

SOCIAL AND LEGAL RULES OF ETIQUETTE IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM CULTURE THE IMPORTANCE OF

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Abstract. In the article, in the conditions of today's globalization, to free them from any ideological threats, to form ideological immunity in their thinking on the basis of the principle of "opinion against thought, idea against idea, enlightenment against ignorance", cultural skills of young people to the extent that they can freely express their opinion on the events that happened, and if necessary, analyze them. the importance of formation is taken into account.

Key words. Legal knowledge, spirituality, culture, manners, education, legal consciousness, ideology.

Enter. One of the main foundations of the large-scale reforms carried out in our republic in recent years is to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work, which aims to ensure that our population, especially the fourth generation, will become mature and well-rounded people in all respects. Of course, educational institutions, along with all other fields, are of special importance in making the people of today, who are the foundation of our future, well-educated, highly professional, and intellectually capable. Also, in the conditions of today's globalization, it is necessary to free them from any ideological threats, to form ideological immunity in their thinking based on the principle of "opinion against thought, idea against idea, enlightenment against ignorance", and to reach the level where they can freely express their opinion on the events that have happened, and if necessary, analyze them.

As our President Sh.M. Mirziyev stated in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "We consider it our primary duty to improve the activities of all links of the education and training system based on the requirements of today's times. When talking about the upbringing of the young generation, I would very much like that each of us, especially our sons who have just come into life, follow these thoughts of our grandfather Abdurauf Fitrat.¹ Here is what our great ancestors said: "It is up to the people to move towards a specific goal, to become statesmen, to be happy and gain respect, to be worldly, or to be weak and humiliated, to bear the burden of misfortune, to be neglected, to be subordinated to others, and to be slaves and captives. it depends on the education received from their parents in childhood." In fact, the culture, intelligence, behavior, and characteristics of the children in the educational institutions are an expression of

the upbringing they received in the family. The educational system helps to improve these qualities.

Raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society is one of the most important conditions for ensuring the rule of law and strengthening legitimacy. In recent years, significant work has been done on the fundamental reform of the national legal system, the formation of legal culture in society, and the training of qualified legal personnel. At the same time, a number of problems and shortcomings that prevent the formation of respect for human rights and freedoms, raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, and increasing the level of legal literacy of citizens in society remain.

In particular, legal education and upbringing work is not being carried out systematically and organically in order to raise the legal culture. For many years, this issue has been viewed as the work of law enforcement bodies and some state bodies, and the participation of the family, neighborhood and other institutions of civil society has not been sufficiently ensured. There are such professions whose history goes back to ancient times. For example, pottery, blacksmithing, jewelry, weaving, tailoring, goldsmithing, architecture, medicine, etc. But there are relatively new professions, the emergence of which is connected with the development of science and technology in later periods.

Such professions include driving, piloting, engineers, engineering, aerospace and many other professions. As many professions exist in Dunè, they have as many professional ethics. In —Timur's Laws⁵⁷, society was divided into 12 categories, including Sayyids, Amirs, Sipohs, Raiyats, Ministers, Doctors, Hakims, Astrologers and Engineers, Muhaddis, Craftsmen and Art Owners, etc.⁵⁷. Alisher Navoi divides the society into 34 categories depending on the occupations and occupations they are engaged in. People are required to pay special attention to the issue of professional ethics along with their profession. The use of examples of spiritual heritage expressed by eastern thinkers about professional ethics in educational classes on topics such as —My profession is my pride⁵⁸, —My favorite profession⁵⁸ and other educational events, which are held in order to interest students of general secondary schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges in learning a profession. it works well.

Because Eastern thinkers analyzed knowledge, morality and profession as closely related to each other. "As far as I know," says Koshifi, "there is a brief rule that applies equally to all professions - etiquette, and there is also a separate etiquette for each profession"⁵⁸. Therefore, a person who wants to take up a profession should, first of all, be engaged in an honest profession, not to accumulate wealth through it, but to strive to gain the reputation of the people, to be honest and religious, not to deal with religious people, to be considerate of other

people's rights. formation of legal immunity against negative influencing factors, respect for laws and rules of etiquette in every person, loyalty to national values, instilling a sense of intolerance towards violations was not comprehensively approached. There will be many applicants for hiring graduates who have a thorough understanding of their profession as well as an adequate culture of professional ethics.

Inadequate efforts to inculcate the ideas of maintaining a balance between personal interests and the interests of society in raising legal awareness and legal culture in the minds of the population also have a serious negative impact on ensuring the rule of law. In addition, in the current era of globalization and scientific and technical development, innovative methods of raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, advanced and effective means of propaganda, and the positive experiences of foreign countries in this regard are not sufficiently used. he can also attract the attention of employers with the fact that he has sufficient professional ethics. For this purpose, the rules of professional ethics for the specialties prepared in each vocational college will have a good effect.

