



Davlat, nodavlat korxonalarida mehnat qilayotgan ayollarning kadrlar zahirasini shakllantirish, rahbar ayollarni har tomonlama iqtisodiy, tashkiliy jihatdan qo’llab-quvvatlash	Xotin-qizlarning moslashuvchan, masofaviy, ish beruvchilarning talablariga binoan ish bilan ta’minlanishlarini rag’batlantirish tizimini ishlab chiqish
Siyosat, ilm-fan, tadbirkorlik va boshqaruv sohasida ayollarning ijobiy qiyofasini shakllantirish choralari ko’rish	Ayollarga nisbatan har qanday ko’rinishdagi kamsitishlarni barham toptirish bo’yicha chora-tadbirlarni belgilash

1- jadval. Ayollar mehnatini tashkil etishning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlari

“Innovatsion iqtisodiyotda ayollar mehnatini tashkil etishga yangicha yondashuvlar zarurligi, ularning mehnat mazmuni va xarakteri o’zgarishi, mehnatning intellektuallashtirishi, faoliyatida ijodiy, tashkilotchi va boshqaruvchi funksiyalari ko’payishi ularning shaxs sifatida shakllanishi bilan asoslandi” [4].

Shuningdek, O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Oila va xotin-qizlar bilan ishlash, mahalla va nuroniyatlarni qo’llab-quvvatlash tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida”gi PF-81 sonli farmonida xotin-qizlar ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish yuzasidan bir qator mexanizmlar aniq belgilangan. Mazkur farmon 2022–2026 yillarda xotin-qizlarning mamlakat iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida faolligini oshirish bo’yicha Milliy dastur, 2022-2023 yillarda amalga oshirishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlar rejasi, mehnat resurslari zich bo’lgan qishloq joylarining reestriga kiritilgan hududlardagi xotin-qizlar bandligini ta’minlagan tadbirkorlik sub’ektlari tomonidan ko’chmas mulk ijaraga olinganda beriladigan imtiyozlar ro’yxati tasdiqlandi. Ayollar mehnatini tashkil etishning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini amalga oshirishda ayollar mehnatini tashkil etish va jamiyatda teng huquqlilikni ta’minlash, tegishli moliyaviy qo’llab-quvvatlash, amalga oshirish muddatlari, aniq ijrochilar va amalga oshirilayotgan tadbirlar bajarilishini nazorat qilish bo’yicha davlat va hududiy mexanizmlarning barcha aloqalarini muvofiqlashtirish lozim.

Bizningcha, ayollar mehnatini boshqarish mexanizmlari barcha ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimlarni rivojlantirish strategiyasiga ham muvofiq bo’lishi kerak. Ular kasblar, ish bilan bandlik turlari va shakllariga talab, tizimli ishsizlik darajasini belgilaydi, shuningdek, to’plangan inson kapitali, ayollarning innovatsiyalarga tayyorligi bilan belgilanadi. Bizning fikrimizcha, ayollarning boshqaruvdagi ishtiroki ularning ish bilan bandligini ta’minlash, o’zaro bog’liq boshqaruv funksiyalarini, jumladan, rejalashtirish, tashkil etish, muvofiqlashtirish, motivatsiya va nazorat kabilarni amalga oshirish orqali samarali tashkil qilinishiga bog’liq.

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THE ROLE , APPLICATION AND USE OF PEDOGOGICAL METHODS OF PEDOGOGY DURING THE PASSAGE OF CLASSES IN MEDICAL UNIVERSITIES.

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Abstract: This article examines the importance of deontological competence in improving the professional skills of medical university students. Deontology analyzes the methods of training students in accordance with moral standards, including educational programs, practical training and mentoring, by teaching professional ethics. The article defines the effect of deontological competence in professional activities and its role in ensuring a high level of professionalism. Keywords: deontology, professional skills, Medical University, deontological competence, ethical standards, educational programs, practical training, mentoring, clinical ethics, professionalism. Introduction in the field of Medicine, it is necessary to have a high level of professionalism and sufficient professional skills to establish proper relationships with patients. However, it is not enough to be limited only to technical knowledge and practical skills. For medical students, deontological competence-that is, knowledge and skills, which include professional ethics, moral principles and norms, is important. This competence prepares students to behave morally correctly not only in professional activities, but also in interactions with patients. Deontology includes issues such as teaching professional ethics, respecting patients' rights, maintaining confidentiality, and adherence to professional ethics. In medical universities, special education programs, practical training and mentoring systems have been introduced to form deontological competence. This article examines the importance of deontological competence formation for students of medical universities and analyzes the available methods for the development of this competence. The article details such techniques as educational programs, practical training, and Clinical Ethics Commissions used to formulate deontological competence for medical students. It is also analyzed how the effects of competence in professional activities improve the quality of relationships with students and patients. In order to successfully operate in the field of medicine, it is emphasized that it is necessary to provide students not only with knowledge and skills, but also with actions based on moral values and professional ethics.[6]

Keyword: Pedagogy, spirituality, enlightenment, deontology, education.

