

# Research Methods, Tools and Ways of Their Use in Social Work

**Manzura Abdurakhmanova**

Associate professor, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan, Fergana city

**Maftuna Muydinova**

Master student, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan, Fergana city

## Article Information

**Received:** February 23, 2023

**Accepted:** March 24, 2023

**Published:** April 25, 2023

**Keywords:** social work, social worker, civil society, sociological research, sociological research in social work, questionnaire, observation, sociological research program, scientific research.

## ABSTRACT

*the formation and development of social work as a type of professional activity in our country coincided with a period of rapid changes that affected all spheres of society. The sharp aggravation of social problems has led to the fact that most of the population began to need social protection and protection from the state. The social changes taking place in the life of society, especially today's market relations, which are turning into an everyday way of life, are finding deeper expression in the relations between people without sociological research, the basis of scientific knowledge is scientific research and the scientific conclusions obtained from them.*

## INTRODUCTION

It has long been characteristic of the peoples of different States to provide close assistance, to express sympathy and mercy. These aspects are also characteristic of the people of Uzbekistan. They represent the basis of national values, traditions and customs that need to be preserved and developed. This is especially relevant today, when people have reached the level of creating new social relations, inextricably linked with the need to strengthen humanitarian and democratic values in the thinking of young people. In the conditions of reforming the country, the formation of market relations, the priority task of the state is to ensure a decent life for every person in society. The practical need that has arisen in recent decades to support categories in need of social protection in the context of ongoing socio-economic reforms forces researchers to resort to methods of social assistance that have accumulated over thousands of years of public life.

The term "social work" began to be used in Uzbekistan, as in other CIS countries, in relatively recent years – in the late 80s-early 90s of the last century. The transfer of this Western European term into the public practice of our country is associated with the disintegration of a single geopolitical space, as well as with the formation of needs for protection and support of various segments of the population, the definition of forms of its organization.

## RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The priorities of the development of the social sphere concern the activities of social work specialists, such as strengthening the social protection of the layer of the population in need of social protection and state support for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

It should be noted separately the interrelationships of Social Policy and social work. Social work is a specific form of implementation of social policy, while social policy is the core, guiding element of social work. The main areas of social policy are: social protection, health, education, employment policy. In turn, social work is an activity to provide social protection, support and assistance to socially protected segments of the population, groups and individual citizens.

As you know, social work as a profession is based on the practice of human rights by the state, professional and organization, knowledge of the social legislation of its state, proper application, protection of client interests and service for the welfare of society. Social Work manifests itself in various forms, entering into a complex relationship with clients.

Social work is aimed not only at helping to solve everyday problems, but also at the formation of the features of overcoming dressings in those in need and self-help skills-with its dedication, a difference is made between philanthropy, charity and similar types of activity. It can be said that in any life situation, a person is taught to actively kill his own problems on his own.

As a social phenomenon, social work goes back to the early stages of human and social organization. The first manifestations of social assistance, expressed in natural-mental shijoat, in caring for those who cannot feed themselves, are characteristic of various societies. Also, “social work helps the social protection-needy section of the population in the means of supporting, protecting, correcting and rehabilitating these difficulties. Patronage, social assistance, Social Security, Social Education, is the activity of correcting and controlling offenders focused on the diagnosis, control and rehabilitation of persons in need of social assistance”[1, 31]. “In the process of transition to modern market relations, significant changes taking place in society, relationships between people, cannot be investigated on a scientific basis without applied sociological research. It is necessary that the scientific management of society should always be based on the results of applied sociological research. The results of applied sociological research perform important tasks in solving existing social problems, in the social development of society and its management on a scientific basis with planned forecasting”[2, 274].

When studying, analyzing and solving social problems that exist and arise in the course of the development of our society, when conducting empirical sociological research, it is important to have positive, objective, accurate results, give practical conclusions about the need for scientific management of society, set goals and proposals (forecasts) for the social development of society and its future. Because, - notes Anthony Giddens, a prominent sociologist, - “the methodology of the study determines the logical sequence of interpretation of the results and analysis of the data obtained. Research methods are real methods used to study the social world”[3, 757].

