashkil qilish, mavzuni tanlash, tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi, tadqiqot maqsadi, vazifalari, ob'ekt, predgiezining, interpretatsiya larningilipotshiqirtadir.

Abstract: This article provides information on the methods of organizing and conducting laboratory classes as a methodological recommendation for the practical application of the theoretical knowledge gained for the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities of students in the field of methodology of sociological research.

Keywords: Sociological research, theoretical knowledge, seminars and practical classes, organization of the laboratory, choice of topic, relevance of the research topic, research goal, tasks, object, subject, operationalization of interpretations, research hypotheses.

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Sociological studies methodology of sociology another to the fields relatively complicated science that it was for basically this science he is in school theoretical knowledge practical - methodological in terms of to explain Demand does _

In theoretical lessons, the teacher tries to theoretically explain scientific knowledge to students on topics . Students' knowledge is expanded by using question-and-answer and discussion methods among students . In the course of the seminar , students independently form new knowledge on the subject using the Internet and additional literature .

It is known that currently the information resource center of family educational institutions is in a situation with the problem of literature, so students cannot find the necessary resources . As a result, they use electronic textbooks through Internet networks. There are not enough electronic resources on the Internet in Uzbek either. The problem of many students is that they do not know the language . However, there are translation services for Internet users . Therefore, even if it is not difficult for students to get sources from foreign literature , it is observed that their time is spent on translation. As a result, it can be observed that students come to the seminar without getting enough information to play . In fact, students should prepare for the seminar .

of the methodology of sociological research study practical exercises in order to acquire theoretical knowledge and thoroughly prepare for seminar classes . In practical training , students are expected to be able to apply the learned theoretical knowledge in practical activities . In practical training , students will learn about the importance of science, its application areas , the emergence of problems, the study of social problems , the development of programs for their research, the methods that can be used in the study of problems, implementation techniques, the ability to define hypotheses, and conduct sociological research. selection of places, selection of respondents, selection of methods of sociological surveys, construction techniques, conducting tactics, how to set the time of conducting, dealing with respondents in the process of conducting, collecting and processing data, drawing up tables, recording data in diagrams, summarizes data and draws conclusions.

In the laboratory part of science learning, the topics of the laboratories are determined, they are organized, and preliminary tests are conducted among students in a pilot method. Eliminating the shortcomings observed in the process of sociological surveys of students, filling or removing them, the correctness or



incorrectness of the chosen methods, the shortcomings encountered during the technique of constructing the developed questions, the object and subject of the problem being studied after the conducted pilot study, the skills of determining goals, tasks, basic interpretations and their operationalization, putting hypotheses and getting into the problem are formed.

How are laboratories structured in the methodology of sociological research?

The process of carrying out laboratory work does not require specially equipped rooms, as in the methodology of sociological research, unlike the sciences such as engineering, geology, physics, biology, chemistry. In this case, it is only important that the future sociologist's routes in the process of studying the problem are correctly determined. Laboratory training forces the brain to work in every way to enable students to apply theoretical knowledge in practice, to find the right solution and to complete tasks perfectly. Laboratory exercises reveal the unique characteristics, character and structure of each problem.

For example, if we consider the laboratory work on the topic of prevention of environmental pollution as an application, it will look like this.

Topic: Sociological analysis of environmental pollution prevention.

Relevance of the topic : In the process of globalization, industry and technology are developing. And this puts global problems in front of humanity. Such problems do not affect the environment. Environmental problems include many processes. Pollution of our environment and streets becomes part of the problem. It can be observed that large piles of waste are formed as a result of household waste being dumped on the streets and densely populated areas.

As a result of increasing environmental problems, atmospheric pollution is caused, and CO₂ is released into the air from any production facilities. The household waste that we throw on the streets today emits toxic gases into the air, which causes atmospheric pollution. Environmental problems become so functional with each other that one problem leads to another.

