

Vocational Values of Social Worker

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Abstract

This paper makes analyses of the vocational values of social worker. On this case, both analytical and regional investigations were undergone to make better development. Finally, both outcomes and shortcomings of the issue proposed to make future developments as the whole.

Keywords: Vocational values, social worker, society, philosophy, Uzbekistan.

Introduction

The topic of professional values of the social worker is one of the most topical. The literature on this topic is insufficient. In the existing literature, we see that various district opinions have been put forward in this regard. In this article, we will present only some ideas on the professional values of a social worker. We also bring to your attention the opinions of many thinkers on this topic.

The social worker must first adhere to the following values:

- universal principles, commitment to the ideas of goodness, human life and personal inviolability, freedom, dignity, free provision of housing;
- Realization of the values of social justice, social and moral protection of the needy, the elderly, the disabled, large families, students and the state.

Social work is formed by a set of ethical values of the employee, the social workers and the society that regulates their activities. These values can be divided into 6 groups.

1. Behavior and image of a social worker (adherence to the highest values of behavior worthy of a social worker; improving their professional skills; looking at the professional values of a social worker as their direct responsibility; comparing their behavior with high standards of professional conscience; compliance with relevant agreements);

2. Ethics of a social work employee in relation to his clients (viewing clients as his direct responsibility; assistance, non-disclosure of information received from clients, assistance and setting fees based on the capabilities of clients);

3. Ethical values of the social worker in relation to his colleagues (respect and trust in his colleagues; work with their clients in a fully professional manner);

4. Obligations of social suffering in relation to partner organizations (fidelity to obligations to

relevant organizations);

5. Ethical values of a social worker in relation to his profession (delivery of his social assistance to a wide range of the population);

6. Obligations of the social worker in relation to the society (increase of general welfare);

Unlike the etiquette of a social worker, it consists of a set of theoretical etiquette norms that regulate its activities, it is expedient for a social worker to apply in one or another situation. For example, every social worker who assists a client has the right to expect a decent reward for their work, which may vary depending on each specific situation. In any situation, if he determines the reward according to the type of assistance provided and the ability of his client, his behavior will have a label of social workers.

Main part

The fact that people are in a relationship with each other requires full adherence to the professional values of a social worker. A label on their culture of interacting with each other. the rules of conduct are called etiquette rules.

The concept of etiquette is derived from the French word "etiquette", which in Russian means a label, and in Uzbek - a label. The word label is now accepted in all languages. The concept of etiquette has its own history of origin. It goes like this: King Louis XII of France gives guests a card with the words "rules of conduct" written at one of the ceremonial receptions. The card is called a label. Over time, the word label has become a word of etiquette and the rules written in it have become etiquette rules and are still used today without changing its meaning. For example, in the Russian dictionary, etiquette is defined as a defined order and form of behavior in a society.

The rules of etiquette formed in society are called ethical norms. Ethical norms in society today have long been a positive result of human interaction. Obedience to these rules serves as a guarantee of interstate political, economic and cultural relations, because it is impossible to live in peace without respecting each other and maintaining the boundaries of behavior towards other states. In addition, adherence to the rules of etiquette serves as a guarantee of peaceful coexistence of people of different nationalities, different classes and different worldviews in our society in a market economy.

The rules of etiquette must be observed not only between states, but also by every member of society and members of professional groups. Anyone who considers themselves civilized should only know the basics of etiquette. they should also obey them, because self-control and correct behavior in communication facilitate communication, provide an opportunity to understand each other faster, and are considered a guarantee of stable communication.

It should be noted that everyone who is cultured and educated will never violate the established order in society by his words and actions and behavior, will not offend others and will not touch their honor. A civilized person is only in formal ceremonies. at home also obeys the rules of etiquette. Unfortunately, people who do not obey the rules of etiquette at home are more

common: they treat people differently and at home in a completely different way, for example, being polite to other people, friends and subordinates. At home he is rude and obscene. Their two-pronged behavior and demeanor is only a sign of their lack of culture.

Modern etiquette defines the rules of behavior and behavior of people in marriage (home), service, public places, on the street, in hospitality and at official events. That is why etiquette has been the notion of goodness, justice and humanity of all peoples for centuries and is considered to be the largest and most important part of human culture.

Discussions

Professional etiquette is the rules of conduct and conduct of members of joint groups in the profession in relation to each other, between managers and their subordinates, as well as in relation to their professional duties. Therefore, the etiquette of professional groups serving customers consists of the rules of interaction of professionals working with each other, managers and specialists of the enterprise with their subordinates, as well as the attitude of employees and specialists to the population and tourists and their professional duties.

