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PEDAGOGICAL NECESSITY OF DEVELOPING HYGIENIC COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS OF MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotatsiya:Maqolada tibbiyot ta'lim muassalari talabalarida gigienik kompetentlikni rivojlantirishning nazariy-metodologik asoslari, rivojlantirishning pedagogik mexanizmlari va texnologik asoslari o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, tibbiyot ta'lim muassalari talabalarida gigienik kompetentlikni rivojlantirishning pedagogik zarurati tahlil qilingan.

Аннотация:В статье изучены теоретико-методологические основы развития гигиенической компетентности у студентов медицинских образовательных учреждений, педагогические механизмы и технологические основы развития. Также проанализирована педагогическая необходимость развития гигиенической компетентности у студентов медицинских образовательных учреждений.

Abstract:In the article, the theoretical and methodological bases of development of hygienic competence in students of medical educational institutions, pedagogical mechanisms and technological bases of development are studied. Also, the pedagogical necessity of developing hygienic competence among students of medical educational institutions was analyzed.

Kalit so'zlar:tibbiyot, gigiena, reproduktiv, gigienik kompetentlik, texnologiya, takomillashtirish, pedagogik, texnologik, model, monitoring, didaktik, loyihalash, ekspert baholash, pedagogik eksperiment.

Ключевые слова:медицина, гигиена, репродуктивная, гигиеническая компетентность, технология, совершенствование, педагогический, технологический, модель, мониторинг, дидактический, проектирование, экспертная оценка, педагогический эксперимент.

Key words:medicine, hygiene, reproductive, hygienic competence, technology, improvement, pedagogical, technological, model, monitoring, didactic, design, expert assessment, pedagogical experiment.

The relevance of the study: the need to identify the risks arising as a result of scientific and technological achievements, the development of biotechnology and their widespread introduction into medicine and health and practice at a new stage of the socio-cultural development of the world today puts before all fields of science issues that cannot be delayed in their solution. The introduction of market relations to medicine, the rapid development of pharmacology, an increase in the share of the private sector in medicine and pharmacology, degumanization processes in the health sector, social, spiritual, moral problems of using new scientific and medical technologies, changes in balance in human and natural relations, exacerbation of environmental problems, exacerbation of various pandemics create the need to form a hygienic worldview.

Literature analysis and methods: issues of hygienic competence of students by scientists of our Republic and foreign countries V.R.Potter, W.I.Vernadsky, P.Tishenko, V.V.Fedorin, I.Azimov, U.B.Bakhodirova, M.N.Ibadova, O.Mavlonov, A.K.Rakhimov, J.O.Tolipova, N.J.Toshmanov, SH.Khasanova, G.S.Ergasheva, L.Karakhanova, A.T.It was researched by gofurov et al.

The purpose of the study: preparation for the formation of hygienic competence in students of medical educational institutions is a complex component of modern culture, a doctrine that studies, analyzes

the moral consequences of the achievements of Science and biomedical technologies, expresses the rational attitude of the total "vitality" of mankind. The analysis of the influence of bioethics on the development of society begins with the understanding of the essence of Bioethics and its place in the system of scientific, philosophical, moral knowledge. Analysis of the socio-philosophical essence of bioethics makes it possible to more broadly understand its essence as a doctrine, science, control mechanism.

Results and discussion: Well, first of all, it is no secret that at the moment the interest in a deeper understanding of the socio-cultural life of society is expanding and growing. As a result of human assimilation of existing knowledge and their application in practical life, hygienic competence arises as a rational attitude to legal culture, medical culture and atroh-muxit, as a positive attitude to the whole existence. In this regard, hygienic competency adds its worthy xissas to humanization.

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Secondly, a one-sided solution to hygiene problems creates socio-moral problems that disrupt the balance in various relationships in society. This leads to a decrease in the level of moral responsibility for a person's behavior, the justification of alienation of the individual. Representatives of the field of bioethics are trying to find a way out of this moral violation.

Third, hygiene is the study of conflicts between the interests of humans and their associations in biology, medicine, pharmacy and health that can directly and indirectly harm human health and quality of life. According to the general idea of bioethics, man is part of nature, and he needs healthy food, fresh air, clean water, wild gushes of nature. It is considered a nafakat ecological asset, but cannot live without the haunts, forests, rivers and lands that are the chief condition for human survival. The maxad of Bioethics is the development of norms, requirements, principles and other mechanisms of etiquette, which ensure the use of the achievements of Science and technology only for the prosperity of Man and nature.

As a field of in-depth study of the issues of pedagogy and philosophy that are causing controversy, we can cite hygiene. Although the field of Science in question does not have its own distant past, the range of its problems has existed since time immemorial. The moral aspects of the doctor and patient relationship, euthanasia and death, transplantation of human organs, miscarriage (abortion), cloning, philosophical interpretation of the problems of hereditary engineering are a feature inherent not only in World philosophy, but also in national philosophical thought. Because interest in this problem showed that by the second half of the 20th century, a system of objective knowledge of a certain meaning was formed in the study of the problem of hygienic competence between philosophy and science. From this point of view, this issue is currently included in the field of scientific research of the philosophy of ethics, which is being researched by a huge number of specialists. Also in the late 20th century, most scientific treatises on the problems of hygienic competence were published in the medical literature.

Preparation for the formation of hygienic competence in students of medical educational institutions takes into its sphere of influence the problems and issues that exist as a result of the entire biological world and the attitude of a person to it. M.A. In his works, Nikulina divides hygienic competency problems into the following groups:

"Medical ethics (professional ethics of medical workers);

Moral problems of research related to human life, health, mental and spiritual world;

Gene engineering, transplantology (organ and tissue displacement), euthanasia;

Issues related to health system management, pharmacology, and private healthcare (client-patient interests in private healthcare;

Demographic control, reproductive health and family planning issues;

Assistance to patients at the latest stage of severe diseases (Hospice and palliative care centers), issues related to the research activities of a person in the biological world (plants, animals), etc.”

This characterization fully incorporated hygienic problems. Today there is an ongoing debate about hygienic problems in different parts of the world. Scientific, moral and religious approaches to these problems are being analyzed.

On the basis of hygienic competence, the principles and rules of ethics should lie. After all, Bioethics is the field of research on ethical, philosophical and anthropological problems associated with the development of Biomedical Science and the introduction of the latest technologies into health practice. Therefore, in today's study of the problem of difference and interplay between natural and artificial life, representatives of the field put forward specific scientific views. In particular, the idea of designing and synthesizing human life further increased the need for the development of revolutionary Biotechnology, which is further enriching the new concept of today's society.

Conclusion: today, the development of Science and technology has accelerated even more. New scientific observances on humans, animals and plants have created dramatic changes in the sociocultural systems of society. For example, issues of disease spectrum variation and longevity were limited within euthanasia. This process, in addition to demonstrating its positive aspects, also caused many social problems to arise. These include interference in human life, the use of scientific and medical technologies in the way of maintaining health, moral problems associated with the intervention of auxiliary reproductive technologies in the human race, environmental problems arising from an inappropriate attitude to nature, problems of maintaining health and ensuring social justice to various degrees in the medical field, problems related to human rights.

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