

Formation of Socio-Legal Competences in Primary Class Students

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ABSTRACT: the article discusses the specifics of improving the quality of education today, especially the importance of forming a sense of respect for social and legal norms in primary school students, and provides exercises and recommendations in this regard.

KEYWORD: national identity, national pride, national pride, spirituality, quality of education, competence, heritage of scientists, life values, social and legal norms.

In the first and second grades of secondary schools, students have the opportunity to enrich, consolidate new concepts about social and legal norms, as well as knowledge gained in preschool educational institutions, the understanding of which is not so difficult. At this stage, students for the first time or repeatedly (with concepts learned in preschool institutions) get acquainted with the requirements of the “rules of pupils”, the etiquette of greeting and addressing, the order of proper nutrition, as well as the rules of behavior in public places, the rules of traffic safety and use of public transport, determine the nature, social significance and personality-oriented character of socially- they are aware of legal norms. Familiarization with the types of fixed social norms is not difficult for younger schoolchildren.

However, while studying in the third and fourth grades of secondary schools, students get acquainted with social norms, which are somewhat more complicated. In particular, they get acquainted with dress culture, visits to cultural institutions—cinemas, museums and parks, fire and technical safety rules.

Accordingly, primary school teachers should focus on familiarizing students with social and legal norms, taking into account the specifics of each of the two stages mentioned above. The effective use of such means as games, performances with the participation of fairy-tale characters, coverage of the essence of socio-legal norms, textile fairy tales and riddles, in explaining to students the essence of socio-legal norms in the first and second grades gives the expected results. Fairy tales and riddles can be connected directly by the teacher herself or use their samples created by colleagues, writers and poets.

In the third and fourth grades, the organization of pedagogical activity in the form of competitions, specific practical tasks is effective. In this process, it is also important that the teacher has positive abilities. After all, his creative approach to the organization of educational or spiritual and educational work not only guarantees the achievement of efficiency, but also arouses students' interest in the assimilation of social and legal norms.

When familiarizing students with social and legal norms in primary classes, it is advisable to initially inform them about the rules that are observed in the greeting process.

Greeting plays an important role in the social relationships that are established between people. Greeting, which manifests itself as a form of communication between social actors, as well as as the initial stage of the

interaction process, also serves to express the state of mind between two people. Greeting also acquires a specific social character, since it is organized on the basis of certain norms, moral requirements. Consequently, in the process of greeting, manners, spirituality, worldview, and the level of cultural formation of the individual are clearly manifested.

Due to the reflection of social relations in the basis of each social group of people (people, nation, elite, tribe and clan), certain requirements for the organization of the greeting process have long been formed. The process of greeting in accordance with the norms formulated by various peoples, nations, peoples, tribes and clans was expressed with the help of certain words, gestures (more often hand movements). Norms (requirements) of greeting are usually formed on the basis of ethnopsychology, lifestyle, life aspirations of a certain social group (people, nation, people, tribe, tribe, tribe), values significant to them. Although the greeting process takes place in different ways in different social groups, however, all these processes serve the same purpose - the establishment of mutual friendship, peace and brotherhood between people. This is stated in the "hadith": "go, greeting each other. Then love will awaken between you".

The social value of greeting is highly valued because of the great importance of relationships between people based on noble ideas. Accordingly, among different peoples, familiarization of the younger generation with the essence of the greeting process, teaching the correct greeting is considered as one of the important educational tasks. In the works of pedagogical content, attention is also paid to the coverage of rules (norms, requirements) greetings. In particular, in the work of Muhammad Sadiq Kashgari, who lived in the XVIII and the first half of the XIX century under the name "Adab as-salihin" ("etiquette of righteous (kind) people"), along with various manifestations of social relations, it is said about the requirements imposed on people to greet each other. According to the author, "when two believers come, oshno or nooshno, to say hello, Salam is Sunnah, and farzi is Ain." That is, if a salute is an action that needs to be performed, then receiving an Alik, a response to a salute is considered an action that must be performed by Muslims.

The paper says that the norms (requirements) of the greeting are as follows:

- senior (senior) to junior;
- a horseman (who manages transport today) to the infantry;
- walking (the one who walks) to the sitting (the one who sits);
- few (small number of people) to Many (a large number of people);
- whoever enters the room should greet those who are sitting here.

Even today, greeting is reflected as an important process of communication between social actors and as the simplest manifestation of personal etiquette. The greeting also shows certain socio-psychological characteristics. "Character, character, educational level, inner feelings, mood at that time, as well as the attitude towards the viewer, the person who greets, and His difference from him " become obvious. Therefore, in the family and educational institutions, it is advisable to form the skills of adaptation to social relations among young people by familiarizing themselves with the requirements for greeting – social norms, teaching the correct greeting.

In social relations organized between people, a special place is occupied by their mutual communication (conversation) together. Therefore, when forming a sense of respect for social and legal norms among younger schoolchildren, special attention is paid to mastering theoretical knowledge, practical skills and conversational skills, which guarantees the achievement of positive results.

Speech is considered one of the activities peculiar only to people. Purposeful speech as an activity "arises in the history of personality development and is consolidated as a result of the development of speech skills

necessary for the organization of interaction.” There are oral and written forms of speech, in the process of social relations between people, oral speech is mainly used. This type of human activity " serves to form abstract logical thinking and consciousness. And in the process of mental activity based on speech, imagination is formed... Thanks to the emotional possibility of his speech, a person expresses his attitude to a particular event”.

For centuries, much attention has been paid to the expression of speech, an extremely effective means of establishing social relations between people. In the process of the historical development of each nation, rules (requirements, norms) of speech expression, interaction with others with its help were developed. "The joint activity of people based on communication takes place in conditions when there is social control, which is reflected in the social norms adopted by a particular society. The process of communication organized by them, as well as any vital activity of social subjects, is regulated by certain norms and rules”.

Communication (colloquial speech) - "simple, everyday conversational communication between people, a multifaceted type of activity ...

The most general type of communication manifests itself as a life activity. Its social meaning lies in the fact that communication serves as a form of culture and a means of social tradition. A characteristic feature of communication is that in this process the subjective world of one person opens up to another. In communication, a person manifests himself through his own characteristics. Depending on the form of the behavior performed, a wet SLA can be distinguished in relation to the character of a person.

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