In addition to the above, the rules of professional etiquette also include aesthetic requirements for professional work clothes, their appearance and speech.

Basic phrases for mastering busy materials:

Etiquette and etiquette rules; Louis XII; to live in peace; bail; a cultured person; professional etiquette;

Usually France and England are called the classic countries of etiquette. But this does not mean that the rules of etiquette first appeared in France and England. If the history of the origin of information about etiquette belongs to the XII and XY centuries, they can not be called a place of etiquette, because etiquette can only occur in a spiritually high society.

It is known from the history of the development of the countries that Britain waged colonial wars during these periods, entering one war immediately after the end of another. It was known as a country of barbarians until the middle of the XII century. France, on the other hand, was under British rule and was considered a country of ignoramus because the French recognized nothing but military service and did not respect science. and scientists were considered unworthy people. This means that for almost two and a half centuries, rudeness, worship and disrespect reigned in both countries. Of course, in such countries, there can be no question of etiquette. It was a time when the uncompromising and ruthless Hussite wars were raging in Germany at that time. Among the European countries of those centuries, only Italy was an exception to the wars. The transition of the Italians from the feudal tradition to the spirit of the new age within the European countries began in the twelfth century and led to a positive change in the spiritual image of Italian society. If we compare Italy in the XY century with other European countries. it emphasizes the high level of education, spiritual and material wealth and well-being of the people. This means that a civilized society was formed in Italy for the first time among European countries. That is why Italy deserves to be considered the first label space.

Of course, a newborn baby is no longer aware of anything. He learns the rules of behavior and conduct in society during his adulthood and life. It is known that this takes a lot of time. That is why

attempts to generalize the rules of etiquette to members of the growing community in an easy way and in a short time have been made since time immemorial. For example, the first book on etiquette was written in Egypt in 2350 BC and was called *The Guide to Behavior*.

The book on etiquette, which was most popular in the Middle Ages, was written in 1204 by the Spanish priest Pedro Alfanzo under the title *The Cleric Discipline*. It is intended for believers and monarchs, and mainly reflects the rules of conduct and the order of conversation and reception of guests. The popularity of the book is due to the fact that later on it were published manuals on etiquette in England, the Netherlands, France and the territories of Italy and Germany at that time. For the first time in Russia, textbooks on etiquette were published. "Yunosti chestnoe zertsalo ili pokazaniya po jiteyskomu obkhojdeniiu" ("Yunosti chestnoe zertsalo ili pokazaniya po jiteyskomu obhojdeniiu") was one of the most popular books on etiquette in Russia. The book was reprinted several times in the 13th century, focusing on the rules of social behavior, behavior around the dining table, use of knives and forks, how far to take a hat when meeting acquaintances, and how the body behaves when bowing. It is worth noting here that the strictness of palace etiquette rules in aristocratic western Europe led to tragicomic situations that were sometimes ridiculous and at the same time tearful. For example, in the history of etiquette, the following happened: King Louis XIII of France went to the country's priest (cardinal) Richard to talk about the case. The cardinal will be bedridden if he is unable to get up. King Louis XIII then lies down next to the priest. for according to the rules of etiquette at the time, the king had no right to speak to his sleeping citizens while sitting or standing.

Results

Medieval etiquette rules were established first in churches and later in the palaces of kings of France, England, and other European countries. This is probably why France and England are called the classic countries of etiquette. It is evident that the rules of etiquette had previously been generalized to clergy and aristocrats.

The rules of etiquette of the aristocrats, as shown earlier, are gradually being extended to the countries across the ocean. for example. to America at that time, began to spread. George Washington, the first future president of the United States, wrote a book called *The Rules of Good Behavior* at the age of 14, which contained 110 etiquette rules. They even included tips such as "Don't join when you're sitting around the table," "Don't brush your teeth with a pan," and "Don't kill fleas in front of people."

Given the importance of etiquette rules in society, ethnicity and international relations, etiquette schools have been established in a number of European countries, and even etiquette institutes in the United States. British writers also paid great attention to etiquette issues in their works.

Conclusion

Given that there are an extremely large number of interesting ideas in this regard, we have listed some of them. In short. Given that this topic is a comprehensive one, it is not possible to state

all the points, so we will discuss it in more detail in our future research.

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