

## FORMATION OF MEDICAL CULTURE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES

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### Abstract:

The formation of a medical culture among law enforcement officers is a complex and interconnected process between society, education, and the professional environment, which work in partnership with each other. Society, through its core values and attitudes toward medical services, shapes the attitude of officers to health and medical care. These social feelings determine the organization and priorities of medical services. Education plays an important role in shaping medical culture. It provides employees with the necessary knowledge about hygiene, disease prevention, and first aid. In this process, it forms not only professional skills, but also medical and ethical culture, determines the attitude of employees to their own health and medical resources in accordance with the requirements of society.

**Keywords:** medicine, medical culture, cultural competence, patient empowerment, health, ontology, social health equity of health, technological advances, mental health.

At the new stage of development of Uzbekistan, the formation of a medical culture is a complex process associated with the influence of various factors, including society, education, and professional skills. In the formation of modern medical culture, the requirements for the professional status of employees have changed, and the requirements for their preparation for professional activity are also changing and improving. Now their professional activity is determined not only by professional knowledge and skills, but also by the value qualities of the individual (moral, spiritual). Being competent in society means being capable, effective, and this is a great demand. Thus, as Abraham Maslow emphasized, "at the third level of the pyramid, the social need, or the need to belong to the world around us" [2].., plays an important role. In this regard, attempts are being made to generalize and systematize the main theoretical approaches to the study of social consciousness. A fairly detailed classification of them is given by S. Priest in his book "Theories of Consciousness" [2]. If we dwell on the professional culture itself, then with the strengthening of the profession, the influence of professional culture on both the internal structure of the profession and the formation of the professional status sphere increases, and it itself acquires philosophical foundations and principles. It has its own internal structure, formation, and influence, as well as its professional status and scope [3].

Analyzing this issue, T. Barsukova presented in her research an analysis of scientific, socio-philosophical and cultural literature on the issue of values, and also made it possible to identify the concepts of so-called rational values.[4]

Professional and ethical standards contribute to the effective formation of a medical culture, which in turn improves the physical and psycho-emotional health of employees. The everyday application of medical knowledge and medical cooperation are also key elements in ensuring the effectiveness of law enforcement services. In this regard, we can see O. Ernazarova's scientific research on innovative, differential, age-related, and social impact types of conceptual acmeological technologies[5] that ensure the harmony of professional and moral culture in personal activity and the individual's adaptation to changing labor market conditions. The requirements for professional activity began to be formed taking into account their motivation for professional growth and readiness to provide professional assistance (the ability to establish relationships with citizens based on cooperation, empathy, and reasoning). According to O.M. Musurmanova, this activity scientifically and pedagogically substantiates the concept of a healthy lifestyle as a component of spiritual culture... and also substantiates the essence of the aspects of a healthy lifestyle from the point of view of spiritual values.[6] It should be noted that social norms and values play an important role in the formation of medical culture. Society's expectations of healthcare professionals shape their behavior and attitudes toward patients. For example, in societies with high levels of trust in medical and scientific advances, the medical culture is more likely to be oriented toward innovation and evidence-based medicine.

It is necessary to implement a complex of measures aimed at increasing stress tolerance and emotional intelligence, increasing interest in the service, and increasing the level of professional qualifications in a constant approach with law enforcement officers. Professional motivation of employees, creating psychological comfort and a sense of order. If necessary, the employee should be provided with qualified and competent assistance and leave under the clear supervision of the psychological service. In addition, organizational measures are also useful, such as admission to service duties only after special preliminary training; regular professional development; training in methods of eliminating emotional discomfort and tension; creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and support in the team; the quality of the factor of medical culture is important[7]. In our opinion, it is necessary to systematically and purposefully increase the psychological preparation of employees.