For example, if the graduates of the vocational colleges of Economics have extensive knowledge of the rules of professional ethics of farmers, managers, merchants, brokers, auditors, entrepreneurs, bankers, tax collectors and other owners, it will be easier for them to achieve their goals in the future. In the planning of spiritual and educational work in the Vocational College of Economics in Olot district, along with teaching the students the sciences for their chosen professions, in order to introduce them to the rules of professional ethics, the hadiths, various propaganda pamphlets, and the ideas presented in the spiritual-ethical, religious-mystical views of eastern thinkers are used. .

For example, at the moment, the issue of ethics, rules of conduct of a businessman, economist, banker, manager, broker, auditor, entrepreneur is taught as factors of great importance in further deepening of socio-economic reforms in our country. We believe that it is appropriate to hold an event on the topic of "Alisher Navoi - the behavior of merchants and commercialists" with graduates of economics-oriented vocational colleges of general secondary schools. At this event, Alisher Naoi's thoughts on the behavior, behavior, and moral character of merchants and commercialists, which have not lost their value even now, will be revealed.

2020 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev

In this Decree, it was listed that the following problems and shortcomings that prevent the improvement of the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population and increase the level of legal literacy of citizens in the society are preserved. In particular, legal education and upbringing work is not carried out

systematically and organically in order to raise the legal culture. For many years, this issue has been viewed as the work of law enforcement bodies and some state bodies, and the participation of the family, neighborhood and other institutions of civil society has not been sufficiently ensured. respect for the rules of ethics, loyalty to national values, instilling a sense of intolerance towards violations was not comprehensively approached, the fact that the tasks of increasing the legal knowledge of the population are defined in general terms and there is no clear and effective mechanism for their implementation indicates that the work on raising the legal culture in society is carried out inefficiently, legal awareness and Inadequate efforts to inculcate in the minds of the population the idea of maintaining a balance between personal interests and the interests of the society in raising the legal culture has a serious negative impact on ensuring the rule of law.

In his many speeches and speeches, the head of our state emphasizes that the development of the state and society should become the work of the whole society, for this every citizen should show his firm civil position in this regard, and the personal interest of the citizen should never prevail over the interest of the society.

Starting from the 2020/2021 academic year, introducing a mechanism to ensure continuous and systematic improvement of the legal knowledge of pupils and students in educational institutions, as well as ensuring a fundamental revision of educational programs aimed at increasing the legal literacy of pupils and students, education on raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the young generation serious tasks, such as taking measures to expand effective mechanisms of cooperation of institutions with law enforcement agencies, were assigned. One of the most important aspects of the concept of raising legal culture in society is that the formation of legal education and the raising of legal culture should start from the family. The concept shows that it was developed in close connection with our national mentality and way of life.. It is known that, in the opinion of Alisher Navoi, a merchant should not only pursue profit, should not risk his life for wealth and money, should not put himself in danger to find pearls, should not be greedy and greedy. Alisher Navoi criticizes rogue merchants and smugglers. "If he cherishes his wealth and humbles himself, hides his wealth from the government tax (stamp) and humiliates himself, or hoards it for the heir's hair, or saves to cause an event, then such a person is not a merchant, but a laborer, and he is always tormented by his greed and lowliness."⁵⁹ Navoi says about them.

Alisher Navoi doesn't include cheaters in the number of people, because they harm the people, they are traitors, frauds and dishonest people. These words of Navoi seem to be spoken in our time. The opinions of thinkers about professional ethics and spiritual-educational events have strengthened the desire of graduates of general secondary schools, students of academic lyceums and vocational colleges

to become real owners of the profession they aspire to acquire, to become real craftsmen. In addition to professional skills, it is important to teach the new professions - dealers, brokers, managers, managers, etc., that have emerged in the conditions of the market economy, as well as Eastern market relations and the rules of conduct related to a certain profession. In our opinion, providing comprehensive information about professional ethics and professional behavior to graduates of general secondary schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges is necessary for the implementation of the activities put forward in the Law on Education and the National Program of Personnel Training, our motherland is fully and there is no doubt that it will help to prepare highly qualified, morally mature specialists.

Conclusions and suggestions. In particular, in recent years, a new era of reforms has begun in the national legal system in terms of scope and essence. Fundamentally changing the attitude towards the practical provision of human rights and freedoms and legal interests has become the main idea of system reforms. When it comes to legal consciousness, legal culture, legal literacy, most of us understand only the level of knowledge or ignorance of laws. In fact, this is a very broad concept and includes three important factors that determine the development of the state and society. A person with a high legal culture obeys the law, always obeys it and respects the law. Such people do not act contrary to the rules established by law, on the contrary, they encourage others to do the same. A socially and politically active citizen has a conscious attitude to the events taking place in society, feels his involvement in reforms, and lives with a sense of civic responsibility before the state and society. Above all, he tries to make a practical contribution to the development of the country.

The fact that the tasks of increasing the legal knowledge of the population are defined in a general way and that there is no clear and effective mechanism for their implementation shows that the work on improving the legal culture in the society is being carried out inefficiently. It is appropriate to further improve the effectiveness of work on raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, to introduce modern methods of increasing the legal knowledge of citizens in harmony with social and political changes, and also to form a strong legal immunity to protect the population, especially young people, from harmful information.

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