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Abstract: *The science of sociology is currently at a stage of important and rapid development. Various problems of this discipline have begun to be studied in detail by philosophers, historians, educators, psychologists, economists and the general public. Any sociological study is a factor that ensures the succession and consistency of sociological knowledge, traditions and scientific schools. In its place, sociological knowledge is enriched in conjunction with needs in society, and as such, the methodology of sociological research is also improved.*

This article examines the problem of ethics of sociological research from a scientific point of view.

Keywords: *sociology, ethics, sociological research, program of sociological research, empirical research, ethics of sociological research.*

Sociological research is not limited only to the mere study of social events taking place in society, but also gives a thorough study of its true nature and content. The development of the present day requires scientific study on the basis of sociological research, making theoretical and practical conclusions, the need for scientific management of society.

"Today, Research in science is based on integration, causing increased convergence, complementarity, intensive and extensional communication among different fields. Therefore, any branch of science can use progressive, innovational approaches in other fields"[1, 13].

"Current problems in all other areas of sociology can be studied using the methodology of sociological research. Today, the terms "Social Research" and "sociological research" are widely used in scientific and practical fields. But still no clear idea of the content and essence of these types of scientific research has been formed. They are often used as synonyms, sometimes also used in a contradictory sense"[2, 8].

In studying and analyzing the social problems that exist and occur in the process of the development of our society, it is important to have positive, objective, accurate results after conducting empirical sociological studies, to socially develop society and give goals and suggestions (forecasts) for its future, to make practical conclusions about the need for scientific management of society.

Sociologist Anthony Giddens suggests: "research methodology determines the interpretation of results and the logical sequence of data analysis obtained. Research methods are real methods used in the study of the social World"[3, 757].

Since sociological research is aimed at the study of public opinion, it is necessary to approach its organization based on the interests of the individual and society in the first place. In addition, the human factor is recognized as the highest value in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 13 of the Constitution states: "democracy in the

Republic of Uzbekistan is based on universal principles, according to which a person, his life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inviolable rights are of high value ..." [4, 5].

The starting point of each serious sociological study is a problematic situation that has arisen in society, in God, in a production enterprise, in a community, in a city, in another social sphere. Such a situation can occur in different ways: in a state of social disorder, conflict, contrary to the interests of social groups. On top of that, people may not feel or notice a social problem because the conflicts are still in an unexplored state. Even when a problematic situation is felt, it may not be perceived as an object of sociological research. For this, the need for interest in practical actions should arise, financial resources are necessary. Only then do sociologists receive a social order to study and solve the problem.

"Thus, continuous monitoring of public opinion in the methodology of sociological research is achieved through the use of query instruments. The most important survey instrument is the sociological survey or survey survey method" [5, 66].

During the sociological study, it is assumed to adhere to the following rules of scientific etiquette.

In scientific activity:

- to be professionally competent, scientifically honest and conscientious and polite at all stages of research;
- focusing on the maximum reliability and strength of sociological information and stops, based on the embodiment of achieving reality;
- to prevent society as a selfless person studying social problems and processes from interfering with other circumstances that may prevent the establishment of personal interests or scientific reality in the analysis;
- the personal responsibility of the person conducting the sociological study for the results achieved on the basis of the programs and methodologies of other researchers, as well as the importance of extraneous ideas or thoughts used in the sociological document he formulated;
- scientific and literary theft in the construction of research documents, non-use of copywriting;
- to rely on only Real opportunities and based on existing research instruments during the study, not to go beyond the main goal of the study in the wake of borderless (unreasonable) inspiration and obsession with enthusiasm;
- not to deviate from the conditions and obligations agreed with the customer when the research is carried out on the basis of the order, as well as to competently carry out these tasks;
- non-one-sided research in the planning, implementation and analysis of the results of the study;
- consultation with sociologist scientists, scientific and practical experts when discussing important issues in research;
- always, at all stages of the researcher, behave as a neutral researcher, not an examiner, supervisor or accuser.

In scientific debate and debate:

- the researcher must scientifically substantiate his thoughts, views, ideas and concepts based on specific theory, fact, affirmation, arguments and examples. It is necessary that, of course, the personal worldview, professional skills, clear political and moral positivity of the researcher create conditions;

- the attitude of the researcher towards the authors or supporters of another idea should be distinguished by endurance and mutual respect. To approach scientific criticism and controversy as if looking at a tool that increases the quality of work, not to use communication tools and methods that negatively affect the personality and scientific respect of their opponents;

- to fight for scientific truth, when the researcher comes into contact with another researcher, scientist, experts, always showing the qualities of high communicative culture, decency, politeness.

In the publication of the results of the study:

- despite the objective need to disclose public opinion or other types of sociological information identified as a result of the study, the researcher should not rush to publish these results hastily without a complete examination and justification of the conclusions and recommendations of the study;

- in addition to the fact that the results of a sociological study based solely on an empirical base correspond to general requirements, it should consist of information that is correctly set of research tasks and is able to competently assess the degree of reliability of the data obtained. These requirements must also be met when the results of a sociological study are covered directly or indirectly through the media.

When dealing with respondents:

- to establish mutually beneficial psychological contact with respondents when entering into a relationship with them, to explain that the information they provide is anonymously formalized, and to rely on this principle even in research;

- preparing his or her speech before entering into a dialogue with the respondent, responding politely and restrained to the respondent's interested questions on the purpose, objectives or other elements of the study, trying not to leave a gap in the respondent's opinion associated with the study;

- in the study, the lack of use of methods, methods and techniques that offend the dignity, rights and freedoms of respondents

CONCLUSION

Thus, the methodology of sociological research can be applied in any subject area of society, taking into account the private and general methods and processes of research.

In general, the study of the stages of formation and development of the methodology of sociological research testifies to:

1. In the modern stage, a narrow specialized limitation cannot be allowed: too many opportunities are left in a hidden state, and the need for humanity becomes too great;

2. Consideration of the fundamental perceptions of the vision of things, social reshaping, the essence of development, the difference of the living from the natirik from the point of view of integrity and the whole of the world;

3. Modern science in special areas requires not only the accumulation of knowledge, but also the integration of concepts-based sciences that preserve the inheritance of each other and open the perspective by establishing an interaction between the individual, society and the state;

4. The multiple involvement of realities in nature requires that directions are unique when researching different objects. The specialization of experimental and theoretical methods in various fields of science should not interfere with this whole, but should be derived from it.

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