Any research begins with the imposition of any problem. Such a problem can be given from the outside, by the customer, or be a problem waiting for its own scientific solution in the life of society. Accordingly, the organization of sociological research - on the basis of a state order, on the basis of an economic contract, can be public and in a mixed order. The results of the study are used for appropriate purposes.

Sociological research begins with the preparation of a scientifically based plan and program of future research. The program of research is the first necessary document of any practical and theoretical sociological study, how the results of zero research are directly related to the content of this document.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The following are the methods of social work: social therapy in personal and family conditions (social adaptation and rehabilitation of the individual, solving conflict situations in terms of the environment that surrounds him). The method of individual work is especially effective in determining isticball, in adapting to reality, in coagulating commutative knowledge in overcoming mental shocks, in self-awareness.

The method of conducting social work as a team Social Services the local, regional or universal level of the social worker is based on interaction with representatives of various social groups and organizations. Work in the community, in the place of residence implies the establishment of a full-fledged socio-mental, social services network in Mahalla, strengthening community ties, the establishment of mutual assistance groups.

In social work, the scientific goal is important when conducting a sociological study. Because, it serves as an objective, indicating that the research will be in both theoretical and practical directions. In the process of achieving the goal, sometimes it is necessary to perform not only the main task, but also secondary tasks in one way.

The methodology of sociological research is a set of private sociological methods used to collect and systematize empirical material. The concept of a method in a broad sense means an intermediary in the generation and justification of a system of knowledge. The general sociological principles of sociology as a method consist of: processes in social reality, particular principles of cognition of phenomena and specific methods – mathematical and statistical methods, methods of collecting sociological information: observation, survey, experiment, etc.

The methodology of sociological research denotes the unity of special methods that express the productive and rational use of a particular method. The process of sociological research is understood as a method, a means of organizing research, a cumulative process of all cognitive and organizational activities. Concrete research methods are also of great importance in the process of conducting applied sociological research. With them, preliminary empirical data is collected. Let's dwell on these below.

Among the sociological research methods, the most common nowadays is the survey method. The convenience of the survey method is manifested in the fact that only specialist sociologists can apply the observation and experiment methods of the study, while the survey method can also involve assistants who have undergone short-term training to conduct research and cover a large amount of respondents with them. The query method is a convenient way to manage. It is also possible to obtain such information through the query method that such information cannot always be obtained from the direct observation result of the eki from the host sources. Through the survey, information can be obtained that cannot be replaced by a Hecht thing on the general topic of Information, Internal driving force, areas of interest.

Today, the following types of survey usli are used in the practice of sociological research:

- 1) **questionnaires** are a request in written form, according to the technique of which the abandonment(questionnaire is distributed and collected by the researcher), through the Press, through the telephone eki telescope, that is, the type of request that is carried out in the Erdam of technical means (television, as a counter on the phone).
- 2) **exchanging (interyu)** is a type of verbal query that requires a few of the exchangers (interviewees). This survey is divided into clinical (sincerity of the respondent's subjective world), one point-focused (separation of one basic question for learning) surveys.
- 3) **a sociometric survey** is the study of interpersonal relationships in a group, i.e. good vision, dislike, friendship and other aspects. This type of survey was developed by the American social psychologist J. Mariko, it is used when there is a need for group accumulation, when identifying a leader, when identifying the psychological situation in the team and in other cases.
- 4) **test request** - these are special processed tools scheme, pictures, suggestions, questions will determine the personal quality and abilities in the field will be namoen. The tests, in turn, are divided into thematic, compound (associative), identifying intellectual abilities, concluding proposals.
- 5) **an expert survey** is a way to check the received, available sociological data on kayta, to determine how well they correspond to reality.

