

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLITICAL AND PROFESSIONAL CULTURE OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS SERVICE

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Abstract:

The political culture of the employees of the internal affairs bodies should be adapted to the changes in social life and should serve the active participation of the youth in civil relations. In Uzbekistan, in accordance with international standards and ratings, the activity of the police service at the level of the police service requires the implementation of conscientiously popular military service in the demonstration of professional and moral-ethical culture and attitude. In this case, it was studied that the formation of political knowledge and skills of an employee depends on many tools (media, various trainings, professional development, etc.), and their criteria and mechanisms (internal structures) were detailed. Theoretical and practical conclusions, proposals and recommendations aimed at future objective and subjective problems of further improvement of political culture of industry workers and their solutions were presented.

Keywords: culture, ethics, aesthetics, professional competence, humanity, responsibility, patriotism, public servant, dress culture, behavior culture.

Fundamental socio-economic changes in our country impose new, complex and responsible tasks before the internal affairs bodies, and the need for more efficient work. Today, it cannot be said that the activities of internal affairs bodies fully meet the requirements of new conditions and social development. Let alone being the real leaders of the democratic domestic policy of the state, they have not yet been able to significantly influence the reduction of crime and the strengthening of social order. For this reason, prospective tasks of law enforcement bodies in the development of society were determined: - the rules of professional culture in internal affairs bodies; - requirements for service discipline; - relations between leaders and employees; - determines the procedure for filing a complaint against the actions of the management. At the same time, in order to determine the efficiency in the work of the internal affairs office, disciplinary sanctions are also provided: a) reprimand; b) you are good; c) you are very angry; g) a fine of no more than 50% of the salary; d) lowering the special title by one step; e) dismissal from the position held; or) detention during curfew; j) dismissal from the service of internal affairs bodies is an important normative direction of the perspective [1].

The study of the phenomenon of political culture in society and the characteristics of its cultivation, the characteristics of the formation of political culture in law enforcement, it was determined that the working principle of "neighborhood, family, and fukarobay" will be a

promising direction in the formation of the personnel of internal affairs bodies. It is being researched that working with the neighborhood is an important direction in the political culture of the employees of the internal affairs bodies, that the electoral union brings the state internal affairs service closer to the people[2. – B.262.]. Due to a number of objective and subjective reasons, the position of the socio-professional union of internal affairs office employees in the system of political interactions has not been scientifically evaluated until recently. According to researches, this did not meet the actual needs of the democratic development of the country. These needs require a systematic approach to the assessment of the prospects for the participation of socio-professional associations in the optimization of the activities of the institutions of the legal state and civil society. It should be noted that the employees of the internal affairs bodies occupy a specific, special place in the system of political relations, which distinguishes citizens from other groups. Also, voluntarily participating in the democratic renewal of human dignity, the employees of internal affairs bodies fulfill their duties in addition to voluntary social reform.

While we do not deny the culture of dressing or behavior of the employee in the modern internal affairs service, we agree with the views on the formation of their combative professional culture. Currently, the growth of negative trends in the development of public service is a serious threat to the country's security. Their elimination not only complicates the law enforcement, improvement of material supply, control of disputes and conflicts of the civil servants, but also prevents the representatives of the field from an adequate concept of activity. In his appeals to the population of Namangan region, the governor of Biz specifically emphasized the increase in the number of "bokimandas" and "tayyarkhors". The internal affairs officers recognize the inconveniences in the implementation of criminal procedural actions in the search for fraudsters and extortionists in order to eliminate the extortion related to the property problem. It was found that the democratic liberal policy creates specific social problems in the effective protection of civil rights of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. A. Abdullayev, MFY Nurabad, Namangan city, who entered the trust of another citizen, was unable to compensate for the large amount of property damage, and the damage was not compensated.

The general goals of law enforcement institutions have been determined, and such tasks have not been set before the personnel of law enforcement agencies in the country. However, the transition of the system of internal affairs bodies to the currently performed social service tasks will fundamentally change the situation. In accordance with the concept of social service, the employees of the internal affairs bodies should focus more on assisting citizens in exercising their rights than on other tasks. This situation will soon impose completely different requirements on the personnel to perform their service activities. The research shows that the formation of the state legal state and civil society institutions requires conditions for the

employees of the internal affairs bodies to demonstrate their potential in the very nature of their social and professional activities.

The socio-professional activity of field workers, their level of political culture and character has important managerial significance. The reality of this relationship was theoretically based and empirically confirmed by the leaders of social democracy at the beginning of the 20th century. However, the science of management has advanced so much that it is necessary to clarify the managerial significance of the political culture of the employees of the internal affairs bodies of the modern country. Conscious regulation of relations between citizens, including the sphere of political and legal relations, is always necessary and important for the functioning of society. Within social structures, the importance of organizational-management activities has been steadily increasing [3].

Regulation and management is any conscious activity characterized by its appropriateness, the conformity of the behavior of the individual, group or society with the behavior of other subjects, the formation of the necessary skills and the acquisition of technologies for solving social problems. means From the point of view of modern systematic analysis, management is decision-making, science and art, and from the point of view of cybernetics, it is an organizational process of purposeful influence on an object so that it moves to a desired (target) state. F. Taylor defines management as "the art of knowing what needs to be done and how it can be done in the best and cheapest way." Therefore, using the opportunities to improve the political culture of the employees of the internal affairs bodies, in our opinion, requires relatively less material and organizational costs, and acquires direct managerial importance in the work of improving the state apparatus. The need to improve it arises as a result of the gradual progress of the country on the path of democratic changes.

It is considered important to understand the specifics of management activities, including the social-management activities of the employees of internal affairs bodies, and it is appropriate to mention the general rules of management theory developed by A. Fayol for the first time, namely:

- any social system has an artificial nature, so it is not capable of self-management like a living organism;
- the social system always tends to complicate its structure and technology, that is, it has a dissipative - unbalanced character.

This sign requires that the system of internal affairs bodies, its human resources, should be regularly improved in accordance with the newly emerging tasks of social development. This task is an indicator of the need to combine the efforts of the public service of the social structure in the work of ensuring the stability of the state's internal policy. In particular, the service quality policy is implemented based on the preferences of the employee's political culture. The socio-political actions of the unity of the advantages of the political culture of the representatives of the state apparatus of the citizens regulate legality. In addition, the regular

increasing complexity of the social structure, the interdependence of politics, law and other social relations require a more complex culture representing the systematic process of social interaction from the minds of the employees of the internal affairs office. In this way, the political culture of the employees of the internal affairs bodies enters into the social-management process, and refusing the need to improve it has a negative impact on the state management process in general.

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