

**CONTENT ESSENTIALS OF STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION
IN UZBEKISTAN****Hamdamova Manzura Zuvaidillaevna**

Tashkent region national center for training pedagogues in new methods, professor of the department of pedagogy, psychology and educational technologies etc., candidate of pedagogic sciences, associate professor.

Annotation: The information and recommendations in this scientific article are intended for the deputy directors of spiritual and educational affairs in general secondary schools, and are given to be improved on the basis of the appropriate use of regulatory and legal documents and the main principles of state policy in the systematic implementation of school management.

Key words: school, management, spiritual-educational, legal, principle, professional development.

Education is one of the broadest areas of human activity in today's modern society. In recent years, the social role of education has increased, and the attitude towards all types of education has changed in most countries of the world. Education is considered as the main, leading factor of social and economic development. Without reason for such attention, the most important value and main capital of the moral society is a person who is able to search for new knowledge, acquire it and make non-standard decisions. Therefore, in the present era, education plays a decisive role in the development of the individual and society. It is known that in item 172 of the 2020 State Program, a new draft of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" was developed and a number of tasks were defined. It should be noted that the drafting and discussion of this draft law went through several stages, and in the process of improvement, a number of its norms were amended and supplemented. Initially, this draft law was introduced by the State Inspectorate for Quality Control of Education under the Cabinet of Ministers on the portal for discussion of draft normative legal documents. It was put to public discussion in August-September of that year. Within a short period of time, more than 200 proposals were submitted by citizens and industry experts on the draft law. It is taken into account that the purpose of the law is to define the legal basis of education and training of citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the main principles of the state policy in the field of education and to ensure the constitutional right of everyone to receive education. As a result, the new version of the Law "On Education" was adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and by the Senate on August 7, 2020. With the signing of this Law by the President of the

Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on September 23, the current Laws of August 29, 1997 "On Education" and "On the National Personnel Training Program" became invalid. The newly implemented Law "On Education" consists of 11 chapters and 75 articles, and the following types of education are indicated: • preschool education and upbringing;

- general secondary and secondary special education;
- professional education;
- higher education;
- post-higher education;
- retraining of personnel and improvement of their qualifications;
- extracurricular education.

The law also describes in detail the components and stages of each type of education. In particular, its article 9 states that the stages of general secondary education consist of primary education (grades 1-4), basic secondary education (grades 5-9) and secondary education (grades 10-11), while special secondary education is nine-year basic secondary education in academic lyceums. It is emphasized that it will be implemented on the basis of education within two years and will ensure the rapid development of the intellectual abilities of the learners, as well as deep, differentiated, career- and person-oriented education. In addition, professional education was divided into primary, secondary and secondary special professional education levels. Primary professional education is carried out on the basis of a two-year integrated program in the form of free full-time education based on graduates of the 9th grade in vocational schools. Secondary professional education in colleges in the form of full-time, evening and part-time education with a duration of up to two years on the basis of a state order or payment contract, and secondary special professional education in technical schools in the form of full-time, evening and correspondence education with a duration of at least two years on the basis of a state order or payment contract implementation is emphasized. Also, according to the law, state higher education, secondary specialized, professional educational institutions and their branches, as well as higher, secondary specialized, professional educational organizations with state participation and their branches are established by the decisions of the President or the Government. Organization of non-state educational institutions is carried out by their founders. This should not be overlooked by all managers and pedagogues. Adoption of this Law is a practical expression of the reforms being carried out in the social direction, and along with the regulation of relations in the field of education, it serves to raise the quality of education to the level of modern requirements. As our respected President Sh.Mirziyoyev said, "In our nation, there is a

wise saying that 'education and upbringing starts from the cradle'." Only enlightenment leads a person to maturity and society to progress.