(The sociologist should determine the relevance of the studied problem, depending on the extent to which the topic acquires a scientific and social essence).

The purpose of the study : Today, one of the urgent problems of environmental pollution remains a global problem regardless of local reforms. Based on this point of view, the goal of sociological research of the problem was set.



(**A goal** is a model of the expected result that can be achieved only by conducting research.

The purpose of the research is not only to prepare a diagnosis, but also to analyze the causes of the problem situation and develop forecasts of its development, to evaluate the effectiveness of measures to influence the problem situation).

The purpose of the study:

1. Identifying the main causes of pollution of the environment with waste;
2. Assessing the possibility of mobilizing the population that pollutes the environment to eliminate these problems;
3. Assessment of the fact that every citizen feels that the safety of the environment is in the hands of every person;
4. To consider new ideas and ways to invest in cleaning the environment .

(**The tasks of the research are the tools that are implemented within the framework of specific requirements for** the analysis and solution of the defined problem.

Also, the tasks of the research should be clarified in terms of the content, methodology and organization of the goal).

The object of the study : Areas polluted by various economic wastes.

(**The object** is the "carrier" of the problematic situation, the field of activity of the social subject included in the scientific study process, or the field of social reality containing the social conflict).

Subject of research : The attitude of the population to the pollution of the environment with waste and their impact.

(**The subject of the research** is the aspects and features of the object that represent the researched problem as fully as possible and should be studied.

The object of research is always "who and what?" ", and the subject is "what to do?" should answer the questions. The goals and tasks are "how?" raises the following questions).

Research methods : conducting sociological surveys, observation, data analysis, content analysis, field research. Random groups are selected for selection.

The main interpretations and their operationalization (interpretation) :

Global problems are problems common to all countries of the world.

Environmental problems are all events and phenomena that occur as a result of negative human behavior .



Household waste is an unnecessary part of services used every day to meet the daily needs of people.

Atmosphere - a layer of air with gravity that surrounds the earth's sphere with a certain thickness.

CO₂ is a chemical element, i.e. carbon dioxide gas .

Funk ts ionallas huv - interdependence of the processes that make up the whole system.

Polyethylene bag is a lifting tool that is common to all of us today and meets the needs of goldsmiths at the market stalls. It is a chemically produced product that causes great harm to the environment.

(The purpose of interpreting the main interpretations is to create a theoretical model that helps people who are not directly involved in the research program to understand the research strategy correctly).

Research hypotheses:

- 1) **Illustrative hypotheses** : to describe the degree to which the environment is currently polluted by economic waste and waste piles in abandoned places
- 2) **Explanatory hypotheses** : to explain to the population the impact of negative consequences of economic waste on public health and the environment, how it contributes to the effective use of land in places where waste heaps are dumped.
- 3) **Prognostic hypotheses** : if such piles of waste are not prevented, forecasts are made that human health, the number of diseases will increase, and the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere will increase, and environmental problems will turn into global problems. Pollution of the environment with waste can reduce the productivity of land areas. Therefore, the need for new measures and innovative ideas in the creation of effective land use and waste processing mechanisms is predicted.

(**Hypothesis** is a scientific hypothesis that is put forward, confirmed or rejected to explain the phenomena and processes under study.

The establishment of hypotheses is a positive process, based on the experience and knowledge of a sociologist. Initially, the hypothesis appears in the form of a metaphor, it is thoroughly studied in the process of logical analysis, edited and given shape. Revised hypotheses are criticized and require revision).

that it is easier to do practical work with a team and with the help of a teacher than to do everything yourself . Conducting laboratory work arouses students' interest in learning, teachers try to diversify the educational process and achieve the desired results. During the laboratory work, students remember the acquired theoretical



knowledge, it activates the brain to find the right solution and overcome the task. In order to acquire theoretical knowledge, it is necessary to actively participate in lectures and prepare for seminars, and effectively use the Internet, and students can apply them in practice by doing laboratory work.

Foydalangan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati .

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