

DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER CULTURE OF WOMEN IN MEDICAL EDUCATION

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Annotation:

This article analyzes the role of women in the socio-political life of our country on issues of gender policy in medical education, the issues of equal opportunities for women and men in the strategy for achieving gender equality.

Keywords: medical education, rights and freedoms, women, social life, culture, social characteristics, gender equality, socialization, value.

TIBBIY TA'LIMDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING GENDER MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada tibbiy ta'limda gender siyosati masalalari borasida mamlakatimizning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida ayollarning rolini, gender tenglikka erishish strategiyasida xotin-qizlar va erkaklar uchun teng imkoniyatlar yaratilayotganligi masalalari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: tibbiy ta'lim, huquq va erkinliklar, xotin-qizlar, ijtimoiy hayot, madaniyat, jtimoiy xususiyatlar, gendercha tenglik, ijtimoiylashtirish, qadriyat.

РАЗВИТИЕ ЖЕНСКОЙ ГЕНДЕРНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В МЕДИЦИНСКОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

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Аннотация:

в данной статье анализируется роль женщин в социально-политической жизни нашей страны по вопросам гендерной политики в медицинском образовании, создание равных возможностей для женщин и мужчин в стратегиях достижения гендерного равенства.

Ключевые слова: медицинское образование, права и свободы, женщины, социальная жизнь, культура, социальные характеристики, гендерное равенство, социализация, ценность.

Introduction

In recent years, the issue of human dignity, protection of interests, protection of rights and freedoms has been at the root of the reforms carried out in our country. In particular, if we say that protecting the rights and

freedoms of women, creating conditions for them to show their capabilities and abilities in all aspects of society's life, supporting their initiatives, achieving gender equality in all aspects of social life is one of the priorities of the policy of our state, there will be no exaggeration. In a speech to the 46th session of the UN Human Rights Council, the president noted: "We will strictly continue to work on issues of gender policy aimed at radically increasing the role of women in the socio-political life of our country and in the field of business."

It is known that in accordance with Resolution No. 70 adopted at the United Nations General Assembly summit on Sustainable Development in September 2015, as well as the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to implement national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development in the period up to 2030."

LITERATURE ANALYSIS:

For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the number of women in the Parliament reached almost 32 percent and rose to 37th among the 190 parliaments in the world. The proportion of women in management positions reached 27%, 44% in parties, 40% in higher education, and 35% in entrepreneurship.

In our country, the strategy for achieving gender equality in the period up to 2030, great attention was paid to creating equal opportunities for women and men. In our country, which is considered as a high value for Human Rights, all legal grounds and conditions have been created to ensure the active participation of women in socio-political processes. In the words of our president, "attention to women should be at the center of all our efforts all the time, to become the mission of all of us." One important element of the Gender equality policy is to provide equal opportunities for women and men in education, as in all aspects of life. The study of existing problems, such as early marriage and early marriage, family-household harassment, violence, further increasing the activity of women in political, economic, social life, leading to the violation of Gender equality, finding optimal solutions to them, is also gaining relevance.

The issue of Gender equality has risen to the level of Public Policy and more than 30 regulatory legal documents related to the industry have been adopted. In particular, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on protection of women from harassment and violence", "on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men", the decree of the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on approval of the strategy for achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2030", and the Presidential Decree "on measures to further accelerate work.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Gender primarily covers the Social Psychological and pedagogical aspects of the relationship between men and women, boys and girls. This concept develops depending on new social views and culture. The concepts of matriarchy or patriarchy in history are also a clear example. In the direction of medical education, the concept of gender does not apply only to girls, since it describes by its nature the relationship between boys and girls, that is, Studies the existence of social roles, the division of forms of activity, the presence of specifics in the psychological characteristics of behavior and individuals. It seems that scientists' suggestion to study the word gender as a term paved the way for its widespread use not only in psychoanalysis or social studies, but also in various fields, including pedagogy and Linguistics.