- 6) **panel surveys** is a survey aimed at a constant circle of people, through which a re - examination of how much of the content of a particular social situation has changed over a certain period of time based on a direct comparison with the previously conducted research program and methodology. The purpose of such surveys is to determine the specifics of the processes of progress, degradation or stagnation of social phenomena within a certain period of time. Often this type of survey is included in addition to experimental research.
- 7) **Holistic (gross) surveys** - used in the study of demographic processes, public opinion, census. Holistic surveys embody the survey of all residents or the general complexes associated with the problem. Each of the above types of queries has special properties that self-solve the technical problem of the research carried out, the accuracy of the informational.

In sociological research, observation is a method of collecting preliminary empirical data, based on emotional acceptance, directed at a specific goal, carefully thought out in advance, conducted regularly. The unique advantage of using this method is that the researcher is to some extent independent of and not subject to the object being researched. It has its own scientific value, being objective, objective and vital in the scientific data obtained from the observation method. However, scientific data from the observation method can also contain subjective aspects. Because, the sociological study goes on the basis of how the researcher reacts to and describes social reality, process.

Another specific aspect of the observation method; is that it is limited to a certain extent, often in the absence of the possibility of re-observing the reality being studied. Another weakness of this method is that by observation it is very difficult to interest the researcher in the question, to know the opinion and judgment of the Observer. In all cases, observation is currently expressed in words. But it will be difficult to write down some behavioral-passionate relationships, circumstances in one way and express them through words. Depending on the character of the observation process, it can be distinguished into the following types: uncontrolled, comprehensive and non-confinement, regular and random observation in field and laboratory conditions.

In sociological studies, the observation method can be applied from the outside or from the inside to the object being studied. When the object being studied is observed from the outside, the researcher is independent of the object and is not subject to it. When observing from the inside, the researcher is directly involved and subordinate in the social processes occurring to the object he is observing.

One should not be content with using only the observation method in sociological research. Because, the results obtained through the observation method cannot provide complete information about the object being studied. It is used in the early stages of most sociological research, for the purpose of obtaining an initial idea of the object, or for the purpose of further examination of the data obtained using other methods of sociological research, statistical documents.

Analysis of the data gained during sociological studies is an important stage in the research process. The purpose of this stage is to explain the meaning of the results, summarize the ideas and bring them into a single theoretical system. There is a system of a number of scientific methodological solutions that correctly interpret the results of sociological research, but in each concrete case, this thing is carried out with the participation of a whole team of people (sociologists, respondents, administration).

The reliability of research results and the viability of hypotheses serve to improve the social functioning of people as the most effective tool. Therefore, in the process of testing the hypothesis, the researcher must rely on more realistic phenomena, combine different data, strive to distinguish the necessary aspects and properties of the object being studied from empirical materials. The results of sociological analysis are manifested in a scientific report in a systematized and group-separated form. Tables, graphs, surveys, blanks, tests, etc. are cited as an application of the report.

The main goal of Applied sociological research is the solution of issues advanced by practice. Therefore, such a research report describes the composition of hypotheses, Research tasks, a system

of averages, Information, research methods for collecting initial information.

The main requirements for the report are as follows:

- in the report, logically corresponding to the subject of the study, all interconnected groups of problems should be reflected as deeply and fully as possible;
- the logical sequence of the series of works to be performed must be provided;
- in each section of the report, it is necessary to ensure the mutual proportionality of the two parts of the evolutionary complementary;
- all questions of the questionnaire and their corresponding results must be analyzed according to the requirements of scientific logic;
- the report must be technically formalized at a high level and properly structured.

## CONCLUSION

Sociological research is of great importance in the moderate development of the activities of various spheres of society. In the context of the transition to market relations, it will be necessary to coordinate different areas of society with each other. When doing this, it is advisable to take full advantage of the possibilities of sociology. the experience of empirical research can also be widely used by employees in different fields and professions in their work.

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