Therefore, it is no coincidence that the state policy in the field of education in our country is based on the principle of a continuous education system, which supports a child from birth to the age of 30, helps him find a suitable place in life, and tries to create a comprehensive and continuous system. Taking into account the existing problems in the practice of the educational system of our republic and based on the experience of advanced foreign countries, fundamentally improving the system of general secondary, secondary special, vocational education, creating conditions for the training of qualified personnel, ensuring the employment of graduates of vocational colleges, also, in order to implement the strategy of action on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 25, 2018 "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of general secondary, secondary special, vocational education" No. PF-5313 decree was adopted. Advanced training and retraining Higher education Basic doctorate (PHD) (3 years) Higher education Vocational education (6 months-2 years) General secondary education Pre-school education Bachelor's degree (4 years) Master's degree (2 years) General secondary education (grades 5-11) Primary education (grades 1-4) from 3 to 6-7 years Doctorate (DSc) (3 years) Secondary special education for the gifted (grades 10-11) was introduced. The reason is that the development of economic, social and political processes and innovative changes taking place in the world and in our country requires the modernization of educational processes in society. Continuing education is one of the main factors that determine the development of the skills and professional competences of specialists in the labor market and increase the level of development of the economy and society as a whole. In order to fundamentally revise the content of personnel training in accordance with the priority tasks for the socio-economic development of our country, to create the necessary conditions for the training of highly educated specialists at the level of international standards, the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the higher education system" - Decision No. 2909 was adopted. With this decision, the comprehensive development program of the Higher Education System in 2017-2021 was approved to increase the quality of higher education and fundamentally improve it, to strengthen and modernize the material and technical base of higher education institutions, to equip them with modern educational and scientific laboratories, and information and communication technologies. Extensive measures are being taken to strengthen the material and technical base of educational institutions, to build new educational institutions, to reconstruct and renovate existing ones, and to provide them with modern educational and

laboratory equipment, computer equipment, and teaching-methodical manuals. The main goal of the reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan is to create a healthy and well-educated generation in our country with high spiritual and moral qualities. In order to achieve this goal, under the leadership of the President, the "Uzbek model" of training specialists who live in a new era, think in a new way, operate in new production and social conditions, and have modern professional skills, was implemented. It is necessary to take into account the tasks in this regard. Currently, in the field of management of higher education institutions, every manager and professor should know their rights, obligations and responsibilities stipulated in the normative legal documents.

The main principles of state policy are as follows:

1. The fact that today's educational system is a humane system.
2. Continuity and consistency of ongoing education.
3. Voluntary choice of study in all types of education.
4. The fact that the education system is secular.
5. Equality of education for all on the basis of DTS in all fields.
6. A unified and differentiated approach to the selection of educational programs, that the pursuit of knowledge is the stimulation of talent.
7. Harmonization of state administration in the education system.

The basis of the harmony of public administration in the educational system is the "concept of ethics of civil servants". The moral basis of this is the professional activity carried out to ensure the tasks, functions and powers of public service in the field of education. Since this activity is carried out by a civil servant, it has certain social and spiritual foundations. Also, any social activity is performed by a person, and human relations are of primary importance in it. In addition, achieving the goals and tasks of the public service requires the creation of a strong and reliable, healthy moral and spiritual environment for the public servant. After all, the stability and reliability of the state civil service depends not only on the professional training of the person working as a leader, but also on his moral qualities. Morality is a specific form of consciousness and social (ethical) relations, as well as a specific form of relations in the field of personnel and public service. Distinctive aspects of etiquette are the generality of its task; relying on traditions, customs; consideration of public opinion; it is its subjective-personal character that determines its special importance in relations in society. Any form of human professional activity forms a corporate professional ethics that regulates the employee's morals with its ethical standards. Professional ethics is of special importance for the management system and, above all, for the public service. Every person considered to be a civil servant, the concept of his high morals in public-service relations is recognized in scientific treatment by such concepts as