Today, within the structure of these areas, gender pedagogy and linguistics are formed, research is carried out on such topics as gender relations, gender analysis, gender equality. It is known that in addition to biological and social characteristics, gender factors are also influenced by cultural characteristics. A particular culture is a subject, realities, what is formed by humanity during the realization and regulation of knowledge about the world, which is considered important in the formation of national gender views. In genderism, the process of

organizing gender differences is usually associated with the process of socialization. Socialization is the process of mastering knowledge, norms and values by individ, which allows him to act as a full-fledged member of society. Socialization covers the processes of social control of exposure.

For example, education, or natural processes that affect its formation. The fact that gender relations, an important part of socialization today, are intensively studied by such disciplines as psychology, sociology, pedagogy, testifies to the abundance of work that should be done in this direction. The social stratification that arises from gender's roles in the sociology, and at the same time the aspects that are manifested in speech, style, clothing and behavior, also constitute important qualities of this direction.

ANALYZES AND RESULTS

Gender roles are also manifested in the division of views on the labor, tasks of men and women. In psychological development and pedagogical views, experts in the fields are using the term ' differential socialization ' for the purpose of studying gender roles (9). In this case, the process of differential socialization often occurs before the birth of a child. In each society, during the stages of raising a child, the norms and stereotypes inherent in the so-called "masculinity" and "femininity" are strengthened throughout his later life. Humbold has touched on intersex differences, including the following points: "in the image of masculinity, there is a greater difference in rigor than beauty and charm; the concept of masculinity is very clear and meticulous, and the relationship between them is extremely simple; the male character is strong and stable, but sometimes expresses one favor and vulgarity.

All masculine traits are enlightening, all feminine traits are discouraging. One brings light (love) to life, while the other brings love. The nature of a woman makes a woman endure hardships, (according to the laws of society) a woman who is in harmony with her masculine strength is freed from violence, so that a woman achieves her goal with her fidelity" (3). So, even in social life, when a man and a woman act together, a particular society can achieve its intended goal faster. In recent years, the growth of attention to the appointment of women to the governing bodies in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been normalizing the balance of social equality highlighted above. Article 13 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on equal rights and guarantees of opportunities for women and men" establishes that it is possible to establish advisory councils with the participation of representatives of business entities, as well as citizens ' self-government bodies, NGOs and other institutions of civil society on issues of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

The deep attention given to gender issues, gender equality relations in social life in Uzbekistan can be seen in a number of projects. For example, on September 2, 2019, the law "on equal rights and guarantees of opportunities for women and Men" No. 562 was adopted, according to which guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, social legal support for women, improvement of the system of protection of motherhood, fatherhood and childhood, increase the social and socio-political activity of women on an equal basis with men, etc. measures are being taken. It can also be noted that within the framework of the implementation of the fifth goal of Sustainable Development of the United Nations – Gender Equality, nine tasks will be developed to ensure gender equality in Uzbekistan and to expand the rights and opportunities of all women.

It includes the need to end any form of discrimination against all women by 2030, to ensure full and effective participation of women at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and social life, and to create equal opportunities for leadership. In Gender relations, it can be noted that there are a number of simple but

effective measures to achieve real rapprochement to international standards, and, most importantly, to ensure equal opportunities for women to actively participate in all aspects of society.

In our country, a clear example of the increasing orientation of the quota system towards women can be given, especially the realities carried out in the higher education system, practical measures on the full state reimbursement of contract payments to women admitted to the magistracy. It is also necessary to emphasize the increased representation of women at the local level and in the executive branch, their active participation in parliamentary activities.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, an important strategic goal of gender policy in our state is to improve the role of women in the nation's family, their financial situation and social well-being. Such a strategy can be seen in: that it involves the provision of social guarantees for families with many children, young, underprivileged; that unified social standards are being developed in the field of Health and medical education; attention is paid to such problems as the elimination of domestic violence, the creation of legal foundations for the protection of women's rights. Achieving gender equality in the family, that is, the loss of vices, such as the discrimination of a woman, leads to the formation of a positive attitude towards various social institutions and spheres. It should be noted that the exacerbation of socio-economic problems is also associated with insufficient attention to gender relations in the field of everyday life and labor activity. Already in a sovereign society, the problems of gender equality should be of priority.

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