РОЛЬ, ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ И ПОЛЕЗНОСТЬ ПЕДОГОГИЧЕСКИХ МЕТОДОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПРОХОЖДЕНИЯ ЗАНЯТИЙ В МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ВУЗАХ

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается важность деонтологической компетентности в совершенствовании профессиональных навыков студентов медицинских вузов. Деонтология анализирует методы обучения студентов в соответствии с моральными нормами, включая образовательные программы, практические занятия и наставничество, путем преподавания профессиональной этики. В статье определяется влияние деонтологической компетентности на профессиональную деятельность и ее роль в обеспечении высокого уровня профессионализма. Ключевые слова: деонтология, профессиональные навыки, медицинский университет, деонтологическая компетентность, этические стандарты, образовательные программы, практические занятия, наставничество, клиническая этика, профессионализм. Введение в области медицины необходимо обладать высоким уровнем профессионализма и достаточными профессиональными навыками для установления надлежащих отношений с пациентами. Однако недостаточно ограничиваться только техническими знаниями и практическими навыками. Для студентов-медиков важна деонтологическая компетентность, то есть знания и навыки, которые включают в себя профессиональную этику, моральные принципы и нормы. Эта компетенция готовит студентов к морально правильному поведению не только в профессиональной деятельности, но и во взаимодействии с пациентами. Для студентов-медиков важна



деонтологическая компетентность, то есть знания и навыки, которые включают в себя профессиональную этику, моральные принципы и нормы. Эта компетенция готовит студентов к морально правильному поведению не только в профессиональной деятельности, но и во взаимодействии с пациентами. Деонтология включает в себя такие вопросы, как преподавание профессиональной этики, соблюдение прав пациентов, сохранение конфиденциальности и соблюдение профессиональной этики. В медицинских университетах внедрены специальные образовательные программы, практические занятия и системы наставничества для формирования деонтологической компетентности. В данной статье рассматривается важность формирования деонтологической компетентности у студентов медицинских вузов и анализируются доступные методы развития этой компетентности. В статье подробно описываются такие методы, как образовательные программы, практические занятия и комиссии по клинической этике, которые используются для формирования деонтологической компетентности студентов-медиков. Также анализируется, как влияние компетентности в профессиональной деятельности улучшает качество взаимоотношений со студентами и пациентами. Для того чтобы успешно работать в области медицины, подчеркивается, что необходимо обеспечить студентов не только знаниями и навыками, но и действиями, основанными на моральных ценностях и профессиональной этике.[6]

Ключевые слова: педагогика, духовность, просвещение, деонтология, образование.