"ethics", "decency", "ethics". The concept of "ethics" is also used as a special term in international relations. Ethics [lat. Ethisa wool. ethos - tradition, behavior] is recognized as a philosophical doctrine that studies ethics and its place in the life of an individual and society, the conditions and forms of the formation of ethics. It also expresses the set of morals, norms and rules specific to a class, social group or profession. Morality is a person's nature, behavior, behavior. As a matter of fact, it forms the core of morality and spirituality. Special attention is paid to spirituality in our social life. Because spirituality is a person's inner, spiritual, moral image, concept, a way of living based on certain moral standards, values, and life in general. It is necessary to distinguish between two types of ethics related to the person. The first is universal morality, which should be present in all individuals regardless of their age or position in society. The second is professional etiquette, which is required by a person because of his profession or a certain social position in society. The morals of the deputy director of spiritual and educational affairs, like that of a civil servant, are also related to his occupation of civil service positions. In general, morality is manifested in the values aimed at uniting people, making them cohesive, and ensuring stable and fair relations in society. Various services are provided to the population by educational management bodies and in the process of implementing state functions and tasks. In the process of providing these services, the etiquette of civil servants is of particular importance. Because morality, as a personal value of a person, is transferred to his activity and becomes a force that directs him to the result. The ethics of education managers covers the points of view, rules and norms that express the essence of the ethics of an official, as well as the moral requirements of his relations with the state, civil servants, and civil society. represents a system of moral and ethical norms related to a particular aspect of human interaction in civil service. This is a system of universal values and rules that regulate the mutual relations of civil servants in order to create a moral and psychological environment in the team and increase the efficiency of public service during the joint professional activity of civil servants. As the reforms carried out in our country, in particular, the administrative reforms, are gaining momentum, the responsibilities of civil servants are also increasing. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of the knowledge of students and teachers about the ethics of working in public services in the training of civil servants in the management of spiritual and educational work. The Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan also specify the principles of civil servants' activities. Namely, the first part of the Constitution is called "Fundamental Principles", and each of its norms are rules for leaders, for civil servants. The second article of the Constitution stipulates that "The state expresses the will of the people and serves its interests." Loyalty to the country and dedication to duty, full performance of assigned

functional duties, strict adherence to executive discipline; fairness, honesty and impartiality; not to abuse official powers; legality; loyalty to the interests of the state and society; strict maintenance of service secrecy; priority of rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens; to deal with and fight corruption without tolerance; avoiding conflicts of interest. At the same time, one of the most important ethical qualities required of public servants in the field of education is honesty and integrity. Because the virtue of honesty is an important tool to fight against corruption. This, in turn, requires honesty, activity and discipline. Honesty is about willingness. A person without a will cannot be honest. All those without will eventually become slaves to their desires. Another moral quality of honesty is closely related to the honor of every person. Every leader can be an honest person only when he respects his honor and dignity. That way, corruption and conflicts of interest will be prevented. A.Sh. Bekmurodov stated this in his work "Fighting against Corruption", "Fighting against corruption means raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population by state bodies, implementing measures to prevent corruption in all spheres of state and community life, It is carried out through measures such as timely detection of violations, putting an end to them, eliminating the causes and conditions that allow corruption, and ensuring the principle of inevitability of responsibility for committing violations. In fact, the fight against corruption remains one of the main directions of the political and legal reforms carried out in our country. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "Unless all sections of the population, the best specialists are involved in the fight against corruption, and all members of our society are not vaccinated with the "honesty vaccine", so to speak, we will not be able to achieve the high goals we have set for ourselves. We should move from fighting with the consequences of corruption to its early prevention. If we look at our history in this regard, in particular, our three thousand-year history written in golden letters in the countries under the rule of Tomaris, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the development of science, art, crafts, and creativity are factors of honesty and justice. paved the way. After all, truth, correctness - being able to take a logical approach in every work, considering the truth as the main indicator and criterion of one's activity, represents the mechanism of switching to calling everything by its name. Our Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, spoke about honesty and correctness in his qualities and said: "I love the truth." So, honesty and honesty are many virtues.

To sum up, science, education and upbringing are the cornerstone of development and the force that makes the country powerful and the nation great. Therefore, it is not without reason that the development of education in the leading countries of the world is defined as the first task. Also, when it comes to the management activities of the deputy directors for spiritual and

educational affairs, it is permissible to pay special attention to the principles listed above. These principles are currently specified in the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the principles of civil servants' activity.

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