The labor activity of employees of internal affairs bodies is shaped by the loads on the human condition, which manifest themselves in the form of psycho-emotional and somatic (physical) stress. The origin of such loads, from the ontological point of view of a person, is associated with the irregularity of working time, the complexity of the tasks that form the metaphysical

content of activity, and the limited time and resources necessary to restore vital forces. Our understanding of this issue is consistent with D. Popov's position on the nature of the feeling of trust: An employee of the internal affairs bodies is a subject, a person who has understood his responsibility to society at an ontological level and is ready to provide assistance, even under potential ontological danger.[8] Therefore, in order for internal affairs officers to effectively carry out their activities, they need not only professional competence, but also psychological stability from an ethical and anthropological point of view. This stability allows them to effectively resist the effects of various psychogenic factors, that is, the ontogenetic process of professional deformation. The process of professional deformation in the field of law enforcement, due to the ontological state of man and the metaphysical characteristics of activity, occurs much faster than in other social professions. This, in turn, imposes on educational institutions in the system the task of preparing highly qualified personnel to meet the demand for graduates[9]. Regular professional training and the development of psychological stability play a central role in ensuring the ontological stability of law enforcement activities and their long-term effectiveness. Today, the system of training personnel in our country is one of the largest among the law enforcement agencies and continues to steadily increase its effectiveness. This system is seamlessly integrated into the national educational space, incorporating modern paradigms in the development of education, as well as medical and biopsychological concepts, and also taking into account global achievements in the field of personnel training. Educational processes, in line with scientific approaches in the fields of medicine and psychology, are aimed not only at increasing professional competence, but also at preserving the health of employees and ensuring their physical and psycho-emotional stability. This integrated approach helps employees understand their role in the socio-legal system, as well as take responsibility for their own physical and mental health.

In our opinion, the activities of internal affairs officers today require a more transprofessional approach, in which they acquire knowledge and skills beyond the scope of traditional training. Faced with multifaceted problems, they cannot be limited to knowledge and skills in law enforcement, as they often encounter situations that require a deep understanding of the psychological aspects of human behavior. This knowledge, in turn, allows them to negotiate more effectively, assess risks, and make decisions that help prevent the escalation of violence or conflict. This, in turn, allows the principles of communicative didactics to be developed and strengthens the mood of activity in communicating knowledge (instead of encyclopedic assimilation) and forms a culture of objective thinking (mathematical, artistic, historical, etc.)[10]. In this regard, medical preparedness is of paramount importance, as law enforcement

officers are often the first to arrive at the scene of an incident and are required to provide emergency assistance.

Possession of first aid skills, especially in emergency situations such as terrorist attacks or natural disasters, becomes a decisive factor in saving lives until medical services arrive. This knowledge strengthens the public's trust in law enforcement agencies, emphasizes their multifunctionality and readiness for any problems. In the current era of digitalization, understanding how to work with information technologies for employees of internal affairs bodies is becoming an integral part of their activities. According to the author, the basis of modern professional activity, "one of the characteristic features of modern medical culture is the computerization and informatization of professional activity" [11]. The President of our Republic, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, said that "to achieve progress, it is necessary and necessary to possess digital knowledge and modern information technologies. This will allow us to take the shortest path to development." Because we have no right to forget how important intellectual and cultural competence is in the upbringing and development of those with rare talents" [1], which is of profound importance in this regard. Because analyzing digital evidence and monitoring criminal activity on the Internet requires new knowledge that is necessary to combat cybercrime and protect confidential information. Such competencies help to effectively counter modern threats and strengthen public security. In addition, internal affairs officers are increasingly faced with the need to work in a multicultural environment, which requires knowledge of the basics of cultural studies, sociology, and ethnography. This allows them to avoid conflicts based on cultural differences and to cooperate effectively with diverse communities, taking into account the cultural, religious and social characteristics of different groups.

Article 35 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs Bodies", adopted on September 16, 2016, provides for the following forms of social protection of employees of internal affairs bodies:

- health protection;
- compensation for labor;
- provision of housing;
- compensation for damage to property;
- preferential use of transport during the performance of official duties;
- state pension;
- state insurance;
- social assistance, etc.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the creation of appropriate conditions for the effective work of internal affairs bodies is of great importance. Listening to employees'

opinions allows for effective problem-solving. Offering competitive salaries and benefits helps employees to feel financially secure and supports their professional growth. In this way, by creating favorable conditions for employees, the internal affairs department can improve their performance, reduce stress and fatigue, and improve the quality of service. As a result, the overall efficiency of the internal affairs body will increase and the tasks assigned to it will be fulfilled at a high level. As a result, the overall efficiency of the internal affairs body will increase and the tasks assigned to it will be fulfilled at a high level.

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