TIBBIYOT UNIVERSITETLARIDA DARSLARNI O'TISH PAYTIDA PEDOGOGIKANING PEDOGOGIK USULLARINING ROLI , QO'LLANILISHI VA QO'LLANILISHI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tibbiyot universiteti talabalarining kasbiy mahoratini oshirishda deontologik kompetentsiyaning ahamiyati ko'rib chiqilgan. Deontologiya kasbiy etikani o'rgatish orqali talabalarni axloqiy me'yorlarga muvofiq o'qitish usullarini, shu jumladan o'quv dasturlari, amaliy mashg'ulotlar va murabbiylikni tahlil qiladi. Maqolada deontologik kompetentsiyaning kasbiy faoliyatga ta'siri va uning yuqori darajadagi professionallikni ta'minlashdagi roli belgilanadi. Kalit so'zlar: deontologiya, kasbiy mahorat, tibbiyot universiteti, deontologik kompetentsiya, axloqiy me'yorlar, o'quv dasturlari, amaliy mashg'ulotlar, murabbiylik, klinik etika, professionallik. Kirish tibbiyot sohasida bemorlar bilan to'g'ri munosabatlarni o'rnatish uchun yuqori darajadagi professionallik va etarli kasbiy mahoratga ega bo'lish zarur. Biroq, faqat texnik bilim va amaliy ko'nikmalar bilan cheklanishning o'zi etarli emas. Tibbiyot talabalari uchun deontologik kompetentsiya-ya'ni kasbiy etika, axloqiy tamoyillar va me'yorlarni o'z ichiga olgan bilim va ko'nikmalar muhimdir. Ushbu kompetentsiya talabalarni nafaqat kasbiy faoliyatda, balki bemorlar bilan o'zaro munosabatlarda ham axloqiy jihatdan to'g'ri munosabatda bo'lishga tayyorlaydi. yoki tibbiyot talabalari, deontologik kompetentsiya-ya'ni kasbiy etika, axloqiy tamoyillar va me'yorlarni o'z ichiga olgan bilim va ko'nikmalar muhimdir. Ushbu kompetentsiya talabalarni nafaqat kasbiy faoliyatda, balki bemorlar bilan o'zaro munosabatlarda ham axloqiy jihatdan to'g'ri munosabatda bo'lishga tayyorlaydi. Deontologiya kasbiy etikani o'rgatish, bemorlarning huquqlarini hurmat qilish, maxfiylikni saqlash va kasbiy etikaga rioya qilish kabi masalalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Tibbiyot universitetlarida deontologik kompetentsiyani shakllantirish uchun maxsus ta'lim dasturlari, amaliy mashg'ulotlar va murabbiylik tizimlari joriy etildi. Ushbu maqolada tibbiyot universitetlari talabalari uchun deontologik kompetentsiyani shakllantirishning ahamiyati ko'rib chiqiladi va ushbu kompetentsiyani rivojlantirish uchun mavjud usullar tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada tibbiyot talabalari uchun deontologik kompetentsiyani shakllantirishda foydalaniladigan o'quv dasturlari, amaliy mashg'ulotlar va klinik axloq komissiyalari kabi usullar batafsil bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, kasbiy faoliyatdagi kompetentsiyaning ta'siri talabalar va bemorlar bilan munosabatlar sifatini qanday yaxshilashi tahlil qilinadi. Tibbiyot sohasida



muvaqqiyatli faoliyat yuritish uchun talabalarga nafaqat bilim va ko'nikmalar, balki axloqiy qadriyatlar va kasbiy etikaga asoslangan harakatlar bilan ham ta'minlash zarurligi ta'kidlangan.[6]

Kalit so'z: Pedagogiya, ma'naviyat, ma'rifat, deontologiya, ta'lim.

This article shows how the methods of developing professional skills of future doctors in medical higher educational institutions, medical education, comparative analysis of methodological support, pedagogical categories, professional qualities of medical personnel, the content of medical education, possible factors affecting the Health process, to what extent pedagogy is relevant in medical education. The training of highly qualified personnel in our field of Medicine is one of the main tasks on a global scale. The requirements of the health system, the development of modern science and technology require a new approach to the educational process. In order for medical education to be effective, it is necessary to combine traditional teaching methods with innovative technologies, to form analytical thinking and independent decision-making skills among students. At the same time, the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies into the educational process of training cadets in accordance with international standards under the influence of globalization continues to be a requirement today. Research in the use of the Integrative education system and interactive pedagogical Technologies shows that significantly increases the quality of medical education. The use of simulation technology develops clinical situation analysis and practical problem solving skills among students. Distance learning platforms, in particular virtual laboratories and video cameras, make the learning process easier for students. But in order for these to be used effectively, it is necessary to improve training plans, strengthen control mechanisms and organize a practice-oriented training process. Improving the skills of students in working with modern technologies is one of the main issues.[3]

The renewal in the field of education is mainly about the formation of an active and independent personality, a free person who can vividly imagine the future of students through the educational process, develop himself in various activities, in this regard, have a conscious attitude towards his own fate and his own personality. The educator is the organizer of the educational process in the audience, that is, during the lesson for students, along with additional lessons, he needs to give knowledge when giving the necessary advice even in extracurricular cases. renewal in the field of education is mainly about the formation of an active and independent personality, a free person who can vividly imagine the future of students through the educational process, develop himself in various activities, in this regard, have a conscious attitude towards his own fate and his own personality. The educator is the organizer of the educational process in the audience, that is, during the lesson for students, along with additional lessons, he needs to give knowledge when giving the necessary advice even in extracurricular cases. A modern teacher should not be a social pedagogue or psychologist. It is necessary to be able to facilitate the interaction between educators, to be able to use it in the student community. As a member of the pedagogical team of the pedagogical educational institution, he directly participates in the organization of the life activities of the educational institution, works in cooperation with teachers of various disciplines, performs assignments. While each educator lectures and talks in front of the students' parents and the public, it means that he is also a promoter of pedagogical knowledge. necessary to be able to facilitate the interaction between educators, to be able to use it in the student community. As a member of the pedagogical team of the pedagogical educational institution, he directly participates in the organization of the life activities of the educational institution, works in cooperation with teachers of various disciplines, performs assignments. While each educator lectures and talks in front of the students' parents and the public, it means that he is also a promoter of pedagogical knowledge. It is said that pedagogical activity is one of the most complex areas of human labor. The most important of the requirements imposed by society is aimed at the personality of the educator and his qualities related to his profession. One of the most important qualities inherent in an educator is the following: - the loyalty of an educator to his homeland, love of children, the desire to educate them in the spirit of humanity, love of his home country, his native language, the history of his people and his culture, to live in the idea of independence of his state, to feel; the absorption of high goals in nobility, intelligence, ingenuity, spirituality and enlightenment into students must be self-sufficient, patient, tenacious. The requirements that society puts before an educator are that educate students in the spirit of loyalty to the ideas of independence, to shape their love for nature, their homeland and their



family. he must have extensive knowledge and skills, be aware of the knowledge of various fields, have a solid knowledge of his profession, field, and have knowledge of education and upbringing. The requirements that society puts before an educator are that educate students in the spirit of loyalty to the ideas of independence, to shape their love for nature, their homeland and their family. he must have extensive knowledge and skills, be aware of the knowledge of various fields, have a solid knowledge of his profession, field, and have knowledge of education and upbringing. Knowledge of students who approach their profession with mehir, it is necessary to know that they are interested in their inner world. It is necessary to have pedagogical techniques and pedagogical tactics. Pedagogoc needs to constantly improve his knowledge and pedagogical skills. Each educator is obliged to be able to fully meet exactly these requirements.[5]

In the field of education, taking classes using new innovative techniques-technologies, training using rooms equipped with end-of-life techniques, providing examples from the world experience in specialist science, will allow students to be brought up in the spirit of innovating. In the field of education, taking classes using new innovative techniques-technologies, training using rooms equipped with end-of-life techniques, providing examples from the world experience in specialist science, will allow students to be brought up in the spirit of innovating. In the process of Education, which we think of as a whole, first arouses interest, gives motivation, and then, when a competitive environment is created, students are awakened with hidden abilities, and of course, the intended goal is achieved if stimulation is carried out. The goal would have been achieved faster if students were allowed to give examples from people who have achieved innovation and science, and if possible, offer one of them, conduct an interview with them or make students go on excursions to healers. Scientists believe that the electronic textbook mimics the ability of human intelligence to remember a large amount of information and search through these data through processes of communication and thinking. In other words, the electronic textbook video materials is a complex system of educational materials that have printed and generalized network structure, keeping a lot of data in itself: the use of video, executable program and animation helps these students to better master the science and perfect the level of recall.[7]

The plan of your lesson, which will take place, should serve as a basis for you and your requirements to achieve certain results. You need to plan the lesson in such a way that there is no place to implement it in a different way. Pedagogue's skill is reflected in the precise planning of the lesson. The lesson should be planned in such a way that it clearly reflects what you are going to do in it, and there is no place left for the possibility of a different plan. Traditional teaching is primarily focused on the acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies, with no provision for the development of the individual. The basis of traditional teaching, Y. TrTraditional teaching is primarily focused on the acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies, with no provision for the development of the individual. The basis of traditional teaching, Y. A. The principles of pedagogy compiled by Komensky constitute.

Traditional teaching of lesson lessons should have the following characteristics: pedagogy of violence, explanatory-visual method of teaching, mass teaching. In traditional teaching, a student is a person who is not yet fully formed, he is only necessary to perform, while an educator will consist in the use of concepts about a captain judge, a single initiating person. The system of continuing education is being radically reformed in order to achieve the desired goal of pedagogoc. The quality of the educational process in its course depends on many factors, among which the methods and methods of teaching are decisive. Methods and methods contribute to the conscious and more in-depth assimilation of knowledge by students, the development of independent thinking and creative activity in them. When choosing teaching methods and methods, the appearance of the subject taught and the drugs used in it, the characteristics of the age of students, the level of preparation for classes and other information are taken into account. In conclusion, it should be said that the teaching method is an important way for teachers and students to carry out educational tasks of theoretical and practical cognitive activity. Currently, in the educational process of knowledge of traditional teaching methods, the following group is used: methods of oral inquiry (verbal statement of knowledge, conversation, textbook reference and work with scientific literature). Pointing methods (pictures, demonstrations, observations). In conclusion, it should be said that the teaching method is an important way for teachers and students to carry out educational tasks of theoretical and practical cognitive activity. Currently, in the educational process of knowledge of traditional teaching methods, the



following group is used: methods of oral inquiry (verbal statement of knowledge, conversation, textbook reference and work with scientific literature). Pointing methods (pictures, demonstrations, observations). Practical methods (exercises, writing prescriptions using laboratory and pharmaceutical tools). Each teaching method has its own task. One of the teaching methods performs stimulating (motivated), educational, educational and maturing targeted universal tasks. 1 of the teaching methods by considering the teaching methods with you. Let's look at ways to give new knowledge. These methods are a set of methods such as explanation, lecture, telling according to their function. Each teaching method has its own task. One of the teaching methods performs stimulating (motivated), educational, educational and maturing targeted universal tasks. 1 of the teaching methods by considering the teaching methods with you. Let's look at ways to give new knowledge. These methods are a set of methods such as explanation, lecture, telling according to their function. Below we will discuss each of these methods separately. By explanation we understand the verbal interpretation of certain concepts, events, principles of action. To use these methods, it is necessary first of all to know in depth the scientific content of the subject of study, which pedagogues teach when passing a new material, to be able to select the necessary material for the lesson and determine the effectiveness of the explanation. By explanation we understand the verbal interpretation of certain concepts, events, principles of action. To use these methods, it is necessary first of all to know in depth the scientific content of the subject of study, which pedagogues teach when passing a new material, to be able to select the necessary material for the lesson and determine the effectiveness of the explanation. It is necessary that the lesson process is interesting, meaningful, that the student and students are well versed in psychological age characteristics, able to attract attention in the explanation, that the speech of the pedagogue is bright, understandable. The next method of oral statement method is to tell the subject. The telling of the subject would have been purposeful if carried out using Penworth methods. [8] In pedagogy, it is important to instill in the experience of future pedagogues the content of innovations, the methods of its application. The next method of oral statement method is to tell the subject. The telling of the subject would have been purposeful if carried out using Penworth methods. [8] In pedagogy, it is important to instill in the experience of future pedagogues the content of innovations, the methods of its application. In order to bring pedagogical innovations into the life of an educational institution in a wide range, the creation of an atmosphere of innovation in it, the formation of a certain moral psychological state, the enslavement of opponents of an organizational, methodological, psychological nature is a requirement of the period. To this end, it is necessary to develop the functions of pedagogues' assistants, to arm them consistently with pedagogical innovations, to pour the task of teaching them to analyze and implement innovative methods, and serve as one of the priority issues. [2]. The issues of innovation in the educational system in the field of pedagogical science are constantly being studied by experts. However, since socio-pedagogical innovations appear relatively recently as a factor in the development of the regional education system, and on the one hand, as a relatively recently rapidly developing field of social pedagogy science and practical activity, on the other hand, they should be associated with the relative novelty of the social trend of decentralization and regionalization of Education. Further, it is envisaged that the effectiveness, prosperity of correct pedagogical (for example, methodological) innovations will achieve a much lower level of activity if they are not supported in the socio-pedagogical plan. Relying on the above ideas and considerations, it is possible to come to the conclusion that both the creation of a socioeconomic context supporting emerging innovations and socio-pedagogical innovations, and a certain volume, The scale and level of regional education system development can and has been proven to lead to significant improvements. [9]

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AYOLLARDA SUT BEZIDA UCHRAYDIGAN AYRIM KASALLIKLARNI ULTRATOVUSH TEKSHIRUVIDA KO'RINISH BELGILARI

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Annotatsiya:Ushbu maqola orqali sut bezi,yo'llari tuzilishi, joylashuvi,funksiyalari,ayrim anamaliyalari va ularni ultratovush orqali ko'rinishi,ularni bir biridan farqilash haqida tushunchaga ega bo'lamiz.